JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG (1852-1943)

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(UNDATED BY TOPIC)

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

'Miracle' of Moving Is Nearing End

Exultant Workmen Pull and Haul at Gigantic Task of Transfering San Equipment to New Quarters.

—Enquirer and News Photo.

Mrs. Janice Winkler, left, and Miss Mabel Wenger, employes of the Sanitarium women's bath department, were among workers who used wheelchairs this morning to transport equipment from the main Sanitarium buildings to Kellogg hall.

It seemed that a miracle had happened this morning at the Sanitarium.

The immense, hurry-up job of moving Sanitarium furniture, equipment and guests to other quarters had not been completed, but with the main Sanitarium buildings beginning to look as barren as a desert, and with furniture and equipment piled high in and near the new Sanitarium quarters, it appeared that the task would be completed before the deadline at midnight tonight. The army will take possession of the main buildings Saturday.

As hundreds of determined-faced workers pushed, pulled and carried bathtubs, chairs, dressing tables, beds and thousands of other articles from the main Sanitarium buildings, they seemed to be amazed at the fact that Battle Creek's biggest moving job was nearing its conclusion.

Said George E. Judd, secretary of the Sanitarium board of trustees, as he watched workmen carry out trunks and tables from the southeast entrance of the main Sanitarium building: "It's a miracle."

Mr. Judd, himself, was helping speed the work along by carrying various articles from his office.

In fact, nearly every Sanitarium employe and official was helping with the work. But even though the principal item of business was the moving job, the comfort of the Sanitarium guests and patients was not being overlooked. All possible steps were being taken to make the transfer of the Sanitarium without inconveniencing them.

The Sanitarium in reality was doing business in three different places. Still in the main Sanitarium buildings were approximately 150 guests who had not yet vacated their rooms and who were being provided, as nearly as possible, with all regular Sanitarium services.

In the Sanitarium gymnasium, for example, Leroy F. Sparks, director of recreation, was putting three guests, two men and a woman, through setting-up exercises. Workers at the main desk were selling newspapers to guests and were answering the usual questions about various services offered by the institution, about points of interest in Battle Creek, and about where offices of physicians were located.

The Sanitarium physicians were conferring with patients this morning in their new offices on the second floor of John Harvey Kellogg hall, one of the principal buildings to be occupied by the Sanitarium starting Saturday.

Kellogg hall was the second place in which the Sanitarium was doing business. Tables in Kellogg hall dining room were being set for the serving of dinner to Sanitarium guests this evening.

Moved in Wheel Chairs

The third place in which the Sanitarium was doing business was the Old Sanitarium hospital on Aldrich street. The building is being used to house bed-ridden patients, and approximately 15 were moved there from the main Sanitarium buildings Thursday afternoon. They were transported on stretchers and in wheel chairs.

A prediction made two weeks ago by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, superintendent of the Sanitarium, that "We'll be moved into our new quarters by August 1 and everyone will be happy" seemed to be coming true today.

Many guests were lounging this morning in the rear section of the Kellogg hall lobby which has been redecorated and has been equipped with attractive and comfortable furniture. The front section of the lobby and the hall on the lower floor of the hall was jammed with furniture as was the large porch of the hall, but Sanitarium workers said the excess soon would be cleared away.

For about 12 long hours starting late Thursday afternoon things did not look so bright at the hall, however. The only elevator refused to work during the 12 hours when workmen needed it to carry furniture to the upper floors.

A cable on the elevator needed repairing, and it was not until early this morning that the job could be completed. Although stronger workmen carried some of the heavy furniture up the hall stairs, much of it was piled on the first floor of the building, with only small openings being left for persons to walk down the hall or go to the hall desk.

Another setback in the moving task came Thursday after workmen had equipped rooms on the second floor of the hall for use by guests. It was then decided that the rooms on the second floor should be used for offices of physicians, and workmen had to remove the guest room furniture and equipment from the rooms and install office furniture.

The Sanitarium had intended to serve breakfast to guests this morning in the Kellogg hall diningroom, but because of some confusion which developed after the break down of the elevator, it was decided to postpone the serving of the first meal in the hall until tonight. Breakfast and lunch were served today in the main diningroom of the main Sanitarium building.

Many moving vans and small trucks have been used by the Sanitarium in its moving job during the last several days, some of them being brought here from other cities. Workmen who have been employed to help with the task have included several city firemen working on their days off.

But the brunt of the moving task seemingly has been carried by the Sanitarium employes, working under the leadership of Dr. Kellogg. Many Sanitarium wheelchairs have been used to transport various articles from the main buildings.

This morning there was a continuous procession of Sanitarium employes walking to Kellogg hall, their arms loaded with blankets, lamps, and many other things.

Excellent Spirits

The outstanding feature of the entire picture seemed to be the excellent spirits of the workers, many of whom have been working nearly 24 hours a day for many days at the job which until today had not appeared to have an end. Everyone was in the best of humor this morning.

Equipment and furniture which will not be used in the new quarters of the Sanitarium is being stored in various buildings owned by the institution, the principal one being the old Battle Creek college building.

The auditorium of the Battle Creek college library building has been piled high with beds, mattresses, chairs and tables. Other rooms on the first floor of the library building will house the Sanitarium business office, and the second floor of the building will be the headquarters of the Sanitarium extension department.

Workmen today were building a foundation for a large corridor building which will be erected between the library building and Kellogg hall, and which will house offices of physicians.

Announcement was made today that the Sanitarium had purchased one of two elevators in the former Nichols hospital building, part of which now is being razed. It is expected that the elevator will be installed either in Kellogg hall or in the corridor building.

Fight Seems Won

Many days are certain to pass before the corridor building is constructed and various changes are made at Kellogg hall, the hospital building and the library building, but every indication today seemed to be that the Sanitarium had won its fight to reestablish itself in other quarters; that it would continue to be an important factor in Battle Creek's life.

Percy Jones Hospital 'Born,' Sanitarium Is 'Reborn' Today

August 1/42

The Percy L. Jones general hospital was "born" today in Battle Creek, the Sanitarium was "reborn," and officials of both looked forward to many years of service by the institutions to humanity.

With a total of approximately 70 guests and patients, the Sanitarium was housed today in John Harvey Kellogg hall, the old Sanitarium hospital building, and the Battle Creek college library building after a scramble of moving which left hundreds of workers unusually tired —but happy.

The huge task of moving Sanitarium equipment and furniture from the former main Sanitarium buildings was not entirely completed before the midnight Friday deadline, but Col. Norman T. Kirk, who will be commander of the army hospital, said that the Sanitarium would be given additional time in which to remove various equipment and furniture scattered throughout the main buildings.

Guards who today were stationed about the army hospital buildings will permit Sanitarium workers to enter from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. each day through Tuesday. On Wednesday, the army will take an inventory of all equipment and furniture bought 10 weeks ago from the Sanitarium.

Kellogg hall, the principal building now being occupied by the Sanitarium, was pervaded with a friendly, home-like atmosphere this morning. Guests were served dinner Friday night in the redecorated Kellogg hall dining room with the Sanitarium ensemble providing dinner music.

Approximately 50 guests had rooms in the hall this morning. Many of them conferred with members of the Sanitarium medical staff who have their offices on the second floor of the hall. About 20 bedridden patients of the Sanitarium are being housed in the old hospital building.

While moving of the furniture and equipment was at its height Friday, six new guests arrived at the Sanitarium, and were given rooms in Kellogg hall. A large number of persons from various points in the country who had planned to arrive at the Sanitarium this week-end have been requested to defer their visits for about one week, to permit the Sanitarium to complete its work of organizing itself in new quarters.

Colonel Kirk said this morning that extensive construction work necessary to adapt the former Sanitarium buildings to army needs would be started in the immediate future at a cost of approximately $250,000.

A general order to the hospital personnel was issued by Colonel Kirk as follows:

"The buildings, utilities and other facilities purchased by the war department from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., are this date taken over as government property.

"The general hospital to be established here will be known as the Percy Jones general hospital, per letter, war department, dated June 24, 1942, in honor of the late Colonel Percy L. Jones, medical corps, United States army, and is dedicated to the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers of this nation."

Plans for the hospital call for a staff of at least 700 persons, including 72 commissioned officers, 120 nurses and 500 non-commissioned officers, soldiers and civilian employes. Patients will be assigned here by various army stations in the country.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1939

Enquirer

TRUSTEES MEET AT SANITARIUM

Both Old and New Boards Hold Sessions to Wind Up Reorganization.

SAN TRUSTEES MEETING TODAY

Expect To Arrange Details For Cash Distribution.

Final details relative to re-organization of the Sanitarium and distribution of approximately $1,616,000 cash to bondholders and general creditors, are being considered at a meeting of its new board of trustees today. The meeting was called by Dr. Charles E. Stewart, temporary chairman of the board.

Ziegler & Co., underwriter for the reorganization, was expected to decide today on the appointment of a trustee and co-trustee under whose direction the cash distribution will be made. It is anticipated that a trustee's office will be established in Chicago with a co-trustee located in Battle Creek.

Attending the board meeting are J. Sanford Otis, of Chicago, and Paul Binzell, of Milwaukee, representing the bondholders, Dr. C. B. Irwin, of Chicago, an independent bondholder, D. J. Kenny, of West Bend, Wis., representing Ziegler & company, and Attorney Fred Fuller, of Toledo, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Benton N. Colver and A. H. Steinel, of the Sanitarium.

As soon as the cash distribution has been completed the three creditor members of the board will be replaced by three to be named by the remaining seven trustees.

Moon Journal, Jan. 17, 1939.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1939

Enquirer

DR. J. H. KELLOGG HEADS SAN BOARD

Former Chairman Retains Post; Dr. Charles E. Stewart Named President.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg was elected chairman of the new board of trustees of the Sanitarium at its organization meeting here Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Kellogg held the same post on the old board of trustees which passed out of existence following its last meeting Tuesday morning.

Dr. Charles E. Stewart, who, in turn, has been receiver and operating trustee of the Sanitarium, was elected president of the corporation. Dr. Walter F. Martin was named vice president; George E. Judd, secretary; Dr. R. H. Harris, assistant secretary; A. H. Steinel, treasurer, and Attorney Fred E. Fuller of Toledo, counsel. Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Martin and Mr. Judd did not attend the meeting.

Legal formalities involved in transferring the assets of the old Michigan Sanitarium & Benevolent association to the new Battle Creek Sanitarium & Benevolent association were the principal work of the board meetings, although final details of the reorganization will not be dealt with until another meeting at 2 p. m. Thursday.

Sanford Otis of Chicago, Dr. C. B. Irwin of Chicago and Paul Binzel of Milwaukee, bondholder representatives on the board, will leave office as soon as the 62 percent settlement with bondholders is made. Their places on the board probably will be filled at a meeting of the members of the Sanitarium association scheduled for March 29.

SAN'S OFFICERS NAMED AGAIN IN REORGANIZATION

Dr. Kellogg Elected Board Chairman and Dr. Stewart President.

Men prominently identified with the Sanitarium during the years of its growth and development were chosen as officers of the new corporation at an organization meeting of the board of trustees held Tuesday morning and afternoon at the Sanitarium.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, of course, was elected as chairman of the board and medical director of the new corporation, which will be the Battle Creek Sanitarium and Benevolent association, taking over the properties of the present corporation, the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent association.

Dr. Charles E. Stewart, who has served as receiver and trustee during the six years of receivership and trusteeship, was chosen president of the board. Dr. Stewart was also appointed by the board as the Sanitarium's executive officer and, in accordance with the articles of incorporation, will serve in this capacity "until such a time as a superintendent is elected."

Other officers of the new corporation elected at the organization meeting are: Dr. Walter F. Martin, vice-president; George E. Judd, secretary; Dr. Roland H. Harris, assistant secretary, and Alfred H. Steinel, treasurer and comptroller.

To Dissolve Trusteeship.

The new officers were authorized by the board to proceed with carrying out all of the details required for consummation of the reorganization. These include the acceptance of the deed to the properties from the old corporation and filing of the necessary papers for the issuance of new securities. Operation of the Sanitarium, however, will continue under the trusteeship until its dissolution through issuance of an order by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, of Detroit.

Preparations will be started immediately, it was decided at the board meeting, for the distribution to bondholders and general creditors of cash and new securities. It is probable that the distribution of 20 per cent in cash, 50 per cent in Series A bonds and 10 per cent in income debentures for bondholders and 20 per cent in cash and 20 per cent in Series A bonds for general creditors will be started about February 1 through the City National Bank, of Chicago, mortgage trustee and depository for the bonds. The Security National Bank may be designated as the paying agent in Battle Creek.

Series A bonds in the distribution to creditors will be temporary, pending definite committment by Ziegler & Co., reorganization underwriter to the issuance of a $1,300,000 refunding issue for a straight cash settlement. While the underwriter has strongly indicated that the refunding bonds will be issued, Ziegler & Co. has until February 28 to take up the option for the cash settlement.

The issuance of refunding bonds was virtually agreed upon at a recent conference in Miami, Fla., between Ziegler & Co. representatives and members of the Sanitarium board.

Cash required for the 20 per cent distribution to creditors will be secured by the issuance of approximately $300,000 in temporary Series B bonds.

Moon Jl., Jan. 18, 1939

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Enquirer

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Both Old and New Boards Hold Sessions to Wind Up Reorganization.

Both old and new boards of rustees held meetings this morn-ng and this afternoon at the Sani-arium to deal with final details of reorganizing the Sanitarium's cor-porate structure. It was the last meeting of the old board.

Two of those attending the meet-ings, Dr. Charles E. Stewart and A. H. Steinel, are members of both the old and new boards. Three oth-er trustees, Dr. John Harvey Kel-logg, Dr. Walter F. Martin and George E. Judd, also are on both boards, but did not attend today's sessions. Dr. Kellogg is in Florida, Dr. Martin is in Waco, Tex., and Mr. Judd is ill.

Three members of the new board, representing bondholders, will be replaced as soon as the 62 percent payment on bonds is made. They are Sanford Otis of Chicago, Dr. C. B. Irwin of Chicago and Paul Binzel of Milwaukee. Their places will be filled within a month or two at a meeting of the membership of the Sanitarium association.

TRUSTEES OF SANITARIUM HOLD MEETING IN CHICAGO

Enquirer

Members of the new Sanitarium board of trustees met in Chicago to-day to continue their discussion of reorganization details. Trustees de-cided to hold the meeting there for convenience of the members living in or near Chicago. Only two of the trustees who live in Battle Creek, Dr. Charles E. Stewart and A. H. Steinel, were able to attend the meeting, while four of the mem-bers found it more convenient to be in Chicago. Only minor details of the reorganization were scheduled for discussion today. Jan. 17/39

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The issuance of refunding bonds was virtually agreed upon at a recent conference in Miami, Fla., between Ziegler & Co. representatives and members of the Sanitarium board.

Cash required for the 20 per cent distribution to creditors will be secured by the issuance of approximately $300,000 in temporary Series B bonds.

Moon Jl., Jan. 18/39

San. Officers, #2

Settlement Terms.

The settlement with the holders of $2,397,829.07 in outstanding bonds will be made by the distribution of $480,628.02 in cash, $1,197,650 in Series A bonds and $239,530 in income debentures. General creditors with claims amounting to $360,259.14 will receive $78,650 in cash and $63,800 in Series A bonds.

Should Ziegler & Co. as indicated, decide to exercise the option for a straight cash settlement, the bondholders will receive an additional 42 per cent in cash for their new securities and the general creditors will receive an additional 16 per cent in cash for their new securities.

Seven of the 10 board members were present for the organization meeting. The absentees were Dr. Kellogg, who is in Florida for the winter; Dr. Martin, who is visiting in Texas, and Mr. Judd, who is ill. Those present were Dr. Stewart, Dr. Harris, Mr. Steinel, Attorney Fred Fuller, Sanitarium counsel; D. J. Kenny, of West Bend, Wis., representing Ziegler & Co.; J. Sanford Otis, of Chicago, and Paul Binzell, of Milwaukee, representing the bondholders' protective committee, and Dr. C. B. Irwin, of Chicago, an independent bondholder. Dr. Harris is not a member of the board.

Should a cash settlement be made with the creditors the reorganization plan provides for the replacement of the three creditor members by three members to be chosen by the remaining seven board members.

Moon-H., Jan. 18/39

Army 'Moves In' At New Hospital

Former Sanitarium Buildings Being Filled with Carloads Of New Equipment.

The army today had started a "moving in" job which will be as big or bigger than the "moving out" job which is now being completed by the Sanitarium.

Now going into the large buildings vacated last week by the Sanitarium are great quantities of furniture, equipment and medical supplies which will be used by the Percy L. Jones general hospital, the 1,000-bed institution being established in the buildings by the army.

Six carloads of hospital equipment and supplies arrived in Battle Creek today to supplement 14 carloads which arrived previously, and many other shipments will be received in the near future.

Included among the shipments already here is special meat-cooking equipment, something entirely new to the buildings formerly occupied by the Sanitarium.

Meat on the Menu

Regular Sanitarium kitchen equipment has been used by the army since June 16 to cook meat for enlisted men stationed at the hospital. Before that time meat never had been cooked in the buildings, although for a short period during which Dr. John E. Gorrell was administrator of the Sanitarium, guests were permitted to have meat sent to their rooms from restaurants located near the Sanitarium.

The main lobby of the hospital building was being filled today with chairs, tables and benches, eliminating the barren appearance it had after the Sanitarium completed most of its "moving out" work Friday night.

In the basement of the hospital have been stored many surgical beds and mattresses, 60 typewriters, many desks, barrels of cleaning compound, large quantities of paper supplies, and many other articles to be used by the hospital.

The Sanitarium, meanwhile, was going forward with its task of organizing itself in its new quarters. Several new guests and patients registered at the institution Sunday, and many persons have advised the Sanitarium that they will arrive as soon as the organization work is completed.

The basement of Kellogg hall is being remodeled extensively and will be used later by the men's and women's bath departments of the Sanitarium. An elevator formerly used in the old Nichols hospital building was being installed today in the north side of Kellogg hall, and many other improvements and repairs were being made.

Aug. 4/42

BATTLE CREEK SHIFTS SANITARIUM TO ARMY

Buildings Bought for $2,251,000 Will Have 1,000 Beds

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 1 (AP)—The Battle Creek Sanitarium became the Percy L. Jones General Hospital for war casualties today and military guards walked post around the buildings, the purchase of which for $2,251,100 was completed by the government recently.

Lieut. Col. Norman T. Kirk, who will head a hospital staff of 700, said the interior would be remodeled into long wards accommodating 1,000 beds at the start. First patients will arrive about Oct. 1 from military training centers where they have contracted ailments requiring long treatment.

Former guests of the sanitarium have been transferred to several large adjacent buildings to continue treatment under the direction of Dr. John H. Kellogg.

N.Y.T., Aug. 3/42

East Hall Work Is Near Finish

Aug. 9/42

Building Being Repaired to House Enlisted Staff of Percy Jones Hospital.

The task of repairing and altering East hall, one of the buildings to be used as living quarters for enlisted men assigned to the Percy L. Jones general hospital, will be completed soon preparatory to enlarging the hospital staff.

New toilet facilities and showers are being installed in the building, a new roof is being constructed, and extensive painting and other decorating work is being done.

Col. Norman T. Kirk, commander of the hospital, has requested that 150 additional enlisted men be assigned to the hospital by Saturday. Approximately 65 soldiers already are stationed at the hospital. Eventually the staff will include about 72 commissioned officers, 120 nurses, and 500 non-commissioned officers, soldiers and civilian employes.

Extensive construction work necessary to adapt the main hospital buildings, formerly used by the Sanitarium, to army needs will be started in the near future. The hospital will not be ready to receive patients before October 1.

Sanitarium Obliged To Turn Away Guests

Aug. 22/42

The Sanitarium, still engaged in organizing itself in new quarters, is finding it necessary for the time being to refuse requests for rooms from a large number of persons, some of whom have come to Battle Creek before learning that they could not be accommodated immediately.

A total of 95 guests and patients now are registered at the Sanitarium, and others will be admitted as soon as rooms are prepared. Several who have come to the Sanitarium without reserving rooms in advance have been denied quarters in the institution but are living in hotels and are receiving treatments at the Sanitarium.

Many reservations are received daily at the Sanitarium, but in most cases persons wishing to come to the institution are being requested to postpone their visits until an extensive construction, repair and alteration program is completed.

Army to Lease Miami San Unit

Aug. 11/42

Dr. Kellogg Agrees to Allow War Department Use of Florida Sanitarium.

PRICE NOT DETERMINED

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg said today that he had agreed to lease to the war department his Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium in Miami Spring, Fla., for use in housing personnel of the army air base at Miami and for offices of air corps officers.

He said, however, that he had not reached an agreement with the war department as to the amount of money to be paid for use of the Sanitarium building. The building, which has 68 double bedrooms, has been valued at about $500,000.

Purchased for $1

The main part of the building was sold to Dr. Kellogg in 1930 by the late Glen Hammond Curtiss, aircraft manufacturer, for $1. Later, several large additions were constructed.

The Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium has been operated in the building since 1930 with the exception of summer months, and usually has had from 80 to 90 guests and patients.

The war department already has leased several large Miami hotels for use by army personnel, and a need for additional housing space resulted in the request that the Miami-Battle Creek building also be leased.

Dr. Kellogg said today that he had planned to reopen the Florida Sanitarium November 1, and that when he first received the request of the war department, he believed that the army wanted to ease the building only until November 1. Later he was advised that the army wanted the building for the duration of the war. The Florida Sanitarium closed last spring for the summer as usual.

Work Is Rushed On San Corridor

Foundation Poured and Workmen Are Now Constructing First Floor.

Construction of a corridor building between John Harvey Kellogg hall and the Battle Creek college library building was going forward at a rapid pace today as the Sanitarium exerted increased efforts to complete as quickly as possible its task of reorganizing itself in new quarters.

The corridor building, 143 feet in length, will house offices of physicians and treatment rooms. The foundation for the building has been poured, and many workmen now are engaged in constructing the first floor of the building. Eventually, the building will have three floors with entrances being provided from the first, second and third floors of Kellogg hall.

The Kellogg hall basement, long used only for storage purposes, is being remodeled extensively and soon will house the men's and women's baths and treatment rooms. At present, baths and treatments are being given in rooms on the fourth and fifth floors of the building.

The Sanitarium now has about 95 guests and patients—all that it can accommodate until the remodeling and construction work is completed, and Kellogg hall rooms now being used for offices of physicians, and as bath and treatment rooms, can be turned over to guests and patients. Aug. 14/42

Professor Goddard Dies—Emeritus Prof. Edwin C. Goddard of the University of Michigan, whose Ann Arbor home was also home, at various times, to more than 100 students whom he provided with free board and lodging during their college days, died last night in University hospital. He was 77 years old, and had been with the faculty of the University of Michigan law school for 35 years. Professor Goodard first came to the university in 1885, as a student, receiving his Ph. D. degree four years later. From 1889 to 1895, when he was recalled as an instructor of mathematics, he served as a high school principal in Saginaw. He completed his law studies in 1899 and became a member of the law school faculty in that year. The university accorded him his professorship in 1917.

Dr. James W. Hubly Enters Army Service

Dr. James W. Hubly, former head of the Sanitarium surgical staff, reported for army service at Chicago yesterday, joining the procession of local doctors into army, navy or marine ranks. He has been commissioned a captain and assigned to the air force technical school in the Congress hotel, Chicago.

Captain Hubly, who joined the Sanitarium staff in October, 1939, was among the six physicians, diagnosticians and specialists who left the employ of the Sanitarium in July following the sale of its main buildings to the army.

A graduate of Central high school, Captain Hubly attended the University of Michigan where he was graduated from the literary college in 1927 and from the medical school in 1931. He served his internship in the Presbyterian hospital at Chicago.

As a reserve lieutenant he was on active duty in the army medical corps for some time, being assigned to Camp Custer to aid in processing CCC enrollees. Captain Hubly later joined the staff of the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., where he served for five years as a specialist in genito-urinary work and general surgery. He received a fellowship in surgery while there.

Captain Hubly entered private practice at Houston, Tex., in 1937 and came here from that city. He was married in 1932 to Miss Lenore Healey, daughter of Mrs. T. J. Mack of 28 Groveland. They have two children, a son, John, and a daughter, Linda Lou. Captain Hubly's father, the late Dr. C. C. Hubly, was a member of the Sanitarium staff for many years.

Sept. 3/42

BATTLE CREEK HEALTH SALON

221 Champion Street

TREATMENT ROOMS FOR WOMEN

Sept. 8/42

Wherever people gather—in auditoriums, stores and offices—there lurks the ever threatening danger of infection from coughing, sneezing and sniffles.

In our **Sun Room** we have recently installed a General Electric Germicidal Lamp that purifies and revitalizes the atmosphere (100 air changes an hour). This fluorescent light materially reduces the spread of air-borne bacteria. We have placed it there for your protection against cold and influenza germs. It burns constantly throughout all treatments.

These treatments consist of healthy outdoor exercise indoors on machinery scientifically designed for each particular function. Everyone needs exercise. Corrective exercise as it is given in our **Sun Room** is not only good for you but it is a lot of fun. Rowing . . . Beauty Bike cycling . . Walking . . . Health Builder or Vibrator . . . Body Roller for Spot reducing . . . Sun Tan . . . Sun Baths under ultra-Violet rays . . . Alcohol Rub **Single Treatment $2.50—10 Treatment course $20.00.**

Beauty Mask Hawaiian that is so popular $1.00. Protective Diet planning with Ida Jean Kain's Reducing Menus. A progressive Graphic-chart record is kept of figure measurements during Course.

Treatments by appointment. Phone 8927

NOTE. We are continuing the "Two for One" treatments for career girls in the evenings, by appointment.

Old San Rooms Become Wards

Partitions Between Single Units Are Removed to Convert Space for Hospital.

The removal of partitions between single rooms in the old Sanitarium building, first step in converting the space into ward sections for the Percy L. Jones general hospital, has been completed and specifications are being prepared for bids on construction and remodeling work, Col. Norman T. Kirk, hospital commander, said today.

The work, done by F. J. Skidmore & Son, included removal of partitions between rooms on the first five floors of the old part of the hospital. Colonel Kirk said that the transformation from private rooms to ward sections may add as much as 50 percent to the capacity of the hospital.

Army requirements are that there shall be at least 80 square feet for each bed. Some of the rooms contained more than this space but less than 160 square feet, so they still could accommodate only one bed and the extra space was wasted. But by combining rooms into ward sections, waste space will be utilized for more beds. The wards, two on each floor from the first to the fifth, each will accommodate 70 patients. A single ward on the sixth floor will take care of 60 patients, where, under the single and double room setup, only 40 could be accommodated under army regulations.

To Ask Bids Soon

Lewis J. Sarvis, local architect, now is working on specifications for remodeling of the ward sections and for other construction work and bids will be asked soon. Army engineers have set a deadline of November 30 for completion of construction and Colonel Kirk said it would be some time after that before the hospital would be ready for use.

Besides remodeling of the ward sections, construction work will include remodeling of the sixth floor of the old building to house the surgery department, recovery room, urological clinic, central supply room, laboratory and dental clinic. In addition, the men's and women's treatment rooms, behind the old building, are to be remodeled.

Another part of the work at the hospital now under way is remodeling of the elevator system by the Otis Elevator Co. Two elevators are being moved from the kitchen and dining room wing of the main building to replace old hydraulic elevators in the old building. One new elevator is being installed and two are being reconditioned.

Sept. 4/42

Army Leases San at Miami

Sept. 2/42

Miami-Battle Creek to House Air Force Officers for The Duration.

The army air force took possession of Miami-Battle Creek sanitarium in Miami Springs, Fla., Tuesday and is using the leased property as offices and residence quarters for commissioned personnel of the army air force.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, owner of the sanitarium, said the lease was to extend for the duration of the war. Because of the army's need, Miami-Battle Creek, which was to have opened its winter season on November 1, will suspend operations.

The rent paid by the government was not divulged by Dr. Kellogg. The building, which has 68 double bedrooms, has been valued at $500,000.

The Florida sanitarium has been operating since 1930, when the late Glen Hammond Curtiss, aircraft manufacturer, sold the main part of the building to Dr. Kellogg for a dollar. Later, several large additions were constructed. The institution has operated continuously with the exception of summer months and ordinarily serves between 80 and 90 guests.

The war department earlier leased several large Miami hotels for use by army personnel and a need for additional housing space resulted in the request that the Miami-Battle Creek building also be leased.

Dr. Kellogg had planned to reopen the sanitarium November 1. When he first received the war department request, he believed the army wanted to lease the building only until that date. Later, he was advised that the building will be needed for the duration.

He Changed America's Breakfast

Nashville Tennessean
Aug. 23/42

By CHARLES WARENTETTE

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 22 —(Wide World)—Young Dr. Kellogg couldn't get to sleep.

"A new dental plate will cost $10, Doctor," a woman patient at his growing sanitarium had told him, displaying a shattered denture. "And it's just because I tried to bite that hard, dry whole wheat toast you prescribed in my diet."

It wasn't just the $10, Dr. Kellogg reflected. It meant that a false impression might be spread about his work; that people who had heard of his program for "Biological living" and had planned to visit his sanitarium might stay away.

If dry toast broke dental plates, something else with the same nutritional value would have to be substituted.

Suddenly he jumped from bed, dashed into the kitchen he had set up as a makeshift laboratory, spread out a thing pastry layer of ground whole wheat, rolled it paper-thin with his wife's rolling pin, put it in the oven, and:

Wheat flakes!

He tried the same thing with corn.

It worked: Corn Flakes!

The cooked, flaked breakfast food industry in the United States was born that night and Battle Creek became the breakfast food capital of the world; Dr. Kellogg had saved his sanitarium and his dietary program from embarrassment; he wrote a memo to pay the woman the $10—and went back to bed.

Main Building To Be War Casualty Hospital

Today, at 90, Dr. Kellogg still heads the sanitarium, and currently is energetically engaged in revamping the physical setup of his institution to help along the war effort.

The government wanted the main buildings for a war casualty hospital, and a few weeks ago bought them for $2,000,000 and installed a staff of 700.

Dr. Kellogg, who despite his age still runs a quarter of a mile every morning and can dictate to two stenographers at once, is going right ahead with his work in buildings across the street that were part of the sanitarium setup not included in the sale.

He is an amazing man. He always dresses completely in white—even to white rubbers when it rains. For 67 years he has never missed a monthly contribution to "Good Health," the magazine that he has edited all that time. Far from a dessicated husk, his cheeks are still ruddy and smooth.

In an age of meals of meat and potatoes, heavy desserts, white bread and coffee, Kellogg joined the scoffed-at "grass eaters" and "bran chewers."

No Meat for Patients; He Hasn't Eaten It in 76 Years

He became a follower of Sylvester Graham, the developer of Graham flour, dissenting from the milling process that removed bran from flour, and became convinced that man's good health depended on his diet, with the fruits of the tree and field as the ideal foods.

In 1901 Dr. Kellogg, who went to Bellevue Medical College in New York, broke off from the institute and established his "sanitarium," putting the word in the dictionary.

"Two meals a day are sufficient for sedentary workers," he maintains—breakfast at 10 in the morning and dinner at five or six.

He has not eaten any meat for 76 years, and neither do patients at the sanitarium. Dr. Kellogg contends that meat is conducive to excessive protein, produces intestinal putrefaction, and generally carries too much contamination for safe consumption.

Many famous people have visited the sanitarium, among them George Bernard Shaw, another renowned vegetarian; Warren G. Harding, Senator Arthur Capper of

Dr. Kellogg may retire at 100

Kansas, Admiral Byrd, who recuperated at Battle Creek from the rigors of the Antarctic, and Eddie Cantor, comedian.

Dr. Kellogg and his late wife brought up 42 foster children, legally adopting 13 of them, educating them in his theories of health.

In addition to his editorial work, his writings include more than a score of books on medical matters ranging from massage and the stomach to diabetes and therapy.

"After I reach the century mark," Dr. Kellogg says, "I'll begin to think of retiring."

COMPLIMENTS
DR. A. J. HARRIS,
1906 24TH AVE. NORTH.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

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Puny When a Boy

Like many who attain such remarkable longevity, he started as a stringy, puny boy. He came to Battle Creek with his family from Tyrone, Mich., his birthplace, when he was ten years old.

With only six weeks of formal schooling, he started in at fourteen as a printer's apprentice. His family were early Seventh Day Adventists. Kellogg got interested in the Adventists' health reform institute at Battle Creek, and their campaign for temperance and abstinence from flesh foods, alcohol and tobacco.

The Adventist physical regime stemmed from a supposed revelation from heaven reported by one follower, Mrs. E. G. White, on June 5, 1863.

She said she had been divinely advised that reforms were needed in ways of living; that pain and illness were not ordinarily the result of foreign influences on the body, but the efforts of Nature to overcome transgressions of her laws.

In an age of meals of meat and potatoes, heavy desserts, white bread and coffee, Kellogg joined the scoffed-at "grass eaters" and "bran chewers."

and milk sugar.

Patients are not allowed to drink or smoke.

"That Battle Creek San'," jests Eddie Cantor, a staunch Kellogg supporter. "Every time I turn around there's a man in a white coat asking me to stick my tongue out.

"Now I get back to New York, walk into a night club, see a waiter in a white jacket, and already I'm saying 'ahhh!'."

Many famous people have visited the sanitarium, among them George Bernard Shaw, another renowned vegetarian; Warren G. Harding, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, and Admiral Byrd, who recuperated at Battle Creek from the rigors of the Antarctic.

Dr. Kellogg was the man who gave President Coolidge his celebrated electric horse—one of Kellogg's numerous exercise devices.

Among his other brain children was the Battle Creek College, designed to educate young men and women who could go out and spread his teachings, which closed a few weeks ago, but has many enthusiastic alumni.

At Dr. Kellogg's suggestion, Dr. Paul Roth, a sanitarium surgeon and a native of Switzerland—his parents were early European Seventh Day Adventists taught by missionaries from Battle Creek—developed the oxygen tent and, with Dr. Francis Benedict perfected the Benedict-Roth metabolism apparatus now in international use.

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BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS Aug. 23, '42

Breakfast Food Pioneer Hale and Hearty at 90

Kellogg of Battle Creek Runs Quarter-Mile Daily

Sanitarium Chief

BY CHARLES MARENTETTE
(Wide World)

Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 22. — Young Dr. John Harvey Kellogg couldn't get to sleep.

"A new dental plate will cost $10, doctor," a woman patient at his growing sanitarium had told him, displaying a shattered denture. "And it's just because I tried to bite that hard, dry whole wheat toast you prescribed in my diet."

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Industry Born

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—Photo by Wide World.
DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

Puny in Childhood

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Became Devotee of Bran

He became a follower of Sylvester Graham, the developer of Graham flour, dissenting from the milling process that removed bran from flour, and became convinced that man's good health depended on his diet, with the fruits of the tree and field as the ideal foods.

In 1901 Dr. Kellogg, who went to Bellevue Medical college in New York, broke off from the institute and established his "sanitarium," putting the word in the dictionary.

"Two meals a day are sufficient for sedentary workers," he maintains — breakfast at 10 in the morning and dinner at 5 or 6.

He has not eaten any meat for 76 years, and neither do patients at the sanitarium. Dr. Kellogg contends that meat is conducive to excessive protein, produces intestinal putrefaction, and generally carries too much contamination for safe consumption.

His diets, arranged for individual needs, consist of fruits, juices, vegetables, nuts and various preparations he compounds. Several years ago he became convinced of the nutritional value of soybeans, and uses soy milk extensively.

He uses no refined sugar nor breads made from refined flours. Sweetening is obtained from honey and milk sugar.

Patients are not allowed to drink or smoke.

Many Patients Famous

"That Battle Creek san'" jests Eddie Cantor, a staunch Kellogg supporter. "Every time I turn around there's a man in a white coat asking me to stick my tongue out.

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New Orleans Times-Picayune, August 23, 1942

Famed Sanitarium to House War Casualties

Amid these giant marble pillars in the lobby of the main building of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium, our war casualties will find convalescence. A few weeks ago the government bought the main buildings of the celebrated institution, headed by 90-year-old Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, (insert) for $2,000,000 as a war casualty hospital, moving in a staff of 700. Dr. Kellogg is going on with his institution in a group of buildings that were withheld from the sale. —*Wide World photo.*

Health Man Kellogg, at 90, Runs Quarter Mile Daily

U. S. Takes Main Buildings of Physician Who Made Battle Creek, Mich., Famous Place

By CHARLES MARENTETTE
Courier-Express Wide World Service

Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 22—Young Dr. Kellogg couldn't get to sleep.

"A new dental plate will cost $10, doctor," a woman patient at his growing sanitarium had told him, displaying a shattered denture. "And it's just because I tried to bite that hard, dry whole wheat toast you prescribed in my diet."

Seeks a Substitute

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Birth of an Industry

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1,000-Bed Army Hospital to Be Permanent Unit

May 20/42

Institution in Sanitarium Buildings Is Expected to Employ More than 700.

COMMANDER VISITS SITE

The general hospital to be established in buildings purchased last week from the Sanitarium by the government will be a permanent institution having at first 1,000 beds and perhaps later 1,500 or more beds for sick or injured army personnel.

This was revealed today by Col. Norman T. Kirk, chief of surgical services at Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C., who has been appointed commander of the local hospital and who arrived here Tuesday for his first inspection of the buildings. He will assist in making plans for various necessary alterations.

"The number of workers to be needed for the care of 1,000 patients probably will exceed 700, including approximately 60 commissioned officers, 120 nurses, and some 500 non-commissioned officers, soldiers and civilian employes," Colonel Kirk said. "Present employes of the Sanitarium will be given first preference in the hiring of civilian employes."

Asked if the hospital would serve soldiers and army officers from forts and camps in any particular section of the country or if patients would be brought here from all parts of the nation and world, Colonel Kirk said he believed that a definite area would be selected, at first at least, for the hospital to draw patients from.

Explains System

"Certain camps and station hospitals will be given a credit of beds in the general hospital," he said. "In other words, each will be permitted to send a certain number of patients here. These patients, as a general rule, will be those which require a convalescence period of more than 90 days.

"The general hospital will relieve smaller station hospitals of patient overloads and will assist in preventing epidemics by taking from the smaller hospitals patients suffering from epidemic diseases."

Colonel Kirk said that if the time arrives when army hospitals on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are unable to accommodate all army casualties from the war zones, the local hospital would be called upon to care for them.

"At first, however, I expect that our hospital will have no war casualties as patients," he said.

The army will take possession of the Sanitarium buildings on or about August 1, but Colonel Kirk predicted that the hospital would not be opened until about a month later.

To Expand Facilities

"We will have to make many changes in the Sanitarium buildings," he said. "Private rooms now being used by the Sanitarium will be done away with, and wards, with beds for from 30 to 35 persons, will replace them. A new and larger operating suite and a new and larger dental clinic will be constructed."

Colonel Kirk said that operating suite and dental clinic probably would be located on the sixth floor of the old Sanitarium building. He said that at least six dental officers would be assigned to the hospital.

One of the greater problems confronting the hospital will be finding housing facilities for its workers. Colonel Kirk expressed the hope that Battle Creek residents would make every effort to provide residences for the employes.

Plan of Colonel Kirk is to house the 120 nurses in the main Sanitarium building, and to have East hall, the former nurses home of the Sanitarium, repaired extensively for use by a portion of the soldiers who will work in the hospital.

May Build More

Saying that sufficient space would not be available in the buildings purchased by the government to accommodate all of the soldier workers, Colonel Kirk indicated that considerable construction might be needed to provide needed housing facilities.

"No attempt will be made to provide housing accommodations for officers and their families in any of the buildings purchased," he said. "If the hospital increases its capacity beyond 1,000 beds, say to 1,500 beds, the 120 nurses in the Sanitarium and the soldiers in East hall would be required to vacate and an extensive construction project would be necessary to provide them with accommodations."

The new hospital as yet does not have a name, but Colonel Kirk indicated that it would be given one soon.

In discussing plans for the construction of wards in the buildings, the colonel said that wards have been found by army hospitals to be much superior to private rooms.

Companionship Needed

"For one thing," he said, "soldiers don't like private rooms. They would rather be with other soldiers in wards where companionship helps to speed their recovery. Then, too, wards are more economical."

Assisting Colonel Kirk in inspecting the buildings are Maj. J. G. Jones of the supplies division of the army surgeon-general's office, and Maj. Lee C. Gammil of the hospital construction division of the office. The three expected to remain at the Sanitarium until tonight. Later, all three will return to Battle Creek to direct the adapting of the buildings to army requirements.

Colonel Kirk said some of the construction work might be started before the Sanitarium moves to other quarters about August 1. "Any work which will not interfere with Sanitarium activities will be started as soon as possible," he said.

Some Will Train

Soldiers assigned to the hospital would be drafted and enlisted men in the army medical corps, many of whom will have had training in performing various hospital services. Those who have not had such training will be given it at the hospital.

Sanitarium employes who enter the employ of the hospital will be required to first qualify under civil service, but it is expected that arrangements will be made for them to quickly become civil service employes.

"We expect to hire a large number of the Sanitarium employes," Colonel Kirk said.

Although the local hospital will be similar to Walter Reed hospital which in the past has cared for veterans of the First World war and CCC enrollees as well as for soldiers, Colonel Kirk said that he did not believe veterans or CCC enrollees would be treated here.

"The need for general hospital facilities for soldiers is too great," he said. "We need one general hospital bed for every 100 soldiers in training."

Stress Permanency

The colonel emphasized that the hospital would be a permanent institution, saying that the need for such a hospital seems certain to be great after the end of the war.

He said that other general hospitals being constructed in various parts of the country for the army are to be of a semi-permanent nature. Hospitals which he predicted would continue their operations long after the war are the Battle Creek hospital, the Walter Reed hospital, the Army-Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., the Baumont hospital at El Paso, Tex., and the Fitzsimmons hospital at Denver, Colo.

Colonal Kirk entered the army in 1912 as a medical officer. He was chief of surgical services at Letterman general hospital in San Francisco, Cal., for four and one-half years before joining the staff of Walter Reed hospital a year ago.

San to Continue

Recognizing questions that have come up, here and elsewhere, as a result of the recent news about the government's purchase of Sanitarium property, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg yesterday renewed the announcement that the Sanitarium is going on, and he added that it was going on uninterruptedly and without confusion or incovenience to its

patrons. Dr. Kellogg said:

"Plenty of equipment, both as to furniture and treatment mechanism is, by arrangements made with the government, available to be moved across the street where comfortable and convenient quarters will be in readiness. Under plans now in process this will be done systematically so that our guests will be at home in the new location and with all services proceeding uninterruptedly, and there is ample room available to make everybody comfortable and to facilitate our operations.

'Some of the details of the plans will develop as we go along," Dr. Kellogg said, "but the major assurance may be taken now that the Sanitarium, as an institute of health, and as a place to acquire the habit of health, will proceed without interruption. I am determined that, with the facilities at hand, we shall even go forward to better service and greater accomplishment than we have known in the past."

May 20, 1942

Added Hospital Sum Authorized

Approximately $750,000 Authorized to Convert San Buildings to Army Needs.

The war department announced announced Wednesday night in Washington that a sum "in excess of $3,000,000" would be expended for acquisition and incidential expenses in the establishment of a general hospital for the army in buildings purchased last week from the Sanitarium.

The government already has paid $2,251,100 for the buildings, and it appeared from the announcement therefore, that some $750,000 will be made available to finance construction work necessary to adapt the buildings to army needs.

Col. Norman T. Kirk, who will serve as commander of the hospital, said here today that immediate plans of the war department did not call for construction of any new buildings.

He and Maj. J. G. Jones of the supplies division of the army surgeon-general's office, and Maj. Lee C. Gammil of the hospital construction division of the office, today were completing an inspection of the buildings preparatory to the making of plans for alterations. They will return to Washington tonight. Early in June, Colonel Kirk will establish residence here to direct the transforming of the Sanitarium buildings into an army hospital.

The construction work will be in charge of the Chicago office of the corps of engineers.

Changes to be made in the buildings will include the turning of private rooms into wards, construction of a large surgical suite and a large dental clinic on the sixth floor of the old Sanitarium building, and remodeling of East hall for use as a residence for some of the soldiers who will be assigned to the hospital.

Residents of John Harvey Kellogg hall, which will be the principal building to be occupied by the Sanitarium when it moves from its present buildings, have not yet been given notice as to when they will be required to vacate their rooms and apartments. Persons close to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg said today, however, that the 187 residents probably would be given such notice before June 1.

Similar notices will be given within a few days to 133 residents of the Sanitarium, officials said today. It is expected that at least 30 days' notice will be given to residents of both Kellogg hall and the Sanitarium.

The Calhoun county chapter of the American Red Cross, which for several months has used the old cafeteria of the Sanitarium as a headquarters for war production work, has been asked to move the headquarters elsewhere before June 5.

Board Will Discuss Plans for New San

Trustee Meeting Is Scheduled Today; Dr. John Harvey Kellogg to Preside.

May 25/42

The Sanitarium board of trustees is schedule to hold a special meeting this afternoon to develop plans for continuance of the institution in new quarters after August 1 when the army will take possession of the present Sanitarium buildings.

It was expected that four members of the board, Dr. C. B. Irwin, Paul M. Binzel, Dr. Roscoe Miller and B. J. Kenney, who have served on the board as representatives of Sanitarium bondholders, would resign at the meeting. The paying by the government of $2,251,100 for the buildings has made it possible for the Sanitarium to pay off all bonded indebtedness, amounting to $1,279,895. In the future, therefore. the bondholders will not be entitled to representation on the board.

The Sanitarium is expected to establish its new headquarters in John Harvey Kellogg hall and the Battle Creek college library building. Other buildings, most of which are owned by the college, will be available for use in expanding activities of the Sanitarium in the future.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg was scheduled to tell Sanitarium employes of his plans for continuance of the Sanitarium at a meeting Sunday night, but the meeting was postponed indefinitely. Dr. Kellogg is suffering from a cold and was not able to make the speech.

As chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. Kellogg was to preside at today's meeting. Dr. Rowland H. Harris, formerly a Sanitarium physician, will attend the meeting as a representative of Alfred H. Steinel, treasurer of the board, who is ill.

BIG SANITARIUM AT BATTLE CREEK WILL GO TO ARMY

Detroit, Mich., May 16 [Special].—The army will take over the $12,000,000 Battle Creek [Mich.] sanitarium Aug. 1, for use at a general base hospital, it was disclosed today.

John C. Lehr, United States district attorney here, said he had filed a declaration in Federal court on behalf of the war department. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who built the hilltop institution after fire destroyed its predecessor, may file objections to the price offered, but this is not considered likely.

The declaration of taking virtually is an offer by the army to assume payment of a $1,271,500 mortgage, $18,300 in unpaid taxes, and other liens up to a total of $2,250,000. The property was appraised in 1937 at $12,000,000. Chicago Tribune

May 17, 42

Army May Add To Properties Taken from San

Contemplating Even Greater Hospital Facilities, It Surveys North of City.

MANY MOVES INDEFINITE

The war department contemplates even greater hospital facilities here than those just purchased from the Sanitarium provide and has been making some surveys in an area north of the city with a view to purchase and erection of additional hospital buildings on it.

Information to this effect has been learned by Congressman Paul W. Shafer of Battle Creek, a member of the house military affairs committee. Mr. Shafer said, however, that there was no definite information available yet. The area reported under consideration is somewhere north of the Sanitarium.

Commenting on yesterday's transaction by which the government acquired the Sanitarium's main buildings, Mr. Shafer said he learned from the war department that the Sanitarium will be used as a general hospital comparable to the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C.

It will be for the north central section, between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi river, and will be in operation "as soon as practicable."

The condemnation proceedings filed in Federal Judge Arthur Lederle's court in Detroit yesterday fixed August 1 as the date of government occupancy. The price, agreed upon by the Sanitarium board of trustees, was $2,251,000.

The hospital will probably care for war casualties mostly, convalescents for the most part, and will also admit government civilian personnel, as does the Walter Reed hospital.

It will come under the direction of the surgeon general of the army, Maj.-Gen. James C. Magee.

Some Factors Indefinite

Whether the present Sanitarium facilities would be expanded by the army is a question which could not be answered here. If the hospital is to become comparable to Walter Reed, the Sanitarium facilities would certainly have to be expanded, Mr. Shafer said.

Word as to exactly what would be done by the Sanitarium in transferring its activities and program across the street to Kellogg hall and other buildings, and as to housing facilities for the 187 tenants of apartments in Kellogg hall, continued to be indefinite today.

A statement bearing on the situation was expected soon from Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

However, persons close to Dr. Kellogg said that Kellogg hall will be the principal and possibly the only building to be occupied by the Sanitarium immediately after it leaves its present quarters.

Extensive remodeling and improvement projects, designed both for the Sanitarium itself and for Kellogg hall apartment residents, are being planned, but the final nature of the latter may well depend on the priorities situation.

As to this Dr. Kellogg was assured by war department representatives during negotiations which led up to the sale of the Sanitarium properties that the war department would assist the Sanitarium in obtaining priorities on building materials for use in making the improvements for its own new quarters.

Some Possibilities

The three buildings which could be remodeled and opened for Kellogg hall's present tenants are West hall, a large brick building southwest of the old college building in the L formed by Sanitarium and University avenues; North lodge, former home economics building of the college which is west of the college library building on Manchester street, and Voelker hall, former men's dormitory of the college, which is west of North lodge on Manchester.

Other buildings not sold to the government which may be available for possible future expansion of Sanitarium activities are the old Battle Creek college building, a large brick structure located across North Washington avenue from the present Sanitarium buildings between Manchester street and Sanitarium avenue; the old Sanitarium hospital building on Aldrich street; South hall, a large frame building on Sanitarium avenue; Arnold cottage, located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Sanitarium avenue and North Washington avenue; Hall cottage, located south of Arnold cottage on North Washington avenue, and Breed cottage, located west of South hall on Sanitarium avenue. The old college building is owned by Battle Creek college, and South hall, Arnold cottage, Hall cottage and Breed cottage are owned by the Sanitarium.

Rooms for patients, offices of physicians and treatment rooms will be located in Kellogg hall. It is believed probable that the college library building will be used for Sanitarium business offices, that the library in the building will be used as a reading room for patients, and that the social room on the second floor of the building will be used as a gymnasium.

It was pointed out, however, that the library building does not have an elevator, and that rooms located on its second floor would not be easily accessible to patients. Therefore, it seems certain that all of the important facilities of the Sanitarium will be located in Kellogg hall.

Sanitarium officials said that they did not contemplate any plans to provide apartments for the 133 permanent residents of the Sanitarium itself.

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Plans Outlined By Dr. Kellogg

Holds High Hopes for Sanitarium in New Quarters After Army Takes Over.

BOARD CHANGES IN JULY

The high hopes which Dr. John Harvey Kellogg holds for the future of the Sanitarium in the carrying out of his plans to continue in full operation in new quarters after the government takes over the Sanitarium's present main buildings this summer for use as an army hospital were set forth in a statement issued by the doctor Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Kellogg called attention to the fact that the Sanitarium's resources and facilities will be considerable after the change and sketched his plans concerning certain new health methods.

Change Comes August 1

The doctor's statement, awaited since the transaction with the government was closed Friday, follows:

"In releasing to the government two of the six large buildings in which its work has been conducted, the Sanitarium has retained practically all of its elaborate equipment of apparatus and facilities for treatment, as well as its furniture, and rooming accommodations for several hundred guests, which, with redecorating and furnishing will make guests as comfortable as in the old building.

"The transfer of patients will not occur until the first of August, and will be made in such a way as not to impede or interfere in any way with the comfort or convenience of patients or the efficiency of treatment.

"An important feature of the change will be the introduction of the newly perfected regimen therapy which has been proven to be highly successful in dealing with chronic diseases and especially in combating high blood pressure, premature senescence, and other affections which often do not yield to methods in common use in private practice and hospitals.

To Seek Quick Results

"Special attention will be given to intensive methods of treatment and training which yield quick results.

"In general, the scope of activity of the institution as a health and medical center and the world headquarters of the race betterment movement will be extended. The education work will be revived and activity in promoting the principles of biologic living increased.

"A sponsorng committee composed of eminent and well known scientists will aid the management in its efforts to make the institution a great university of health, where earnest health seekers may find not only every known means of relief which science and experience have validated but information and training to insure against future suffering.

"With enlarged scope and ample facilities, the management will continue their eleemosynary, or not-for-profit, work with the confident expectation of greater usefulness in the future than in the past."

To Pay Off Bonds July 1

While the government takes possession on August 1 of the property it acquired through a friendly condemnation action taken in federal court at Detroit, July 1 also will be an epochal date in the Sanitarium's history. On that date, with the $2,251,100 it receives from the government, the Sanitarium will pay off all of its bonded indebtedness, amounting to $1,279,895.

This will mark the end of the financial difficulties which beset the institution with the depression and put it into receivership and reorganization under section 77B of the bankruptcy laws. It also will mark the end of bondholder representation on the Sanitarium's board of trustees. Dr. Kellogg long has looked forward to this as affording an opportunity to return to control. He has remained chairman of the board of trustees throughout, but there have been marked differences of opinion on policy within the board.

The bondholders' trustees who will leave the board when the mortgage is lifted are B. J. Kenney, Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, Dr. C. B. Irwin and Paul Binzel. Their four vacancies will be filled by the six remaining trustees, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, president of the board; George E. Judd, secretary; Alfred H. Steinel, treasurer, Dr. Emil Leffler and Fred E. Fuller.

The next meeting of the membership of the Battle Creek Sanitarium & Benevolent association, which operates the Sanitarium, will be held in March, 1943, and a board of trustees will be elected then.

About Walter Reed

Information that the war department will use the Sanitarium facilities for a general hospital comparable to the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C., indicates that both medical and surgical care would be provided here for general cases.

Walter Reed hospital has a bed capacity of 1,215 with a daily average of 1,000 patients, about equally distributed between medical and surgical cases, medical officers at Fort Custer said. At present the average daily patient list includes 500 military personnel, 350 Civilian Conservation Corps members, and 150 veterans of the First World war.

The yearly total of 7,500 patients is distributed about 45 percent for medical care and 55 percent for surgical care.

Walter Reed hospital is utilized for general cases as contrasted to the army's Fitzsimmons hospital in Denver, specializing in lung cases, St. Elizabeth hospital in Washington, D. C., specializing in mental care, and the Army and Navy hospital in Hot Springs, Ark., specializing in venereal diseases.

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1942

The Sanitarium

The relation of the Battle Creek Sanitarium to Battle Creek's history and development, and the interest which the community has in the institution because of that relation, have often been discussed.

The topic has come prominently into attention again through the developments leading up to the current announcement that the federal government has bought the main Sanitarium building and considerable of the real estate. Proceedings looking toward this end have been known to be in progress for some time. The announcement of the completion of the proceedings carries two assurances, the development of which, the community will follow with the utmost interest.

One is that the government proposes to develop and maintain here a large medical center comparable to the celebrated Walter Reed hospital in Washington and the other is that the Sanitarium itself, freed of the debt complications which came as one of the consequences of the nation-wide depression, and with working capital to give to future operations a facility which recently past operations have not had, will carry on in the commodious buildings which remain available to the Sanitarium on that extensive frontage on the west side of Washington avenue, and also in contiguous territory.

Battle Creek will watch the development of these plans with keen interest and with, it is believed, a proper appreciation of the privilege which she enjoys, and apparently is now due to enlarge, as a medical and health center and with a corresponding willingness to cooperate to the extent of her abiilty.

Reelected to Board—Dr. J. H. Kellogg was reelected a member of the board of directors of the American Business Men's Research Foundation at its annual meeting last week in Chicago. Henry M. Johnson of Louisville, Ky., was reelected president of the Foundation.

U. S. BUYS SAN BUILDINGS FOR HOSPITAL; INSTITUTION CONTINUES IN NEW LOCATION

PRICE OF $2,251,100 PAID BY GOVERNMENT

Sanitarium Will Reestablish Itself in John Harvey Kellogg Hall and Library Building; Change Expected August 1.

A transaction by which the United States government takes over the main buildings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium was completed this afternoon.

Condemnation proceedings, begun by the United States district attorney for eastern Michigan in behalf of the war department, were instituted in federal court at Detroit, consummating what amounted to a sale of the properties by the Sanitarium to the government at a price mutually agreeable.

The government, which will take possession August 1 or thereabouts, is expected to use the properties for a general hospital similar to the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C. The government's intentions remain to be disclosed, however.

The world-famous Sanitarium will continue operations uninterruptedly, for the time being in its present quarters and afterward in new quarters. This was emphasized most emphatically by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, the president, and all others concerned.

The price paid, $2,251,100, enables the Sanitarium to pay off all bonded indebtedness, amounting to $1,279,895, and other debts, and to start anew on the other side

Board Meets Today To Talk San Deal

Members of the board of trustees of the Sanitarium met at 9 a. m. today at the Sanitarium to discuss the previously announced negotiations with the United States government involving the sale of the Sanitarium buildings for hospital purposes.

No word was forthcoming from the board this noon as to the status of the negotiations, and it was not known how long the board would be in session.

Enquirer, May 14/42

of North Washington avenue, reestablishing itself in the John Harvey Kellogg Hall, the Battle Creek college library building and, perhaps, other buildings and cottages.

Properties sold by the Sanitarium to the government mostly are situated in an area bounded by North Washington, Champion, Brook, Garfield, Grant and Hill streets.

SEEN SUBSTANTIAL GAIN

Dr. Kellogg is looking forward enthusiastically to a new Sanitarium which, with assets of around a million dollars in cash and extensive real estate holdings, will be able to continue its operations without interruption and build even greater prestige. Its new quarters necessarily will be somewhat smaller than those at present, yet will be ample to afford satisfactory accommodations for the anticipated patronage of the near future.

Among the trustees, the transaction was viewed as a substantial gain for the Sanitarium as an institution and for Battle Creek in general. It was said that the Sanitarium will gain an opportunity to rehabilitate itself on a sound financial basis free of debt and the tremendous overhead of the buildings just disposed of, and that the community, while retaining the Sanitarium as a going institution, will gain a government hospital of large proportions.

Dr. Kellogg is preparing a statement detailing his and the board's plans for the future. He has indicated that these will be on an ambitious scale.

Wants Old Employes

It was said that the approximately 400 employes of the Sanitarium will be given the choice of remaining with the Sanitarium in its new quarters or of entering the government's hospital employ. The government, it was said, is anxious to obtain as many of these experienced persons as do not remain with the Sanitarium, and stands ready to accept them into federal service without civil service examination.

The sale of the Sanitarium buildings has been a much discussed matter in the community in recent weeks. It necessarily involved lengthy negotiations. As the deal developed, the Sanitarium management had to begin making plans to move, although until the last papers were signed with the government today no official announcement could be made.

Final steps took place in Battle Creek yesterday and in Detroit today. The trustees of the Battle Creek Sanitarium & Benevolent association, which operates the Sanitarium, met in Dr. Kellogg's office yesterday and went through the legal formalities from their end. All but one of the 10 trustees were present. They were Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Stewart, George E. Judd, secretary, Dr. Emil Leffler, Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, Fred E. Fuller, B. J. Kenney, Dr. C. B. Irwin and Paul M. Binzel, the last four representing bondholders. Alfred H. Steinel, treasurer, was absent.

Concluding the matter not later than today was of importance because this was the last day prior to the next interest date, July 1, on which the required 45-day notice of calling in the bonds could be given. Had the notice not been given today, another six months' interest, amounting to about $30,000, would have become due.

Bonds Are Listed

Sanitarium bonds now outstanding include series A, approximately $1,130,000 worth, bearing 4½ percent interest and due Jan. 1, 1952; series B, approximately $100,000 worth, bearing 4½ percent and due serially from Jan. 1, 1943, to Jan. 1, 1947, and income debentures, approximately $42,000 worth, bearing 5 percent and due Jan. 1, 1959.

The A bonds will be paid off at par and the B bonds at 102, a premium required by the indenture.

More particularly described, the real estate involved in the transaction consists of 24 acres and all buildings within an area bounded by North Washington, Champion, Brook, Garfield, Grant and Hill streets with certain exceptions. Not included are the creamery on Brook street and the Recreation Union building, which the Sanitarium had disposed of previously. Sold in addition are a warehouse on Hill street, eight lots on the south side of Champion street now used for parking purposes and a coal loading site on the Michigan Central railroad south of Kalamazoo street between South Washington and Barney.

All equipment attached to the real estate involved goes with it. Also taken over by the government are certain Sanitarium furnishings and some of the kitchen equipment.

The Sanitarium retains most of its furnishings and equipment for use in its new quarters.

John Harvey Kellogg hall, situated on the west side of North Washington avenue at the corner of Ann avenue, once known as the Phelps sanitorium, later used in connection with Battle Creek college for classroom purposes and as a girls' dormitory and more recently operated as an apartment house, will be altered to serve as the Sanitarium's new main building. Treatment rooms and baths will be in the basement.

To Displace 187 Tenants

Kellogg hall has about 225 rooms. Its apartments are now occupied by 187 tenants who will be displaced.

At present the Sanitarium has more than 300 registered patients and guests. There were times, prior to the depression, when there were more than 1,300 patients and guests. And there have been times when the Sanitarium's payroll was around 1,800 persons.

Title to Kellogg hall, the college library, the main college building and some cottages which may figure in the Sanitarium's plans for the future is vested in the Race Betterment Foundation, of which Dr. Kellogg is president.

Had Humble Beginning

The Sanitarium rose from a humble beginning to a position of worldwide leadership in the promotion of health and race betterment.

For three-quarters of a century, the Sanitarium has served humanity with distinction. Beliefs of the Seventh-day Adventists in health and temperance resulted in the establishment of the Health Reform Institute in 1866. One of its founders was J. P. Kellogg, father of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg and W. K. Kellogg. Featuring a "water cure," the institution was unsuccessful financially until 1876, when Dr. Kellogg became its medical director and named it the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

A disastrous fire in 1902 failed to stop the progress of the Sanitarium. Construction of a new building, now known as the old main building, was started under the leadership of Dr. Kellogg to replace another main building and hospital destroyed in the fire.

The Sanitarium became famous for its promotion of health through scientific diet; for its pioneering work in the field of physical therapy, and for many outstanding discoveries in the field of medicine made by Dr. Kellogg and other members of the Sanitarium staff.

Expanded in 1927

In 1927, the Sanitarium bonded itself for $3,000,000 adding to an existing $1,000,000 debt, to build the 15-story Sanitarium tower and a four-story wing. The depression forced the institution into receivership in 1933, and in 1938, the Sanitarium was reorganized under Section 77B of the federal bankruptcy act.

A need for skilled helpers in field pioneered by Dr. Kellogg led to the establishment by the Sanitarium of several educational institutions, including the School of Nursing, founded in 1883; the American Medical Missionary college, founded in 1895 and merged in 1910 with the University of Illinois medical department; the School of Home Economics, started in 1906, and the Kellogg School of Physical Education, started in 1909.

In 1923, the schools of nursing, home economics and physical education were affiliated in the forming of Battle Creek college, which ceased operation in 1938.

Funds for the construction of the college library building were raised mostly by public subscription. Dr. Kellogg provided the balance of the money needed for the project.

Enquirer, May 14, 1942

Decision Near On Sale of San To Government

Surveys Completed Looking Toward Institution of Vast Proportions.

REP. SHAFER COMMENTS

apr 28/42

Congressman Paul W. Shafer today substantiated widely circulated reports that direct negotiations have been under way for several weeks between the war department and Battle Creek Sanitarium authorities with the view of converting that famous institution to general hospital purposes.

"Although I have been in constant touch with the surgeon general's office since the negotiations were inaugurated," Mr. Shafer said, "I am not in a position to say how far they have progressed. That information, of course, must come directly from the war department."

Surveys Completed

"I am able to state, however, that surveys have been completed looking to the establishment of an institution of tremendous proportions, similar to Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C., if the deal is consummated."

Congressman Shafer hesitated to make his statement, explaining that he had in no way participated in the negotiations and that his purpose of maintaining contact with the matter was "merely to keep informed."

From sources close to the Sanitarium management the Enquirer and News learned that the deal either will go through shortly or will be held up for a rather indefinite period. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, founder of the Sanitarium, left last night for Florida and could not be reached today for comment. Dr. Kellogg was in Washington in connection with the negotiations last week.

The general understanding here is that the need of the government for such an institution is recognized and that the discussions now relate to exactly how it is to be brought about.

Enquirer, April 28/42

Pioneering Is Tradition Here 5/31/56

Ever since the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg took over the Western Health Reform Institute and made it into the world-famed Battle Creek Sanitarium, the local health institution has played a pioneering part in lengthening and strengthening life's span. It is particularly fitting, then, that the Sanitarium now should consider setting up a geriatrics department devoted to the health of the aging.

It is not impossible that the Sanitarium which made Battle Creek the Health City of the World and gave birth to the cereal industry here could become known the nation over as a pioneer for progress in this new field of medicine.

The field is assuming larger importance as the proportion of older persons in our population increases. When the Sanitarium was founded, in 1866, the average life expectancy of Americans was some 32 years. Today, at 69.8 years, it is crowding the biblical threescore years and ten. And today those who are 60 years old and older make up more than 21 million of our population.

Thus the Sanitarium, in contemplating a geriatrics branch, is confronting an important and new phase of service. A team of experts from the University of Michigan soon will make a thorough survey of the Sanitarium's facilities and of the needs for all kinds of geriatric care. Specific means of adapting the Sanitarium's program to meet these needs presumably will follow, under the course of action recommended by the Battle Creek Area Development Corporation and accepted by the Sanitarium's board.

Not only the Sanitarium but also the community, and in a broad way, the nation, can expect to benefit from carrying out this new program. The plans are reminiscent of Dr. Kellogg himself, and his brother, Will K. Kellogg. For these men met new needs in their time with new contributions in their fields.

It is heartening to see that this 90-year-old institution is still young enough and vital enough to carry on the pioneering tradition in the fields of health that the Kelloggs exemplified.

NEW SAN BONDS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Local Paying Agent Receives Over $600,000 In New Securities.

June 6/39

Over $600,000 in Sanitarium Series A bonds and $120,000 in income debentures were available in the trust department at the Security National Bank today for distribution to holders of the Sanitarium's old six per cent bonds. The payment marks the final settlement by the Sanitarium with bondholders and general creditors in conjunction with its reorganization proceedings.

As local paying agent, the Security National Bank is handling approximately 50 per cent of the issue, the remainder being distributed through the City National Bank & Trust compnay of Chicago, mortgage trustee. Notices that the new securities are available in exchange for old bonds was sent to all bondholders Monday from Chicago.

The Series A bonds bear four and one-half per cent interest, dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due Jan. 1, 1954. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 while income debentures are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20 and $10.

In exchange for their old bonds, Sanitarium bondholders will receive 50 per cent in Series A bonds and 10 per cent in income debentures in addition to the 20 per cent cash already paid. General creditors will receive 20 per cent in Series A bonds besides the 20 per cent cash they have already been paid.

Distribution Of San Securities To Start Monday

Notices will be mailed Monday from Chicago to Sanitarium bondholders and creditors notifying that $1,500,000 in new securities is ready for distribution through the Chicago City National Bank & Trust company, mortgage trustee, according to word received here today.

Distribution of the new securities, $1,261,450 in Series A bonds and $239,530 in income debentures, will be the final step in settlement with the creditors under the reorganization plan adopted last October. Holders of the old six per cent bonds, who have already received 20 per cent in cash, will receive 50 per cent in Series A bonds and 10 per cent in debentures. General creditors will be given 20 per cent in Series A bonds in addition to the 20 per cent in cash they have already received.

The Security National Bank will serve as a local paying agent for the final distribution and will have the new securities available either Tuesday or Wednesday.

June 8/39

San Bonds Ready For Signature In Final Settlement

Dr. Charles E. Stewart, president and executive officer, and Dr. R. H. Harris, assistant secretary of the Sanitarium board of trustees, Friday will affix their signatures to $1,500,000 in new Sanitarium securities, completing details for the final distribution to bondholders and general creditors under the reorganization plan adopted last October.

The Series A bonds, amounting to $1,261,450, and income debentures, amounting to $239,530. will be signed in Chicago by the two Sanitarium executives and turned over to the City National Bank of Chicago, which will supervise the distribution as mortgage trustee. The Security National Bank will serve as local paying agent for the final distribution, which will probably start early next week.

Both bondholders and general creditors have received a 20 per cent cash payment. In addition bondholders will receive 50 per cent in Series A four and one-half per cent bonds and 10 per cent in income debentures while general creditors will receive 20 per cent in Series A bonds. 5/25/39

Review Board Seeks Advice On San's Kick

Decision on the Sanitarium's protest over its tax assessment will be held up by the board of review pending a conference with the city commission, to be held probably Monday evening, it was learned Saturday.

The protest was filed early last week when the review board opened its annual series of public hearings. The Sanitarium objected to assessment increases averaging about 15 per cent on several of its properties, including the main building and the Recreation Center property. The increases, according to City Assessor William R. Kennedy, bring the assessments back approximately to level agreed upon several years ago in an out-of-court settlement of the city's tax suit against the institution.

According to tentative plans, the conference on the Sanitarium question will precede the city commission's weekly meeting. Little but routine matters are scheduled for the meeting.

The commission probably will receive a partial report from City Clerk Thomas H. Thorne concerning his investigation of voting machines to replace the present paper ballot method. Mr. Thorne, who was in Jackson Friday to find out about that city's experience with these machines, said he is convinced that they are far superior to the old voting method. He was informed by C. H. Vedder, Jackson city clerk, that voting machines in use during the last 11 years have saved his city approximately $3,000 in election costs.

That Jackson voters are in favor of the mechanical method was demonstrated several years ago when, by a vote of more than two to one they decided in favor of continuing to use the machines.

June 18, 1939

Dr. J. H. Kellogg Stops In Chicago To See Trustees

5/24/39

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, chairman of the Sanitarium board of trustees, was expected to return to Battle Creek late today after a stopover in Chicago while en route home from his southern health resort, Miami-Battle Creek, in Miami Spring, Fla.

Dr. Kellogg stopped in Chicago today to confer with J. Sanford Otis and Dr. C. B. Irwin, both members of the board, relative to the Sanitarium reorganization, now nearing completion.

Distribution of Series A bonds and income debentures amounting to $1,500,000 is scheduled for early next week as the final step in the settlement with creditors. Following the distribution the only remaining step in the reorganization will be the discharge of Dr. Charles E. Stewart as trustee by Federal Judge Arthur J., Tuttle, releasing the institution from all court jurisdiction.

WAR DEPARTMENT ASKS USE AS MILITARY HOSPI

BOARD WILL DRAW UP PROPOSAL THIS WEEK

Consultations in Washington and Chicago Bring Deal to Point of Final Offer; San Might Go On in Other Quarters

Sept. 9/40

The Battle Creek Sanitarium board of trustees has been asked by the United States war department, through Surgeon General Thomas Parran, to submit a proposition for sale of the Sanitarium to the government for use as a military hospital.

Dr. Charles E. Stewart, Sanitarium director, revealed today that the proposition has been pending for 60 days and already has been considered favorably by the trustees, meeting in Chicago.

Another meeting, to draw up the final proposition, will be held in Battle Creek sometime this week by the trustees. Dr. Stewart has been in Washington, D. C., and conferred with the surgeon general on the proposal. He has received written assurances from the war department that it is interested in acquiring the Sanitarium.

Dr. Stewart referred some questions to Congressman Paul W. Shafer, who was in the city today, and Mr. Shafer confirmed the doctor's statement that the matter had been taken up with the war department.

"I have already had two or three conferences with them on the subject and the reception there has been favorable so far," he said.

Dr. Stewart recalled that at the time of the last war the government became interested in buying the Sanitarium and that some tentative steps were taken. The government's present interest in the Sanitarium is presumed to be based on its proximity to Fort Custer and no less to the fact that the army has no first-rate hospital in the middle-west.

Broad Facilities Available

The proposal to be made by the Sanitarium trustees when they meet here will call for outright sale of all of the Sanitarium buildings and property, it was thought likely. The Battle Creek college buildings and the library do not belong to the Sanitarium. The college properties would be available in case Dr. John Harvey Kellogg wanted to go ahead with the development of another sanitarium perpetuating the Sanitarium's principles and methods.

As it is understood here, there is nothing definite yet on what kind of a hospital the war department would want at the Sanitarium, except that it would not be psychiatric. But Sanitarium facilities would make possible the widest range of medical service, including physiotherapy treatment. Dr. Parran was reported to have expressed some interest in the orthopedic possibilities at the Sanitarium.

A military hospital would, however, bring to Battle Creek a large increase in medical and nursing personnel and provide much extra employment in other lines connected with the service and supply.

Dr. Stewart was called to Washington two weeks ago to take up the matter with the surgeon general and found the war department very much impressed with the Sanitarium's facilities. A price, however, has to be set, and until that has been done by the board, and the reaction of the war department received, the outcome of the negotiations cannot be confidentally predicted, it was pointed out.

Dr. John Gorrell, administrator of the Sanitarium, was out of the city this forenoon and could not be reached for comment.

Sanitarium Sought by Army

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 9 —The War Department has asked the Battle Creek Sanitarium to submit a proposition for the sale of the institution to the government for use as a military hospital, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, the director, disclosed today. He said that the sanitarium's trustees would draw up a "final proposition" within a few days.

Enquirer, Sept. 26, '40

Dr. Kellogg Plans New Building If Sanitarium Is Sold to U. S.

Intends to Build On College Site

Says Present College Buildings Would Be Used in Continuing Institution.

DECISION EXPECTED SOON

If the main buildings of the Sanitarium are sold to the government, a new building will be constructed for use by the Sanitarium along with the Battle Creek college buildings, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg said today.

"Regardless of the outcome of negotiations now under way between the Sanitarium and the government," he said, "the Sanitarium will not be closed. Any agreement reached will be for the mutual benefit of both parties."

Dr. Kellogg, who is chairman of the Sanitarium board of trustees, said the government had been interested for several months in purchasing the present Sanitarium buildings with a view to establishing a military hospital which would specialize in physiotherapy treatments.

Continuance Pledged

He emphasized, however, that the Sanitarium board of trustees had entered the negotiations with a desire to perpetuate the work of the Sanitarium and that no agreement would be reached which did not make the continuance of the institution possible.

"The work of the Sanitarium must be continued," he said. "If we move into other buildings, we will do so without the bonded indebtedness which has hampered our progress in recent years, and the government also will benefit by obtaining excellent hospital facilities."

Dr. Kellogg recalled that during the World war, the government took steps to "commandeer" the Sanitarium for use as a military hospital.

"We opposed such action because of the fact that the Sanitarium was overcrowded with patients who had no other place to go," Dr. Kellogg said. "We had a long waiting list of patients and the government decided against taking over the institution.

Help Meet Emergency

"The Sanitarium board of trustees now is mindful of the fact that the national defense emergency makes it necessary for the government to obtain increased hospital facilities, and we entered into the present negotiations with a view to helping meet that need."

If the present Sanitarium buildings are sold, the institution would move into the old Battle Creek college buildings, directly across from the Sanitarium on North Washington avenue, including Kellogg hall, the college library building, and four other buildings, Dr. Kellogg said. A new building would be constructed with funds obtained from the sale of the present buildings. The college buildings are owned by the Race Betterment Foundation of which Dr. Kellogg is president and founder.

Announcement that the war department had expressed interest in the Sanitarium buildings for use as a military hospital was carried by the Enquirer and News on September 9. The Sanitarium board of trustees had been asked by the war department, through Surgeon General Thomas Parran, to submit a proposition for the sale.

Such a proposition has been submitted, but price asked by the Sanitarium for the buildings has not been revealed. Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Charles E. Stewart, director of the Sanitarium, were in Washington last week to confer with government officials. Previously, Dr. Stewart had made a trip to Washington during which he conferred with the surgeon general.

While the negotiations between the Sanitarium and the government have been going forward, a decided improvement has been reported in the business of the Sanitarium.

The number of guests and patients at the Sanitarium since August 1 has been higher than during the same period last year, indicating that an upward business trend is replacing the reverses suffered by the Sanitarium for three years.

Decision Expected Soon

A definite announcement as to whether the Sanitarium buildings are to be sold may be forthcoming within a few days from Sanitarium and war department officials. In the meantime, Sanitarium activities are going forward about the same as usual, although the purchasing of supplies has been curtailed somewhat, only enough being purchased to meet needs of the immediate future.

Interest of the government in the Sanitarium buildings is presumed to be based on their proximity to Fort Custer, and also on the fact that the army has no first-rate hospital in the middlewest.

A military hospital would bring many new physicians, nurses and other employes to Battle Creek, and would provide a stimulus for business in general.

SALES PRICE OF SAN-TAL BEING CONSIDERED

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1940

About the Sanitarium

Report that the war department at Washington is considering the Battle Creek Sanitarium as the possible location and housing of a great mid-west hospital states the facts as they exist.

The matter is tentative. It involves a possibility in which, it is understood, the government has shown interest. The interest has been expressed in a request for the price and terms at which the plant might be had.

Battle Creek's interest in the matter goes back to and arises out of some very prominent fundamentals in the structure of our town.

Battle Creek's interest is the interest of the Sanitarium itself.

What Battle Creek most desires to see is that the Sanitarium's interests are best served in whatever is done in this or any other proposal touching the Sanitarium.

If, as it seems possible, there is contained in the discussions now going forward with the war department respecting the Sanitarium plant the likelihood that the Sanitarium as an institution might be put in the way of new development, with its immediate problems solved, then the community for whose building the Sanitarium has been so largely responsible would be gratified.

What we used to term "the west end" is largely [illegible]atured by buildings which stand [illegible] nonuments to the Sanitarium [illegible] And the Sanitarium itself, as occupant of these buildings, is something apart from them—the institution which created the buildings is more than the structures which house it. That fact was proved in the past and conspicuously proved at the time of the great fire. When the housings were outgrown or were destroyed, the institution went on.

An important world place, even in this disturbed world, is held by the Sanitarium.

Whatever the Sanitarium's adaptation to these pressing new needs and conditions which are a part of modern times and governmental program, and whatever opportunity may arise to compose the problems which have been left to the Sanitarium by the upset times of ten years ago, Battle Creek should and it doubtless will hold to the idea that the permanency of the Sanitarium as an institution is of first consideration—for the Sanitarium itself, for this community, and for the thousands who, throughout the world, have looked here for health guidance.

cation. Not only are the courses of study as good or better than those given by other schools, but also the close association with the Sanitarium offers opportunities for training in physiological therapeutics which cannot be obtained in any other physical education school."

In closing his annual report Dr. Riley declared: "I think we have reason to be thankful for the success that we have had during the last year and can go forward with more courage and hope, that in the years to come our success will be much greater than it has been in the past."

Moon-Jl., 3/19/32

Pioneer Resident Ill—M Salisbury pioneer resident Creek, who suffered a s day evening at the ho grandson and family, Mr Henry G. Hurlbut, 1718 W gan avenue, is critically Salisbury improved Sunda able to talk with her fa condition was not as g Her son, Harry Salisbu her. Mrs. Salisbury cam Creek as a patient of th um in 1875. This was th Dr. J. H. Kellogg came the superintendency of tion. They are life-long

Sanitarium Arrivals—The Sanitarium yesterday enjoyed its largest patronage of the month with 22 guests and patients registering from eight states. The states represented were New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Montana and the province of Ontario. The guest list included Mr. and Mrs. James M. McHugh, of Pittsburg, C. H. Brown and his daughter, Miss Billie Brown, of Brighton, N. Y. and Mrs. L. Borden and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Yotter, all of Whitehall Mont.

Moon-Jl., 3/17/32

Sanitarium Arrivals — There were 14 guests and patients registering at the Sanitarium yesterday, representing New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio and Connecticut. Return patients included Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Bagg, of Pittsfield, Mass., Charles Cruse, of Abilene, Kans., and William J. Scown, of Chicago, Ill.

Moon-Jl, Mar. 18/32

TOLSTOY'S DAUGHTER COMING SOON TO SAN

Word was received at the Sanitarium this morning the Countess Alexandria Tolstoy, daughter of the late Count Leo Tolstoy, eminent Russian author and philosopher, is planning to visit the local health institution for several days next week. The exact time of her arrival here was not stated.

The Countess is a sister of Count Ila Tolstoy, who was a patient at the Sanitarium several years ago and at which time his charming personality made him many friends at the health institution.

Election Held Over—The Sanitarium board of directors met Tuesday, but no action was taken on election of new officers. Last year's officers, all of whom were reelected to the board at the annual meeting last Wednesday, remain in office until new ones are chosen. They are Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, president; Dr. Walter H. Riley, vice president; George E. Judd, secretary, and M. W. Wentworth, treasurer.

Enquirer, 3/22/32

OLDEST MEMBER OF LOCAL W. C. T. U. DIES

Mar. 21/32

Mrs. Clara Florence Salisbury, 83, Had Lived in Battle Creek for 58 Years.

Mrs. Clara Florence Salisbury, 83, the oldest member of the local W. C. T. U. and one of the organizers of the Tabernacle Dorcas society more than 56 years ago, died Sunday evening at 8:45 o'clock at the home of her grandson, Henry G. Hurlbut, 1817 West Michigan avenue.

Mrs. Salisbury was in excellent health until 10 days ago when she suffered a stroke. She was sitting quietly in her chair listening to the radio when it occurred.

She came to Battle Creek 58 years ago as a patient at the Sanitarium. Mrs. Salisbury operated a health garment shop near the Sanitarium for 35 years. At the time of the Sanitarium fire her shop burned with the main buildings. Her first husband, Henry Hurlbut, died in 1871. In 1875, while she was at the Sanitarium, she met Burleigh Salisbury, a patient from New York state. They were married the same year in Orleans, Ionia county, and made their home in Battle Creek. Mr. Salisbury died in 1895.

She is survived by one son, Harry W. Hurlbut of Battle Creek; three grandsons, Russell G. Hurlbut of Battle Creek, and one sister, Mrs. Ella F. Ireland of Millburn, N. J.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Adventist Tabernacle. Elder Carlyle B. Haynes will be in charge of the services, assisted by Dr. A. B. Olsen. At the close of the church services the W. C. T. U. will give its ritual. Donald Haynes will sing during the services. Burial will be made in Oak Hill cemetery. Friends may call at the Hurlbut home until 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

April. Between [illegible] Mrs. Martin said, the weather even there was cool, but the rest of the time it was wonderfully warm. They saw the usual sights and took a number of automobile trips to places of interest. Dr. Norton is a member of the medical staff of Battle Creek, Inc. 3/21/32

cation. Not only are the courses of study as good or better than those given by other schools, but also the close association with the Sanitarium offers opportunities for training in physiological therapeutics which cannot be obtained in any other physical education school."

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OLDEST MEMBER OF

Pioneer Resident Ill—Mrs. Salisbury pioneer resident of Battle Creek, who suffered a stroke Friday evening at the home of her grandson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hurlbut, 1718 West Michigan avenue, is critically ill. Mrs. Salisbury improved Sunday and was able to talk with her family. Her condition was not as good today. Her son, Harry Salisbury, is with her. Mrs. Salisbury came to Battle Creek as a patient of the Sanitarium in 1875. This was the same year Dr. J. H. Kellogg came to take over the superintendency of the institution. They are life-long friends.

Moon-Jl., 3/19/32

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Moon-Jl., Mar. 18/32

Parshall Improves—L. C. Parshall, 123 Ann avenue, purchasing agent for the Sanitarium, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Detroit a week ago, showed much improvement today at the Sanitarium hospital.

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Enquirer, 3/23/32

Mrs. Walter F. Martin and daughter, Ruth, returned from Miami Springs, Fla., Saturday after a 19 day visit with Mrs. Martin's daughter and husband, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Norton. While Mrs. Martin and Ruth were at Miami Springs Dr. Martin made them a six day visit from California, where he has been spending several weeks. He went back to California and does not expect to return until early in April. Between March 7 and 13, Mrs. Martin said, the weather even there was cool, but the rest of the time it was wonderfully warm. They saw the usual sights and took a number of automobile trips to places of interest. Dr. Norton is a member of the medical staff of Battle Creek, Inc. 3/21/32

Florida Testimonial—Recent word from Dr. John Harvey Kellogg at Battle Creek, Inc., Miami Springs, Fla., pays high tribute to the climate there. "There has not been a single day since I came to Florida last November," Dr. Kellogg writes, "when one could not be perfectly comfortable out of doors without protective clothing. At the same time it was not oppressively hot. We really had the most delightful weather I have ever experienced."

Will Resume Lectures—Miss Margaret Hall will resume her weekly lectures at the Sanitarium Thursday at 2 p. m. Her subject will be "Feeding the Family." Miss Hall has been convalescing for three months from injuries received Christmas eve when she was struck down by a passing automobile. Dr. M. A. Mortensen will conduct the question box hour in the north lobby of the Sanitarium this evening at 8 o'clock. News reels will precede.

San Buyer Improved—L. C. Parshall, 123 Ann avenue, purchasing agent for the Sanitarium, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Detroit, March 3, has improved in his condition. Mr. Parshall will be able to get out in a wheel chair the last of the week. Beginning today the cast will be removed from his leg during the day.

Enquirer, Mar. 30/32

With the Sick—Mrs. Frank L. Haver, 42 North McKinley avenue, entered the Sanitarium today to prepare for an antrim operation. Dr. Carl Wencke and Dr. C. M. Mercer will be the attending surgeons. . . .

Enquirer, 3/28/32

Nurse Goes to Chicago—Mrs. Hazel Grabo, R. N., for 12 years a surgical nurse in the operating rooms of the Sanitarium hospital, left this morning for Chicago where she will take post graduate work and may locate permanently. Mr. Grabo is a graduate of the nurses' training school of the Sanitarium and prior to entering the training school taught school for three years.

Enquirer, Apr. 1, 1932

Mrs. B. E. Willingham and Mrs. Cora Jordan of Macon, Ga., were complimented by an informal afternoon tea given by Miss Caroline Zahn, medical registrar at the Sanitarium, at her home, Bailey cottage, Lincoln street, Tuesday afternoon. The event was given in commemoration of the birthday anniversaries of the visitors from Georgia who are guests at the Sanitarium. Mrs. Jordan's birthday was Tuesday and Mrs. Willingham's Sunday. The time was spent in visiting. Bouquets of spring flowers and plants brightened the rooms and lunch was served by the hostess. Mrs. Willingham and Mrs. Jordan entertained the same group at 1 o'clock luncheon in the main dining room of the Sanitarium Sunday. The table was centered with a basket of daffodils. Place cards with spring motifs in water colors of pastel shades were each inscribed with a tribute to the guest whose place it marked. Places were marked for 10. The guests included Mrs. Charles Parrish of Hamilton, O., Mrs. Horace Hutchins of Montreal; Mrs. M. L. Metcalf of Chillicothe, O.; Mrs. Mary Fenn of Connecticut; Mrs. H. H. Johnston of Petoskey; and Dr. Gertrude Johnson, Miss Leta Browning, social hostess and Miss Zahn.

Enquirer - 3/30/32

Sanitarium Arrivals — Thirteen states and two Canadian provinces were represented by the 42 guests and patients registering at the Sanitarium over the week-end. The states—the largest number represented by arrivals in many months—were Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin; and Ontario and British Columbia, Canada. Among the arrivals were C. C. Dial of Coffeyville, Kan., Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Oklahoma City, Okla., Floyd Seybolt of Lincoln, Neb., and J. E. Brayhill of Lenoir, N. C.

May 7.

Doherty Is Ill—Dr. E. L. Eggleston is in Miami, Fla., where he was called because of the illness of Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate and a frequent visitor at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Dr. Eggleston left Thursday evening. Mr. Doherty is at the Miami Biltmore hotel there. Reports from the south are that he is suffering from a hard cold.

May 7.

19

Changing Seasons Seldom Noted In San Dining Room

Strawberry shortcake on George Washington's birthday; corn on the cob for Christmas dinner; fresh raspberry pie on New Year's Day.

These are only a few of the out-season delicacies made from fresh fruits and vegetables which the Sanitarium is able to offer its patrons at any time of the year through its cold storage system, enabling the institution to preserve these through a special method of "freezing."

The freezing of fresh fruits and vegetables, keeping them fresh the year around, is the outgrowth of experiments which were started three years ago by Ralph C. Jansen, superintendent of the Sanitarium creamery. This has since proven invaluable in providing the proper diet for patients of the health institution, as needed fruits and vegetables can now always be secured, as fresh as when they are in-season, merely by taking them from the cold storage room of the creamery and thawing them out slowly, to maintain the freshness and flavor.

The idea of "freezing" fruits and vegetables is not entirely new with the Sanitarium. Within the last two years this has been found practical and is used in shipping them across the continent by placing them is especially constructed refrigerating cars. However, the Sanitarium finds its own "freezing plant" much more practical than buying frozen foods in the open market. Frozen fruits and vegetables can be bought only in large quantities, in lots of 30 pounds or more. This is often a larger quantity than needed and when such a large amount is thawed, there is frequently much waste. The cost of keeping fresh fruits and vegetables on hand throughout the winter, therefore, would be almost prohibitive, were it not for the Sanitarium's own plant, it was pointed out.

Frozen fruits served during the last winter at the Sanitarium included strawberries, cherries, blackberries and raspberries, both sugared and unsugared; that they might be served to diabetic patients. Fresh vegetables available all winter included corn on the cob, corn in husks and kernel corn, beans and peas.

May 8, 1934

Part of an article by Mc Fadden,
in Physical Culture, April, 1934.

W. K. Kellogg Found His Fortune at Home After Late Start

Knew Frustration First, Then Went on to Achieve Fame and Wealth After Middle Age

The career of W. K. Kellogg, pioneer of the vast ready-to-eat cereal industry and a helper of humanity who abhorred the term, "philanthropist," as applied to himself, broke most of the accepted "rules" of the conventional American success story.

In the process he established a business which now carries on manufacturing operations on four continents; amassed a personal fortune substantially over $50,000,000 in a way that typified the era of rugged individualism in American business life, and as a climax to his career determined to devote his fortune to the common good, with his home community as one of the principal beneficiaries.

It was the tradition of his generation that a young man should leave home to seek and find his fortune.

Instead, Will Keith Kellogg stayed home—and found his opportunity and his phenomenal success in the city of his birth. To be sure, he spent a year in Texas as superintendent of a broom factory before he was 20. But this was simply "for the experience," as he later explained, to fit him for a place in his father's broom business. Except for this brief interlude, his entire life and business career were identified with Battle Creek.

Candle Long Under Bushel

The usual formula of the success story called for its "hero" to get an early start on a promising career and rise rapidly to the top.

Quite to the contrary, Mr. Kellogg started late. He served a 25-year-long apprenticeship to success. During this period his own personality and career were eclipsed by the achievements and world renown of his older brother, the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, for whom he was assistant, business manager, and man-of-all-jobs. Mr. Kellogg was nearing his 46th birthday, and had experienced much of the sense of frustration which accompanies middle age and unrealized ambitions before he struck out on his own.

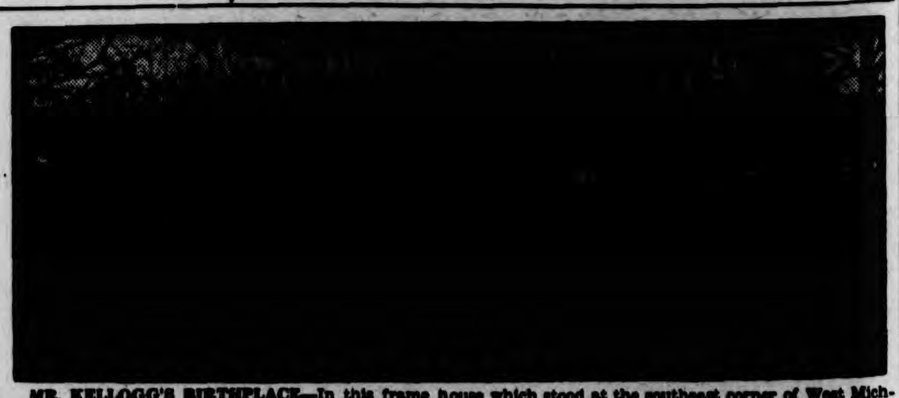
There was a more or less fixed pattern, also, for the successful business man who decided to serve the public good. The tradition called for the bestowal of an outstanding gift or two on the home town, with the bulk of the fortune going to some ambitious and ofttimes vague program for the benefit of humanity on a national or international scale.

Served Home Community

Here again Mr. Kellogg deviated. Just as he had found the opportunity for business success in the city of his birth, he likewise found the opportunity for service to humanity in his home community. On reaching his 65th birthday, in 1925, he began a series of more than a dozen outstanding gifts to Battle Creek which stand as a permanent monument to his deep interest in and affection for his home town.

And when he conceived the idea of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation as the instrument for devoting his fortune to child welfare, public health and education, he and his chosen associates started with no grandiose plan on a national or world scale. Instead, the Foundation launched a community health program in a county near Battle Creek which eventually was expanded to include seven counties of southern Michigan. And Battle Creek has remained the headquarters of the Foundation since it has attained national and international importance, just as it has remained the headquarters of the far-flung operations of the Kellogg Co.

Will Keith Kellogg became Battle Creek's most widely known native son and by far the richest, but he never outgrew Battle Creek. He not only adopted the precepts of Russell H. Conwell's famous lecture on "Acres of Diamonds," by seeking and finding his fortune close at home; he went much further. He undertook to return, first of all to his own community, the acres of diamonds which he had discovered there.



MR. KELLOGG'S BIRTHPLACE—In this frame house which stood at the southeast corner of West Michigan avenue and Cass, W. K. Kellogg was born on April 7, 1860. The site is now occupied by a gas station.

Mr. Kellogg Told Own Life Story In 16 Sentences

Asked by the Enquirer and News to furnish the salient facts of his life, W. K. Kellogg wrote the following 16-sentence "autobiography":

Born 1860. Less than high school education. Supported self after 14. Purchased from earnings most of clothing after 10. 1879 went to Texas for a year to get experience. Attended commercial school four months, graduated 1880, took a job in April, 1880, continued same 25 years. Organized company in 1906 at age of 46. Established business by selling $35,000 worth of stock to people in St. Louis. Factory burned 1907. New factory constructed same year. Only money from earnings reinvested in business. Business built on advertising. Numerous law-suits. From 1906 to 1941 more than $100,000,000 expended for advertising, wholly from earnings. Dividends paid during the same period about the same amount as spent for advertising. Selected new personnel and retired from business in 1939.

Worker from Age of 7, Never Learned to Play

Will Keith Kellogg was born in Battle Creek, April 7, 1860, the son of John Preston and Ann Janette Stanley Kellogg.

His father came to Michigan as a settler while it was still a territory, and his mother was brought west by her parents in 1837—the year Michigan was admitted to statehood. The ties of both of Mr. Kellogg's parents with Michigan date back to a day when the Indian neighbors of the pioneers were still more numerous than the white settlers.

Mr. Kellogg's father was born in Hadley, Mass., Feb. 14, 1807. In July, 1834, with his first wife and two children, he left Hadley for the Michigan territory, settling in the Dickinson community, two miles north of the then village of Flint.

Selecting 320 acres of government land, Mr. Kellogg cleared, plowed and sowed three acres to wheat, dug a well, and built a large log house before the first winter.

Two more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg while they lived on this farm, and a fifth was born soon after they moved to another farm in the same settlement in 1839. Shortly thereafter Mrs. Kellogg became seriously ill and died Sept. 27, 1841.

Mother Wed at 18

Sorely tried in his efforts to run his farm and at the same time care for his five children, all under 12, Mr. Kellogg remarried the following spring. His bride was Ann Janette Stanley, eldest of the five daughters of Flavius Joseph Stanley, who had a blacksmith shop in Threadville. The wedding occurred on Ann's 18th birthday, March 20, 1842.

For two years prior Ann Stanley had taught school in Shiawassee, making the trips between home and school on horseback, unaccompanied, on a trail through forests marked only by blazed trees. During summer vacations she had helped the first Mrs. Kellogg take care of her home and children, and during Mrs. Kellogg's last illness she had taken full responsibility for the children. It was Mrs. Kellogg's dying wish that Ann continue in the home.

At this age, young Will Keith Kellogg was traveling about the state by horse and buggy, selling brooms for his father. His pay was a dollar a day.

In December of 1842, Mr. Kellogg traded his farm for another in Tyrone township, 23 miles distant. The family lived there for 12 years until Mr. Kellogg gave up farming and moved to Jackson to engage in broom making. Two years later, in 1856, the family moved to Battle Creek, where Mr. Kellogg started a broom factory.

For some years they lived in a house that stood at the southeast corner of West Main street (now West Michigan avenue) and Cass street, and it was there that Will Keith Kellogg was born, April 7, 1860, the 14th child of John Preston Kellogg and the ninth of Ann J. Kellogg. There is now a gasoline station where the birthplace stood.

Later the family moved to a house that stood on the site of the present Inn, near the corner of North Washington and Champion. Here John Preston Kellogg died May 10, 1881, and Ann J. Kellogg, March 30, 1893.

The parents of W. K. Kellogg, by the strength of their own character and the force of example, played a more than ordinary part in shaping his personality.

Ann J. Kellogg was in many ways an amazing person, even when judged by the standards of a generation distinguished for its hardy and heroic pioneer women. She not only took over, at the age of 18, the task of being "mother" to five children, but bore eleven children of her own, two of whom were destined to achieve world fame for themselves and for Battle Creek: Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who was born in Tyrone, Feb. 26, 1852, was head of the Sanitarium for 67 years until his death Dec. 14, 1943, and W. K. Kellogg.

Went Into Factory at 7

John Preston Kellogg was remembered by his children for equally basic virtues — a life of extremely hard work, personal devoutness and quiet demeanor.

The habit of work was perhaps the earliest heritage Will Keith Kellogg received from his parents.

He was seven years old when he began working, part-time, in his father's broom factory.

He recalled that he purchased most of his clothing from his earnings after he was 10, and supported himself after he was 14.

Considering that he was also going to school until the spring after he was 14, it is not surprising that he found little time for recreation, and that he remarked in later years, "I never learned to play."

He attended the old No 2, or Lewis Cass, school on Champion street, on the site of the present Ann J. Kellogg school, which was built in 1930 and largely paid for by Mr. Kellogg in honor of his mother's memory.

"When I was between 14 and 15 years of age," he once related, "I was put on the road to sell brooms. I traveled by horse and buggy or cutter throughout this portion of the state and as far away as Saginaw and Bay City. I was paid a dollar a day in addition to my board and clothing."

He worked as a broom salesman for his father for three years.

In 1878-79 Mr. Kellogg spent a year in Texas—"to get experience." He became superintendent of a new broom factory, and he recalled with pride in later years that he returned to Battle Creek $500 richer than when he left.

The winter of 1879-80 he took a four months' course in a commercial school, the last formal education he received.

Home Town Pride Made Him City's Leading Booster

W. K. Kellogg was perhaps Battle Creek's foremost booster. Not only did he demonstrate his affection for his home city through numerous gifts but he promoted its fame throughout the world.

Early in his food business he determined to make his product and Battle Creek synonymous. Accordingly, he adopted the caption, "Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek," for all cereal packages. This advertisement for the city has appeared on millions and millions of cartons of Kellogg cereals manufactured in the local plant. And the phrase has been consistently featured in the company's newspaper, magazine, radio and outdoor advertising.

Mr. Kellogg once remarked to an Enquirer and News representative, "You know, I wonder why more industries in Battle Creek manufacturing products for national and international distribution, don't also feature the name of Battle Creek."

Normally over 50,000 persons from all sections of the United States and many foreign countries visit Kellogg's annually.

Mr. Kellogg's interest in Battle Creek and his confidence in its future was undiminished to the last. In interviews he had frequently said: "It is a great city and it should have a great future."

Asked what he considered the city's greatest asset to be, he replied without hesitation: "Its young men and young women. They can make it the greatest city in the world."

Built Industry on Good Product Backed Strongly by Advertising

Corn flakes, faith, advertising . . . these were the foundation stones on which the great Kellogg breakfast food industry was built.

The product was a good one that was growing in public acceptance even at a time when those of some other Battle Creek cereal ventures were slipping. In fact, what impressed W. K. Kellogg most about corn flakes was the number of repeat orders that were coming in to the Sanitarium and the Sanitas Nut Food Co. He was convinced that corn flakes possessed a genuine "appetite appeal" and that their commercial possibilities merely had been scratched by merchandising them as another Sanitarium health food.

In this he was undeniably correct; corn flakes still lead all other cereals in popularity.

After giving the matter much thought, Mr. Kellogg discussed it with a friend, Charles D. Bolin, a St. Louis businessman who was a frequent visitor at the Sanitarium. Mr. Bolin agreed with him. This was in 1906.

Together, they approached Dr. Kellogg with the suggestion of manufacturing and marketing the corn flakes commercially. The doctor, however, was reluctant to undertake operations on this scale.

Several factors doubtless contributed to this reluctance. The doctor, as a practicing phyician, was adverse on ethical grounds to the large-scale commercial advertising which this would involve. He was interested in the product primarily as a health food; for that matter, his entire food business was a by-product of his major interest, the Sanitarium and the principles for which it stood.

Needed Money for San

However, there was an even more compelling reason for his lack of interest in the proposal. In the early morning hours of Feb. 18, 1902, fire had totally destroyed the main buildings of the Sanitarium. The fire and successful rebuilding had left the Sanitarium struggling with a heavy burden of debt. In 1906 Dr. Kellogg was still far too preoccupied with this problem to entertain the idea of launching a large commercial concern.

By the same token, however, he was receptive to the next proposal which Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Bolin offered—that of purchasing the rights to the new corn flakes.

"The fire had left the Sanitarium with a large debt," Dr. Kellogg later explained, "I was much worried and thought it best to dispose, if possible, of the toasted corn flakes, so as to relieve the Sanitarium."

So, after some further negotiations, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Bolin obtained an option to purchase.

Following this step, Mr. Bolin returned to St. Louis, where he raised $19,000 from four business acquaintances, to which he added $16,000 of his own. This $35,000 became the sum total of the cash assets of the new business concern.

Organization of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co.—now the Kellogg Co.—followed early in 1906.

W. K. Kellogg was 45, nearly 46, when he made his decision to strike out on his own in this venture. He had been supporting himself for 32 years and had been associated with the Sanitarium and its subsidiary publishing and food activities for nearly 26 years.

By reason both of his own temperament and the nature of the venture he was contemplating, his decision must have been preceded by a great deal of earnest deliberation. The mortality rate of the numerous flaked cereal concerns, including many in Battle Creek, had been extremely high. The enterprise involved other people's money as well as his own personal future. But Mr. Kellogg possessed a high degree of faith.

His Early Associates

Articles of association of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co. were signed Feb. 19, 1906. Besides Mr. Kellogg and the doctor, the original incorporators were associates identified with the Sanitarium and its food companies. These included Wilfred Custer Kellogg, manager of the sales department of the Sanitarium Food Co., William E. Goff, chief clerk, and Ludvig C. Nielsen, bookkeeper for the same company; Dr. John F. Byington, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at the Sanitarium, and Hiland G. Butler, treasurer of the Sanitarium Food Co. and superintendent of the Sanitas Nut Food Co. Mr. Butler was a brother-in-law of Mr. Kellogg and the doctor, and became the first superintendent of the new plant. His son, William P. Butler, is now a vice president of the Kellogg Co., in charge of production in all Kellogg plants.

For this informal snapshot Mr. Kellogg paused with his dog, a German shepherd descended from the movie actor-dog, Rin-Tin-Tin, in the doorway of The Inn. A lover of dogs, he owned three of Rin-Tin-Tin's progeny.

Only two of the original incorporators are now living: Mr. Nielsen, who is a certified public accountant with his home and business offices in Battle Creek, and Mr. Goff, an accountant in the city comptroller's office.

These incorporators held their first stockholders' meeting Feb. 28, 1906, which is the actual legal "birthdate" of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Co.

Began in an Old Plant

The capital stock was $225,000, divided into 22,500 shares of par value of $10 each. The original amount of stock subscribed was $170,600, the purchase price of the corn flake rights, with Dr. Kellogg holding 16,994 shares, and the remaining six stockholders, including Mr. Kellogg, holding one share each.

The first officers were W. K. Kellogg, president; Dr. Byington, vice president, and Wilfred C. Kellogg, secretary and treasurer.

The directors issued stock to the five principal backers of the new company in the aggregate amount of the $35,000, which they had invested. At the second meeting of the board, March 5, Mr. Nielsen resigned as a director to permit the election of Mr. Bolin, the largest single cash investor.

Immediate attention was given by Mr. Kellogg to the matter of obtaining a plant. A proposal from the Hygienic Food Co. for the sale of its Maple Flake plant on Bartlett street, adjoining the Grand Trunk tracks, was accepted on March 12. This property included an old frame factory building, containing a traveling oven and a small amount of other equipment, a power plant, and a three or four-room house, the latter located at the corner of Bartlett and Willis and used as the office. Total purchase price was $36,204.50, about half of which was paid in cash.

(The Maple Flake plant moved to newer quarters on South McCamly street, previously owned by Armour & Co., and the present site of the Ralston-Purina Co. plant. The Maple Flake Mills, established in 1902, was subsequently sold to Armour in 1917, at which time, incidentally, W. P. Butler was the plant superintendent. The agreement for sale of the Bartlett street property to the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co. was signed by J. W. Swift, W. I. Fell and H. L. Kneeland in behalf of the Hygienic Food Co.)

Under the terms of Dr. Kellogg's bill of sale, the new company had secured a lease on space and equipment in the Sanitas plant on Aldrich street. It was thus possible for the new firm to continue production of toasted corn flakes without interruption pending the opening of the Bartlett street plant.

Kept on Expanding

With new equipment, production soon increased, so that on July 17 Mr. Kellogg was able to report to the board that the combined output of the Bartlett street plant and the Sanitas company facilities was approximately 1,000 cases per day.

Even this steadily increasing production was not sufficient. Three months later the company leased the former plant of the Norka Food Co., a four-story structure at East Michigan and Elm, on the present site of the Sinclair Refining Co. bulk plant.

(The Norka company, established by a group of Battle Creek men including W. J. Smith, E. C. Nichols and C. C. Beach, had manufactured oat flakes, but did not prove successful. The old Norka plant was subsequently destroyed by fire, Aug. 24, 1912, about four years after the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co. gave up its use.)

The Norka plant was placed in operation in January, 1907. By March, the output of the two factories was 3,766 cases, exclusive of samples. There were 300 employes and a $10,000 monthly payroll.

By July 4, 1907—a date which Mr. Kellogg was never to forget — the company's orders for toasted corn flakes were some 300 carloads ahead of production.

Commenting on the fact that

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His 15 Rules for Living

The following 15 suggestions for successful living were written by W. K. Kellogg in November, 1931, as advice for one of his grandsons, then just beginning a business career. He called them "Suggestions for one who wishes to hit the trail successfully, make the grade, play the game, and win."

1. First of all, get plenty of sleep and recreation and try to have your nerves in such a condition that you will not be working under a tension.
2. At no time appear to be rushed, even if you are in a deuce of a hurry; the impression is bad.
3. Do not scatter your ammunition; concentrate and you may get your bird.
4. Finish as far as possible one job before taking up another.
5. Do not have too many tag ends. In other words, have few irons in the fire at one time.
6. Try to lead the other fellow; do not push him.
7. Do not dominate your elders. Age gives people lots of experience.
8. In conversation with people forget the word I.
9. Have patience with people. If things seem to go wrong occasionally, remember that time cures many things.
10. Do not dictate to your elders; better endure and let the other fellow boss. After all is said and done, we are all striving for results.
11. Consider the feelings of the other fellow and remember to do as you would like to be done by.
12. Keep your feet on the earth and your head up, but not too high in the sky.
13. Be kind to all, but choose carefully your friends.
14. Remember it took six days for Jehovah to create the earth. We should not try to reconstruct it in any less time.
15. Be humble.

The above represent 15 suggestions, not commandments.

Mr. Kellogg Developed First Flaked Cereal Which Sparked Food Boom in Battle Creek

For more than a quarter of a century, W. K. Kellogg's career was subordinated to that of his famous older brother, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

The doctor became superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which previously had been known as the Health Reform institute, in 1876. By 1880, he had the Sanitarium well started on the development which eventually made it the outstanding institution of its kind in the world. Dr. Kellogg's duties multiplied rapidly; aside from his administrative responsibilities, he served as chief surgeon and was beginning the voluminous writings, experimental work and extensive travels which marked his long career with the Sanitarium.

Consequently, Dr. Kellogg needed someone to attend to the increasing business details of the institution, and it was in this capacity that the younger brother began working for the Sanitarium in April, 1880, at a starting pay of $9 a week.

Married First at 20

Now 20 years of age and having the prospect of steady employment, Will Kellogg was married, on Nov. 3, 1880, to Ella Osburn Davis, daughter of Abadiah and Elmira Davis, prominent Seventh-day Adventists who resided on Champion street. Five children were born to them. Two died in infancy, Will Keith Kellogg, Jr., at the age of four, and Irvin Hadley, at the age of one. A third, John L., died at 66 in 1950. The others, Dr. Karl Kellogg and Mrs. Beth Williamson, survive.

Mrs. Kellogg died on Sept. 2, 1912. Mr. Kellogg married Dr. Carrie Staines, who had been a physician at the Sanitarium for approximately 25 years, on Jan. 1, 1918, in Grand Rapids. She died Feb. 16, 1948.

Mr. Kellogg's association with the Sanitarium extended for 26 years, during which the institution went through a period of great development, and also with the fire of Feb. 18, 1902, of great discouragement.

According to Mr. Kellogg, after 17½ years with the Sanitarium, his pay reached a maximum of $87 a month. By that time his position was virtually that of business manager, though he never formally received the title.

Dr. Kellogg was unquestionably as hard a taskmaster to his associates as he was to himself, and W. K. Kellogg recalled in later years that during the period his children were small, there were many days at a time that he left home in the morning before the children were up and returned home late at night after they had gone to bed. This experience of years of extremely long hours of work prompted Mr. Kellogg, when he became owner of a business of his own, to take the lead, long before the advent of wage and hour laws, in reducing working hours, and in insisting that salaried employes should not do large amounts of overtime work.

DR. KELLOGG

Nevertheless, it was as a result of one of his own "overtime" activities at the Sanitarium that Mr. Kellogg became interested in the development and manufacture of health foods in general and of flaked cereals in particular.

The development of new food products was an almost inevitable outgrowth of the Sanitarium since a basic tenet of that institution was dietary reform, including abstinence from meat.

It was Mr. Kellogg's recollection that his own initial activities in this field occurred in 1886, six years after he joined the San. At that time Dr. Kellogg heard of a product made in New York, called Granula, made of crusts of bread, ground up and toasted. The doctor got a sample and suggested that W. K. attempt to produce something similar. Experiments were made with graham flour, cornmeal, and oatmeal and after numerous trials a hard cracker was developed which Dr. Kellogg, without much effort to be original, named Granola and sold to patients at the Sanitarium. In the succeeding years, under the doctor's direction, other foods were made, principally nut preparations of various sorts.

About the same time, in 1894, Dr. Kellogg visited a unique vegetarian restaurant in Denver operated by one Henry D. Perky. There he saw a new shredded wheat biscuit developed by Mr. Perky, later founder of the firm which eventually became the Niagara Falls plant of the National Biscuit Co.

The outgrowth of these two experiences was described by Mr. Kellogg in a deposition he made in 1903 in connection with some litigation in which the Sanitas Nut Food Co. was then involved.

Tried Wheat Cereal Next

"Sometime in the fall of 1895," he recounted, "Dr. Kellogg . . . asked me to assist him in conducting a series of experiments in which wheat was used. I prepared the wheat according to the suggestions he gave me, and assisted him after office hours."

By means of a plunger, cooked wheat was forced through a metal plate filled with small holes, a method which undoubtedly reflected the influence of the Perky process, in which the wheat was "shredded" before being made into a biscuit. It was a failure, however, because the bran clogged the holes in the plate.

There were some cylindrical rolls in the Sanitarium basement laboratory where the wheat was being cooked. Mr. Kellogg tried pressing the wheat under the rolls. It came out doughy and stuck to the rolls. He continued experimenting with little success. Finally the cooked grain he had prepared moulded and dried out. He then tried putting this material through the rolls, with a paper cutter knife which he had borrowed from the Review & Herald office held at the bottom of the roll and a weight on top. Fine flakes resulted.

Following this, Mr. Kellogg had a machine made which simplified the process and installed it in the vaccine laboratory of the Sanitarium, a small frame building on Brook street, behind the main building. He also obtained a portable oven and baked the flakes in pans.

It was thus, in January, 1896, that the first successful flaked cereal was produced. It was given the name of Granose and was made available to the patients of the Sanitarium. Large scale manufacture soon began.

The flakes were made for a time in the Battle Creek Sanitarium Co. plant, built on White street, (now East Manchester). In 1899, when the Sanitas Nut Food Co., was established, with Mr. Kellogg as partner and general manager, a new plant was built on Aldrich street. This building was sold to the Sanitarium in 1914 and is now the Sanitarium hospital.

With the speedy success of the new wheat flakes, a cereal boom swept the nation, centered principally in Battle Creek. At about the turn of the century there were 42 different brands of wheat flakes being offered for sale in the Battle Creek market. In 1908 there were 26 different food companies in Battle Creek; however, many of these concerns did not get beyond the stock-selling stage.

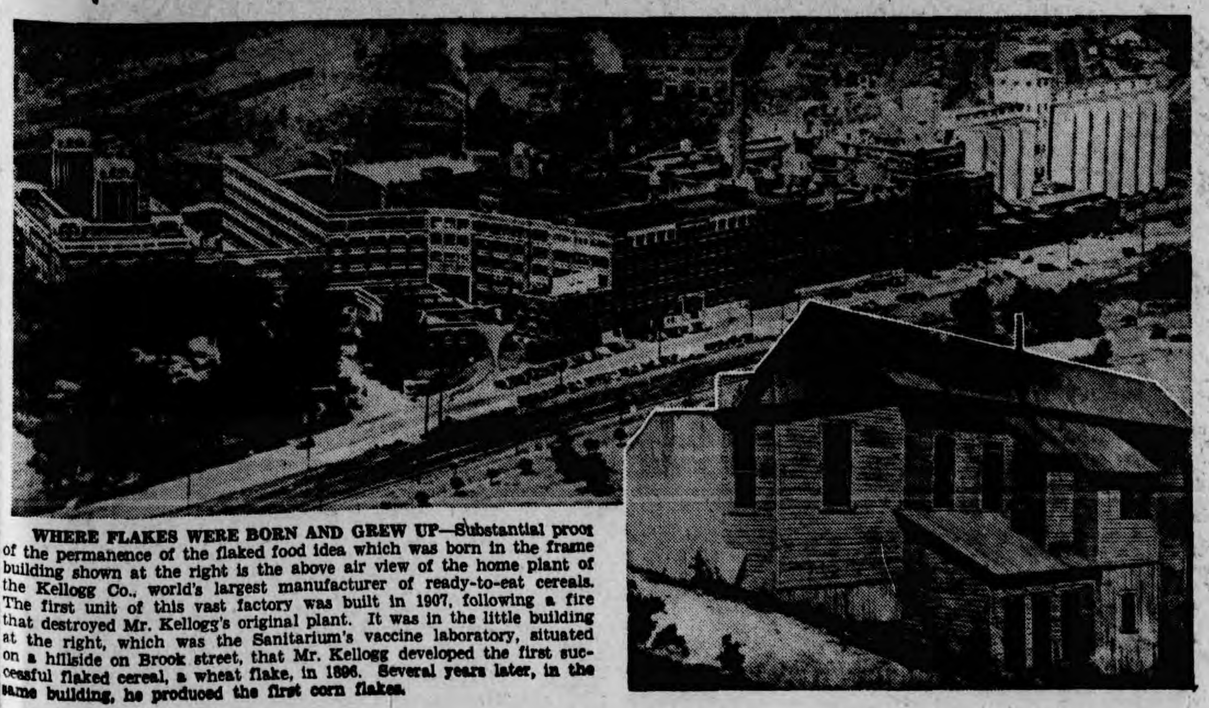
Meantime, about 1898 or 1899, Mr. Kellogg experimented with the flaking of corn in the small frame building on Brook street. The first purchase of corn for this purpose was 10 pounds of hominy grits bought from Charles Austin. The corn flakes were processed much like wheat flakes, but turned out to be crisper than the wheat.

Saw Greater Possibilities

The new corn flakes were first marketed by the Sanitas company about 1901, although they had been used by Sanitarium patients for some time before. Known as Sanitas Toasted Corn Flakes, the new cereal was marketed in the same manner as the Granose flakes—by mail order, and principally to former Sanitarium patients. After they passed the experimental stage, the corn flakes also were manufactured in the Aldrich street plant.

By 1905, as Mr. Kellogg recalled it, the new product had developed into "quite a business." In November of that year the corn flakes output averaged about 33 cases per day.

It was evident—particularly to Mr. Kellogg—that corn flakes had "definite commercial possibilities."



WHERE FLAKES WERE BORN AND GREW UP—Substantial proof of the permanence of the flaked food idea which was born in the frame building shown at the right is the above air view of the home plant of the Kellogg Co., world's largest manufacturer of ready-to-eat cereals. The first unit of this vast factory was built in 1907, following a fire that destroyed Mr. Kellogg's original plant. It was in the little building at the right, which was the Sanitarium's vaccine laboratory, situated on a hillside on Brook street, that Mr. Kellogg developed the first successful flaked cereal, a wheat flake, in 1896. Several years later, in the same building, he produced the first corn flakes.

The Enquirer and News
On the Air
6:30 p. m. and 11 p. m.
On WELL and WELL-FM

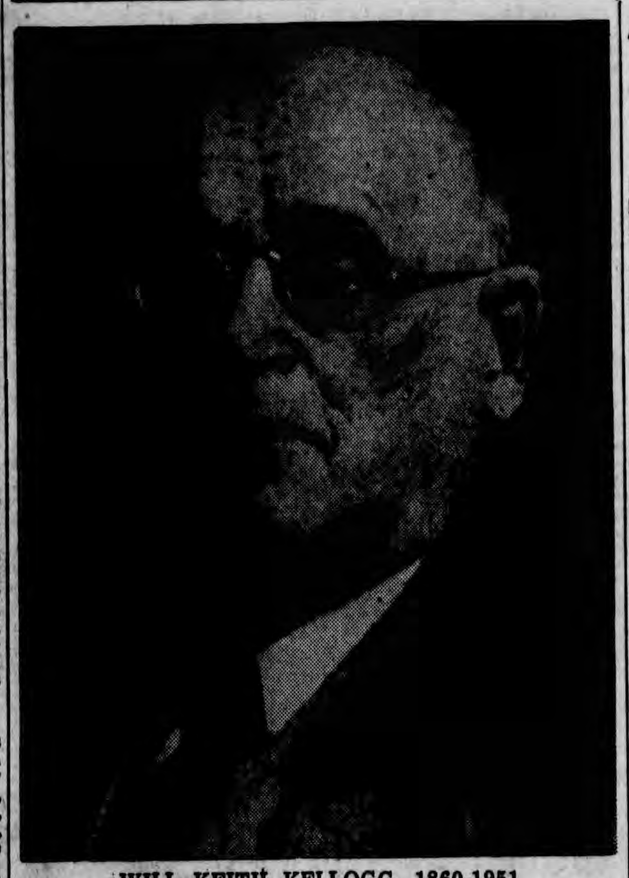
THE BATTLE CREEK
ENQUIRER AND NEWS

The Weather
Showers
Cool

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR | BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1951—48 PAGES—3 SECTIONS | PRICE SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

COMMUNITY TO MOURN W. K. KELLOGG FOR WEEK

BATTLE CREEK'S PIONEER FOOD MANUFACTURER TO LIE IN STATE 18 HOURS AT MAIN OFFICE HERE



WILL KEITH KELLOGG, 1860-1951

This was Mr. Kellogg's last formal portrait. It was done in oil in 1938 by Frank O. Salisbury, world famous London artist who painted the portraits of two kings of England and their queens and three presidents of the United States. The original hangs in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation offices.

Man Who Launched Industrial Career at Age Of 45 Gave Away $48,000,000 to Promote Human Betterment.

Battle Creek will observe a week of official mourning for Will Keith Kellogg, native son, world famous industrialist and benefactor of mankind, whose death occurred Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Kellogg, founder of the Kellogg Co. and of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and donor of a score or more of major gifts to his home community, was 91 years old. He died at 3 p. m. at Leila hospital, where he had been a patient for three weeks.

Plan Wreath Placing

The week-long period of mourning was proclaimed last night by Mayor Bailey. Flags on all city and school buildings will be flown at half-staff. The city and schools will join in placing wreaths on the major physical contributions Mr. Kellogg has made to Battle Creek. The city commission will defer its regular Monday night meeting this week until after Mr. Kellogg's funeral.

Mr. Kellogg's body will lie in state in the main entrance lobby at the Kellogg Co. offices from 4 o'clock Monday afternoon until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. This day-and-night schedule will permit Kellogg employes on all shifts, as well as the general public, to pay their respects.

Private Funeral Services

Private funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from Mr. Kellogg's summer residence at Gull lake, conducted by the Rev. Carleton Brooks Miller of the First Congregational church. The Shaw funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

Interment will be at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the Kellogg family plot in Oak Hill cemetery following cremation. Services at the grave will be in charge of Battle Creek lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.

All Plants to Close

All Kellogg Co. plants—in Battle Creek, Omaha, Neb., and Lockport, Ill., in the United States, and in Canada, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa and Mexico—will suspend operations from 6 a. m. Tuesday until 6 a. m. Wednesday.

At Mr. Kellogg's bedside when he died were his daughter, Mrs. Norman (Beth) Williamson of Monrovia, Calif., and his nurse, Miss Elsie Hoatson, who had been in his service for 12 years. Mrs. Williamson came from California soon after Mr. Kellogg entered the hospital.

Mr. Kellogg's only other surviving child, Dr. Karl H. Kellogg of Chula Vista, Calif., a retired physician, has been ill and will be unable to come to Battle Creek for the funeral.

Other Survivors Listed

Besides the son and daughter, Mr. Kellogg is survived by eight grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren, most of whom live in the west.

The grandchildren are Karl L. Kellogg of Pasadena, Calif., and Will L. Kellogg of El Cajon, Calif., sons of Dr. Karl Kellogg; Kenneth L. Williamson of Monrovia, Calif., Norman Williamson, Jr., of Pomona, Calif., John H. Williamson of Chino, Calif., Mrs. Byron V. Curry, Jr., of El Segundo, Calif., Mrs. Marvin Lincoln of Whittier, Calif., all children of Mrs. Norman Williamson, and Will Keith Kellogg II of Glencoe, Ill., son of the late John L. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg entered Leila hospital on Friday, September 14, for treatment of a mild anemia. He then suffered a circulatory collapse and his condition became serious. He soon began to display remarkable recuperative powers, considering his age, according to his physician, Dr. George W. Slagle. His condition gradually improved until Thursday evening, when it took a decided turn for the worse. During his last hours Mr. Kellogg was in a coma.

Phoned Own Story

In July he was in the hospital for a few days' treatment of his anemia and responded well to blood transfusions. In late August he received a visit from an old friend, 94-year-old George H. Corsan, who was the first director of his bird sanctuary at Wintergreen lake, and was so pleased that he personally telephoned the Enquirer and News to give the newspaper a story about it. It was typical of Mr. Kellogg that while he recognized Mr. Corsan's visit as news, he asked that his own name not appear in the story. His condition continuing satisfactory, Mr. Kellogg paid an unexpected visit to the office of Dr. Emory W. Morris, the president and general director of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, only a week before he entered the hospital for the last time.

Life an American Epic

Mr. Kellogg's career as a pioneer of the ready-to-eat cereal industry and as creator of the multi-million dollar foundation dedicated to "the promotion of the health, education and welfare of mankind, but principally of children and youth," to which he gave the bulk of his fortune, is one of the epics of American enterprise and generosity.

And it is a story which is an integral part of the history and progress of Battle Creek during the last half-century, for the life work and personality of W. K. Kellogg are permanently reflected in the city's industrial growth, in the development of its community institutions, and in the fame of Battle Creek as the outstanding health food city of the world.

Ironically, though he gave millions to improve the lot of his fellow man, Mr. Kellogg, for all his wealth, could not save himself from a cruel affliction in his last years. He had been virtually blind since 1937.

His sight was failing in July, 1935, when he underwent a first operation on his eyes. From then until he underwent a second unsuccessful operation in June, 1937, he had partial vision. His blindness was caused by glaucoma.

Altogether, Mr. Kellogg underwent severe major operations during his life.

Made Fortune, Gave It Away

Two high points of Mr. Kellogg's career were the founding, in 1906, of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., and the establishment, in 1930, of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, to which he gave approximately $44,250,000 during his lifetime. The corn flake company, which Mr. Kellogg started in a small factory on Bartlett street, became the Kellogg Co., which today has manufacturing plants on four continents and a sales organization which circles the globe. The Foundation, which began its activities with a community health program in Barry county, is now carrying on an expanding program of child welfare, public health and educational activities, augmented during the last war by special war during the last war and since by

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National Leaders Pay Tribute to Mr. Kellogg

Expressions of sorrow at the death of Battle Creek's distinguished native son began coming within a few hours after the news of Mr. Kellogg's death was carried to the nation Saturday afternoon.

Michigan members of congress Monday will pay tribute on the floor of the house of representatives, according to Rep. Paul W. Shafer of Battle Creek.

Representative Shafer said he expects senators and congressmen and perhaps a cabinet member or two will have comments concerning Mr. Kellogg's passing. Comments already had come from Senators Homer Ferguson and Blair Moody.

Truman to Be Advised

In Washington, the White House said President Truman was unavailable for the week-end but would be advised early Monday of Mr. Kellogg's death.

White House spokesmen said, however, that any presidential reaction would be expressed in a message to Mr. Kellogg's family and would not be announced at Washington.

Governor G. Mennen Williams issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Michigan mourns the passing of W. K. Kellogg, who built one of the great business enterprises of our country and then selflessly distributed the rewards for the benefit of his fellow men.

"The foundation which he created has made an indelible impression on the social progress of our time and in years to come will be a lasting tribute to the public spirit and social foresight of one of Michigan's first citizens."

Unparalleled Contribution

In Battle Creek last night Mayor Bailey, who proclaimed a week-long period of mourning for Mr. Kellogg, said:

"The contribution made by Mr. Kellogg to humanity, to his nation, to his state, and to his city is without parallel in our community.

"Battle Creek is known throughout the world largely because of his genius and his efforts. The people of the city of Battle Creek are benefiting and will continue to benefit immeasurably in the years to come as the result of his help in the betterment of the government of our city."

State's Leaders Pay Tribute

Michigan's leaders in the nation's capital paid their tributes to Mr. Kellogg.

Representative Shafer, an old friend, called especial attention to the fact that Mr. Kellogg had pioneered the short-working day.

"W. K. Kellogg," Mr. Shafer recalled, "was the man who first instituted the six-hour working day in his plants.

"He often conferred with ex-President Herbert Hoover on the matter, and sought to help work out answers to the problems caused by the depression.

"He frequently was a visitor to the White House and made his presence and influence felt throughout the entire nation during its darkest days in the depths of the depression."

Shafer said the entire nation will mourn Mr. Kellogg "as one of the Americans who contributed the most to the nation's agriculture.

"It was he who developed new markets for hundreds of farm products in his pioneering activities in the ready-to-eat cereal industry."

"Life an Inspiration"

Senator Ferguson, who also knew Mr. Kellogg well, called his death "a deep personal loss and shock to me, despite his advanced years and the state of his health in recent months.

"The life of W. K. Kellogg," Ferguson said, "should be an inspiration to the present generation. He was one of the finest examples of the fact that America's individual enterprise system has enabled individuals to raise the standard of living for all of mankind.

"While he was not active in recent years, his generosity will live forever, in that future generations will be able to live better because of his research and faith in America and her way of life."

Ferguson recalled that he had called on Mr. Kellogg as often as his official duties would permit, and had regarded him "as one of Michigan's foremost citizens. This is not only a loss to Michigan and the nation, it is a loss to the entire world," Ferguson said.

Moody Mourns Passing

Senator Moody, Michigan's junior Democratic senator, said in a statement issued by his office:

"The people from all walks of life, people all over the world, will mourn the passing of W. K. Kellogg.

"His vast fortune which came from the people, was returned to the people, so the level of learning and knowledge might be advanced. In this country and abroad.

"His passing will be mourned especially by those ex-servicemen who had personal knowledge of and

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The Life Story of

W. K. Kellogg, Benefactor

On Pages 12, 13 and 14 Today

A STORY of one man's life . . . of struggle to leadership in industry . . . of tremendous benefactions to mankind . . . yet of a quiet, retiring personality . . . unfolds today in the Enquirer and News.

Some of the story came from the lips of Mr. Kellogg himself, told in a series of interviews which he gave several years ago to Robert B. Miller, co-publisher of the Enquirer and News. Several others took part in the fact-gathering and writing. August E. Johansen, then with the newspaper, delved into the company's records for many facts. Jack F. Sherman re-traced the history of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to give an up-to-the-minute account of that organization. Ralph L. Koons, city editor, organized, rearranged and edited the final version.

Many others contributed to the gathering of a story which is, in large part, the story of Battle Creek itself.

Dr. Kellogg Plans To Return July 23

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg plans to return to Battle Creek July 23 from his health resort, Miami-Battle Creek, in Miami Springs, Fla., and will remain at his home until early in the fall, friends have been advised.

It has been his custom for several years to spend each summer in Battle Creek, although he usually arrives here about June 1. Dr. Kellogg, who is president of the Sanitarium board of trustees, devotes most of his attention to the management of his Florida resort.

Last May, he informed the Enquirer and News by telegram that he planned to reopen Battle Creek college, teaching subjects closely related to health with a view to furthering the spread of his race betterment ideals. The date for the reopening has not been announced.

At 88, Dr. Kellogg is in excellent health, his friends say. He will be accompanied here from Florida by his secretary, A. F. Bloese.

Enquirer, Sunday, July 14, 1940

July 25 '40

Statement Is Expected Soon from Dr. Kellogg

Associates of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg said today he would make a statement soon which would be "of great interest to the city of Battle Creek." No indication was given as to what the statement would be.

Since returning to Battle Creek July 17 from his winter health resort, Miami-Battle Creek, in Miami Springs, Fla., Dr. Kellogg has held many conferences with persons interested in race betterment, health and related subjects.

At 88, Dr. Kellogg is in good health. He plans to return to his Florida resort in about three months.

The Lengthened Shadow

An appraisal of the life of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg will not be made, even though it is attempted, in the comment called by his death, for to make it would require a summarization of what has been said and written by authoritative observers during three-quarters of a century wherein the notable things which one man could and did do were stimulating an appraisal. Men and women high in world affairs of business and science and men and women humbly acknowledging gratitude, have had a part in making that appraisal.

It is not necessarily true, and in this case it is hoped that it is not actually true, that a prophet lacks in his own home surroundings the honor which he receives elsewhere, though it of course is true that a degree of casualness works into the home relationship. There were few places where the Battle Creek traveler could go—and this included the wide world up to the time when much of the wide world ceased to be normal—without being told with interest and with enthusiasm, of Doctor Kellogg and his work, much of the testimony being given by those acknowledging personal benefits received.

Here at home, if familiarity had bred neglect of understanding or appreciation, we have been getting enlightening reminders through our question-answering service to the newcomers who have wanted information about our community history and rediscovery, as we have told the story, of how many of the lines of our institutional and civic development trace back to the Sanitarium and Doctor Kellogg's work and invention there as the point of their beginning.

The records of medical and surgical science and of health methods are marked by the work of this extraordinary man, of whom, however, nothing is more remarkable than that the courage and determination through which his genius was expressed three-quarters of a century ago were as active and as positive to the time of his death, with his 92nd birthday but two months distant, as when he came, a young man from college, to begin building of an influence which went around the world and which in its process built a city around the point of operation. If other things were forgotten of him, which they will not be, it would still be remembered—and its application also could be a guide to better health—how at past 90 he looked difficulty in the face and looked discouragement in the face and refused to recognize either of them, but went ahead.

In the measurement of influences, something is said about institutions being the lengthened shadow of a man. Sometimes the shadow goes farther than that, extending not only through communities but outward also, through civilization.

The shadow of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg extended far. Much that we are and have in our community, and much that the world has, or might have when it turns to its better opportunities, is an extension of a personality which in days and years of actual accomplishment, measured a longer life than is commonly lived between cradle and grave.

Battle Creek Sanitarium Head Is Dead

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 15. (AP)—Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, famed physician, health authority and head of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, died during the night at the age of 91.

Dr. Kellogg had been in failing health for about six months and had not been at his office for about five months. He died at 11:30 p.m. at his residence.

He was a leader of a health movement that bans meat from the diet, emphasizing the food value of grains, fruits and vegetables.

His brother, W. K. Kellogg, heads the W. K. Kellogg Company, cereal manufacturer.

A native of Tyrone, N. Y., Dr. Kellogg had made his home in Battle Creek since moving here with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in Battle Creek schools and attended Michigan State Normal and the University of Michigan.

He was a practicing surgeon while still in his seventies and was the author of several books on dietetics.

Dr. Kellogg's wife died in 1920. They had no children.

Mich

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Probate Court for the County of Calhoun. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate office, in the City of Marshall in said County, on the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1951. Present, Honorable Edmund R. Blaske, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of John Harvey Kellogg, deceased. James T. Case, Richard M. Kellogg and Gertrude Estill, as Trustees under the Will of said Deceased, having filed in said Court their Fourth Annual account as Trustees under the Will of said Deceased and of said estate, and their petition praying for the allowance thereof, and praying instructions concerning performance bonds. It is Ordered, That the fifteenth day of February A. D., 1951, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account; and making orders deemed appropriate concerning performance bonds. It is Further Ordered, That Public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Battle Creek Enquirer and News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, and that notice be given at least fourteen days prior to the hearing to all known parties in interest by registered mail, return receipt demanded.
EDMUND R. BLASKE, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Calhoun
In the Matter of the Estate of
JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held on July seventh, A.D. 1955. Present, Honorable Edmund R. Blaske, Judge of Probate.

Notice is Hereby Given, That the petition of Michigan National Bank and Richard M. Kellogg, praying that their second annual account as Co-trustees under the will of said deceased be allowed, that the Court approve the continued retention of the Battle Creek Food Company stock as an asset of the trust estate and for the approval and allowance of fees for services rendered said estate, will be heard at the Probate Court on August first, A.D. 1955, at 9:30 A.M.;

It is Ordered, That notice thereof be given by publication of a copy hereof for three weeks consecutively previous to said day of hearing, in the Battle Creek Record and Lakeview News, and that the petitioner cause a copy of this notice to be served upon each known party in interest at his last known address by registered mail, return receipt demanded, at least fourteen (14) days prior to such hearing, or by personal service at least five (5) days prior to such hearing.

EDMUND R. BLASKE,
Judge of Probate.

McAuliffe and Harbert, Titys,
Security Bank Building,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

7/28/55

12/26/43

Recollections responding to the farewells to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg will not be closed without some further additions from the memory of his remarkable personality.

Down at Miami Springs where the doctor had developed his attractive winter sanitarium, the Observer party, Miami-bound, stopped one day for luncheon and to leave a word of greeting for the doctor. It was late meal time and inquiry developed that the doctor was up on the sun porch taking a sun bath. The visitors stipulated that he was not to be disturbed but be told later of their call and greeting, and they themselves proceeded to the dining room with intent to be on their way immediately after eating. Presently in came the vigorous, white-clad figure on the doctor who, seating himself with the visitors and extending hospitable greetings immediately offered the opinion that things were in a pretty bad way, weren't they? The Sanitarium problems and the general effects of the depression were then developing and the Observer, supposing this was what was referred to, agreed that things were at least some under par. The doctor enlarged upon the theme to the extent of suggesting that the outlook was gloomy and thus the narrative went on until the meal was concluded and the doctor had, in his forthright way, negatived the plan for immediate departure and instead ushered his visitors into his office for a continuation of the visit. There it developed that what was in a bad way was the decline in the birth rate of the white race as shown by the recent statistics from England and the upsweep of the birth rate of the masses of the red race in India and elsewhere. There had been a run-of-paper item about this in the news reports somewhere, and this and nothing about economic problems around home was what impressed the doctor that things were discouraging. The doctor, as all his acquaintances knew, never pulled his punches or used appeasements on tobacco, or, for that matter, meat or coffee. He gave the Observer the tobacco works at every available opportunity. On one of these occasions it was suggested that he use his ammunition on bigger game rather than waste high explosive on one who had become a very mild smoker. "My friend," said the doctor in reply to this one, "when a man is under water it isn't much help to come up within an inch of the top." Many of the visits with him were enlivened by descriptions and demonstrations of his new products, of whose production there never seemed an end. An over-night stop at Miami Springs happened at a time when vegetable hot-dogs, looking for all the world like the famous originals, but strictly orthodox from filler to wrapper in accordance with the non-meat creed, had recently been added to the list of dietary specialties, and a helping of these was brought to the table by the doctor himself and introduced with a high touch of humor, to be immediately followed by a serving of powdered spinach, green as grass and powdery as opium which, the doctor explained, should be taken by the spoonful direct from the package. It was finally, over some protest, proved that it could be done but not even the rapid-fire lecture about the vitamin content satisfied the visitor as a reason for doing it. A year ago, when the discussions over the re-location of the Sanitarium were on and he was in the thick of the problem, he interrupted a conference with a visitor whom he had invited in for a presentation of Sanitarium plans to take up the subject of colds; how they came and through what physical reactions they operated. It was a cold that turned to pneumonia which brought his death. There was a curious coincidence between the old news and the new, concerning him. A 50-years-old item in the paper on the evening of December 14 told of his having had erected on his burial place at Oak Hill a monument bought from a Marshall establishment. The night that reprint of the old news story appeared, he died.

During one of his Florida sojourns the doctor was occupying one of John Ringling's houses, set in a forest of tropical vegetation on an island near Sarasota. The hometown caller was ushered onto an upstairs sun porch where the forenoon sun poured in with tremendous candle power and at what must have been 100-degree temperature. The doctor, peeled to trunks and colored the complexion of those cigars against which his unflagging opposition was voiced, was dictating to two stenographers, normally clothed, who seemed to be getting the worst of the weather arrangements. The visitor, invited to sit and visit, demurred that he couldn't afford to risk catching the work bug which seemed to pervade the room—and so having a perfectly good vacation spoiled. "I'd like a vacation," said the doctor somewhat plaintively, "but I haven't time; there's so much to be done; besides, rest isn't simply being idle, it's doing something different."

Dec. 18/43

Nurses Stand by Dr. Kellogg Bier

Honor Guard Before Funeral; Hoover Sends Tribute.

Nurses who had worked with Dr. John Harvey Kellogg through the years made up an honor guard at his bier today as hundreds visited the Sanitarium auditorium where his body lay in state from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Funeral services for Battle Creek's distinguished medical leader were to be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Burial was to be made in Oak Hill cemetery, where Mrs. Kellogg is buried.

Tribute to the doctor's skill and leadership came today from another old friend—former President Herbert Hoover. Said Mr. Hoover in a telegram from New York City:

"Dr. Kellogg lived a long and exceedingly useful life. Many thousands owe their health and happiness to him. He was a good American and hosts will mourn his passing."

A proclamation issued by Mayor Bernard E. Gedde called upon citizens of Battle Creek to join in a day of mourning today. Flags were flown at half-staff today at Monument square, at the Sanitarium, on downtown office buildings and elsewhere in the city.

Service Is Broadcast

The funeral was to be broadcast over Station WELL, going on the air at 2:30 and continuing until the close of the service.

Neither Dr. Kellogg's brother nor sister were able to attend the services. W. K. Kellogg is at his winter home in California and his sister, Mrs. Clara Kellogg Butler, is a patient at the Sanitarium recovering from injuries suffered in a traffic accident.

Members of his family and old friends were arriving today for the services. Dr. and Mrs. James T. Case have been here since early Friday. Mrs. Case was an adopted daughter of Dr. Kellogg. Mrs. Roy F. McPherson, the first of the children to be adopted, has arrived from Wyoming.

John L. Kellogg, son of W. K. Kellogg and nephew of Dr. Kellogg, arrived today from Chicago. Other arrivals include Lucy A. Kellogg of Kalamazoo, a niece; Mrs. Bessie Kellogg of Detroit, widow of Paul Kellogg, an adopted son; and Dr. E. A. Sutherland, head of the Madison (Tenn.) Sanitarium, former president of the old Battle Creek college and early day associate of Dr. Kellogg.

Buried in Gray Clothing

At the Sanitarium auditorium, where old friends and associates viewed Dr. Kellogg's body, flowers were banked across the entire width of the large room. The bronze coffin was placed just below the auditorium rostrum. Dr. Kellogg was dressed in a suit of gray, rather than the whites in which he had become so well known.

Well known local men including physicians, business men and others who have known Dr. Kellogg for many years comprise the honorary bearers. The active bearers are all men who have been directly associated with the doctor.

Floyd A. Wallace was named as head usher and those serving under his direction were Floyd White, Robert Sergeant, Fred Robbins, Wendell Doty, Edward Heiftje, Theodore Bystrum, Dr. Claude French, Harry Noneman, Chris Tucker, Lee Wood, Lloyd Weller, Theodore Small and Floyd Brainerd.

The group which perhaps feels Dr. Kellogg's loss as keenly as any other is the Battle Creek Three-Quarter Century club. The Rev. A. L. Ellsworth, president of the club, said today that Dr. Kellogg had been of inestimable help and inspiration to the club, and on behalf of his fellow members, expressed keen appreciation of the interest and effort that had been given by Dr. Kellogg.

In addition to providing a meeting place for the club, Dr. Kellogg had taken a personal interest in the health of the members, providing facilities for checking blood pressures and otherwise safeguarding their health.

The Sanitarium was to be closed with skeleton crews this afternoon to permit as many employes as possible to attend the services. Special seats were to be reserved for the Three-Quarter Century club and the nursing staff.

For 'Grass Eater,' Dr. Kellogg Reckoned He Did Pretty Well

BY CHARLES MARENTETTE
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg tugged at his scanty white shorts, expanded his bare chest, and vowed he'd done pretty well for a "grass eater."

He chuckled when he said it.

"They called me a 'grass eater' back when I first got started teaching people about biologic living," he explained. "All of us, even those who believed as I did, were laughed at. But I guess we showed 'em."

He was showing 'em right then, at 91 years of age, as he trotted back and forth across a backyard cinder footpath for the benefit of news photographers this past summer. The death that overtook him Tuesday night seemed a long ways away then.

Clad only in the white shorts and running shoes, the silver-haired, goateed doctor broke out in a light sweat from his running, said it was a sign of good health, and wanted to know if "the boys" had their shots.

"Do it again?" he asked. "Why I can run like this just as long as you have any film."

And he did.

"That's something I do every day in the year," he said. "It's the best exercise in the world. People don't exercise enough."

Holding out a muscled forearm, Dr. Kellogg insisted that the newsmen feel it, "give it a good pinch." It was as firm as rock.

"I'm like that all over," he declared proudly, his goatee protruding firmly. "Feel that chest." It, too, was as solid as a prizefighter's.

"You've got to live right," he went on.

"You boys smoke?" Getting an affirmative nod, the doctor took a step forward and announced, "It's bad for you."

Pulling on a white dressing gown, the doctor assumed a John L. Sullivan stance and told the boys why they were on the wrong track.

"You can't smoke and drink alcohol and expect to live a long life," he said. "I've been teaching that for years, and I know. Had a cat once and gave it just the smallest drop of nicotine and do you know what happened? It died. Works the same on a man, eventually.

"I believe that man was intended to eat the plants and fruits and not the animals. Meat is bad for a human being. It clogs your colon, and eventually you'll be sick. There are enough wonderful plants and fruits and nuts and vegetables to keep everyone well and healthy. Look at me. I haven't touched meat for more than 75 years. I don't smoke and I don't drink. Never have. I don't take patients at my Sanitarium unless they agree to abstain from eating flesh foods and from smoking and drinking, at least as long as they want me to help them."

The sun's shadows had moved quite a distance now and still he stood there, expounding his theories of biologic living. The newsmen, smokers all, were beginning to wilt.

"Need any more shots of me running?" he asked. No, the boys said; they'd done pretty well.

"How about a few of me riding

TOASTED WITH MILK AND FRUIT JUICES

Here is Dr. John Harvey Kellogg at a banquet table in Miami Battle Creek, where he was honored last week on his 85th birthday. The toasts were drunk with milk and fruit juices to the famous health authority.

The Miami Daily News, February 28, 1937

Health Disciple Builds Career On Vision As Youngster

John Harvey Kellogg, soldier of health . . .

A vision started him on his career . . .

Breathe deeply and get plenty of Florida sunshine

He has performed over 22,000 major operations

* * *

By KENNETH DE GARMO
(Illustrated by the Writer)

A vision came to John Harvey Kellogg when he was a boy in his early teens and that vision fired him with an ambition to help the human race in its struggle with sickness and the despair and suffering of invalidism—in its struggle toward health and reasonable living.

Since the day when a boy prodigy (Dr. Kellogg) of about 13 years sat in the sun on the back door step of his father's house and saw a vision of a little red schoolhouse and a group of children with their arms outstretched to him in supplication, the doctor has performed over 22,000 major operations, invented and improved many instruments for medical and surgical purposes, discovered the therapeutic value of the electric-light bath, discovered the sinusoidal current, has written over 50 books on health; founded the health food industries of Battle Creek and the general good that he has promoted throughout the world seems immeasurable.

Sometimes known as the man who changed the American breakfast, Doctor Kellogg at 88 is an enthusiastic, hard-working human dynamo who rides a bicycle every day. His mind—keen and probing, ever on the alert for new problems of beneficial quality; his life—devoted, dedicated with the utter devotion of the betterment of his fellow man; he is probably the best living example of the results of his pet phrase, "biologic living."

Dr. Kellogg feels that the greatest problem before the world today is "how to save the human race from extinction through degeneracy." Believing that the only hope is "to create an aristocracy of health, that is, to form a group of intelligent men and women who think it worth while to inform themselves thoroughly respecting the marvelous progress made in modern times in knowledge of personal hygiene, eugenics . . . . to make practical use of this invaluable information in so treating their bodies . . . by living in a strictly biologic or physiologic way," he has devoted himself and his Battle Creek sanitarium unsparingly in research, experiment and highly organized study in the art of biologic living.

For the promotion of this work, laboratories have been fitted, close touch kept with new discoveries on health, large sums of money expended and more than 300,000 persons have been treated at his sanitarium.

Dr. Kellog says to live biologically is simply to treat one's body in a natural or physiologic way. He states further that "we grow old prematurely because we depart from the simple, economic ways of nature which make small demands upon the life mechanism, especially those highly essential viscera, the liver, kidneys and heart." He implores the average man to take an inventory of his knowledge about health and conditions which promote physical well being and suggests he get in touch with his state board of health and read the literature the secretary will send him. He favors a thorough examination by the family physician of the heart, lungs, blood and every organ and function at least once a year. And he insists that his own patients breathe deeply. "Take a dozen deep breaths several times a day," he tells them, "several times an hour is better. Taking a deep breath is like blowing a smouldering fire,—it brightens the vital flame. Deep breathing does more—it gives the liver a hearty hug and compresses and sucks the stagnant blood out of it and sends it on its way to the lungs."

Doctor Kellog came to Florida more than 50 years ago, and his Miami-Battle Creek sanitarium in Miami Springs is well known to residents here. He is a thorough advocate of the Florida sunshine. "The best thing Florida has to sell is its sunshine," he says.

He is founder and president emeritus of the Battle Creek college and in keeping with his altruistic nature all the profitis from his Battle Creek sanitariums go into this college. He is the founder and president of the Race Betterment foundation, and the founder and medical director of the Miami-Battle Creek sanitarium and has been the editor of the Good Health magazine since 1873.

"Do not worry!" he is liable to grin at you. "Think, concentrate, study, but do not worry."

Canal Defense Promise Made By Costa Rica

(Special to Miami Daily News)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Costa Rica is ready and willing to take all measures necessary for joint defense of the Panama canal, Dr. Rafael A. Calderon Guardia, president-elect of the Central American country, said today after his overnight visit to the White House.

Action for joint defense of the canal, or of any other part of the continent attacked, would be taken if necessary, in accordance with agreements approved by Costa Rica in connection with continental solidarity, he said at a press conference.

He asserted that he had come to the United States with only one purpose in mind, making a good-will visit to President Roosevelt and stimulating, hemispherical cooperation.

Dr. and Senora Guardia visited the capital today and were welcomed by Vice President Garner, Speaker Bankhead and other congressional leaders. Secretary and Mrs. Hull gave a luncheon in their honor.

Arithmetic Said To Be Needed In High School

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Boys and girls who don't intend going to college should be taught plain, every-day arithmetic in high school.

That's the advice given educators by Claude L. Walton, Philadelphia chemical executive. He's found that half of job-seeking high school graduates can't do addition, fractions and division.

"They get these things in grammar school," said Walton, "and forget them in high school with algebra and geometry which are not much good to those not going to college."

FOREST FIRES PICTURED

COLUSA, Cal.—(UP)—An ever-increasing technique is being developed for the fighting of forest fires. The latest improvement is for airplanes to fly quickly over the region where fires have broken out, photograph them and rush the negatives to the fire control center so that the scope of the fire and the best angles from which to fight it can be established.

Wilbur Pantry

(CONTINUED FROM P-12)

census taker was here 10 years ago, I wasn't home and he made a big mistake."

"What do you mean?" asked Wilbur.

"You know good and well what I mean. He put you down as the head of the household when he filled out the blank."

"So what?"

"So I want it changed. I don't want a thing like that on record in Washington. You the head of the house. . . . hmph!"

"Well, I am the head of the house," Wilbur insisted.

"Shut up!" insisted Irma.

"I will not shut up. The law says that, where a house contains a man and his wife, the man is the head of the house."

"You read the wrong law," said Irma. "Take another look and see what the ruling is on twerps."

"It's an outrage!" stormed Wilbur, his voice rising to high F above high C. "If I'm not the head of this house, I'll eat my shirt!"

Irma didn't answer. She just stepped back a few paces, blew briskly on her knuckles and rubbed them against her apron.

"Now," she said. "Once and for all, who is the head of this house?"

Wilbur tried to answer, but only incoherent, strangled sounds came out of his throat.

"And what were you saying about eating your shirt?" asked Irma.

"I just wanted to know," said Wilbur, after swallowing hard. "If I can take the buttons off first. They keep getting under my plate."

"Go ahead," said Irma, "but next time don't try to talk when you've got a mouthful." Irma turned to the young man with the portfolio. "And now," she said, "if you'll just change that head of the house thing, make good on that oriental rug you spoiled last time, and not bother me with any questions about whether this is a rented house or what-not, you can go."

"Lady," said the young man pitifully, "I've been trying to tell you all along that I'm not the census taker at all."

"You're not!" said Wilbur.

"You came to the door," said Irma, "and told us the census was being taken, didn't you?"

"Yes, but—"

"And you've got a black portfolio," Wilbur chimed in.

"Just who are you?" Irma wanted to know.

"I represent the Dreopstrate Curtain Co.," explained the young man. "With the census being taken, we're offering a special on chintz curtains this week so you can have your home looking bright and cheery when the census taker comes. You know what chintz is, don't you?"

"Oh, sure," said Wilbur. "I've seen it in all the department stores. There's one door marked 'Ladies' and another door marked 'Chintz.'"

"Young man," said Irma severely, "do you think for one minute that I'd buy new curtains for this house just for the benefit of a measly census taker?"

"Yes," said the young man.

"Yes, what?" asked Irma.

"Yes, I thought for one minute that you would," said the young man, "but the next minute I changed my mind."

Owing to many years experience with the Ballet Russe, the young man was able to slither out of the door and come off without a scratch; and the Pantrys settled down once again to their vigil.

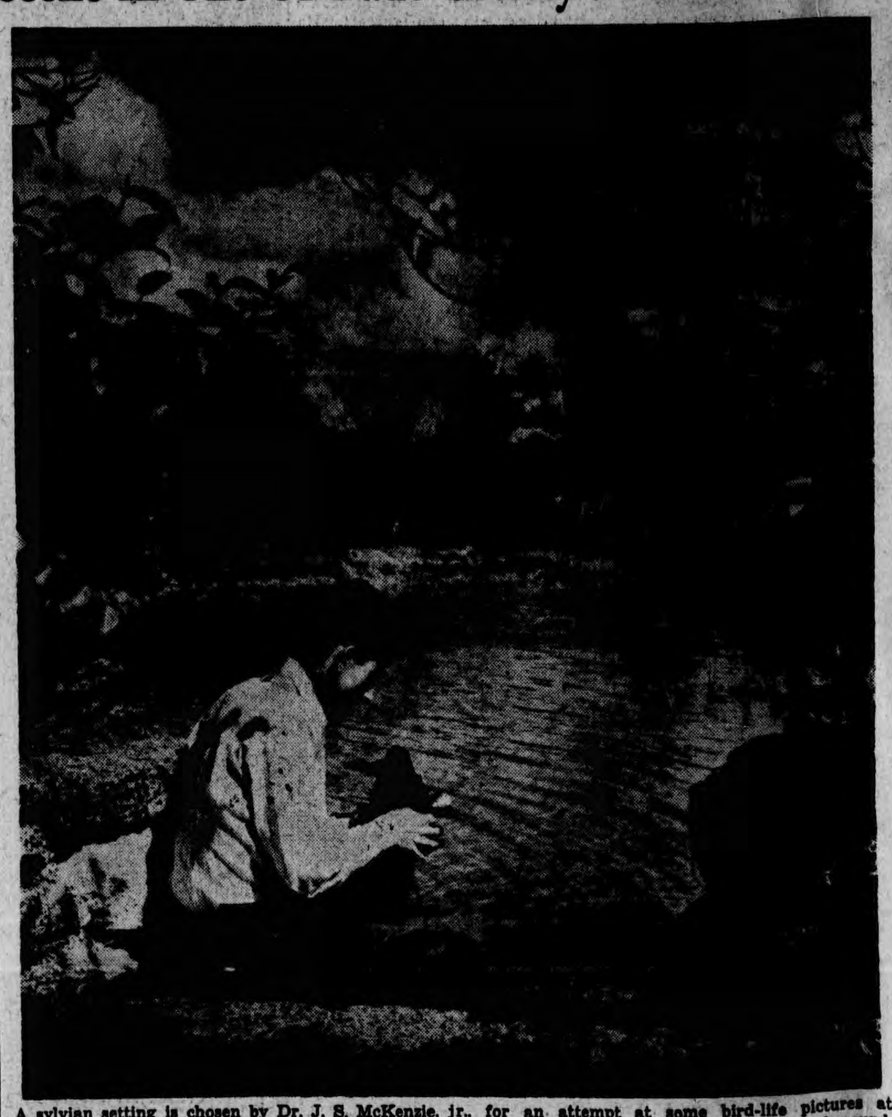
For two days they waited and no one came. Finally, yesterday Wilbur couldn't stand it any longer. Chapter 14 of the Lone Ranger was showing in the neighborhood theater, and Irma had some shopping to do. So they decided to risk it for an hour or two, and leave the house.

It wasn't worth the risk. After nearly a week of agonized waiting and brooding over the things they were going to say and do when the census taker came, they arrived home to find a huge billous green sheet in their mail box. Wilbur [illegible] his dog-eared [illegible] which he usually uses on road maps, and the first thing to catch his eye was this uncompromising paragraph:

"On his first call the enumerator was unable to obtain the information required from you and the members of your household for the sixteenth census of the United States, being taken under authority of the act of congress approved June 18, 1929. As the enumerator is required by law to obtain this information within a fixed time, you are requested to fill out this form and have it ready for him, as he will call for it at an early date."

Wilbur found that the business of filling out the form had no redeeming qualities. Of all the things it made him tell, it left no space whatever for telling what he thought of the Roosevelt administration. And, after all, what's a census for?

Scene In One Of Dade County's Parks



A sylvian setting is chosen by Dr. J. S. McKenzie, jr., for an attempt at some bird-life pictures at Greynolds park for the Daily News County Parks contest. The park "tower" is seen in the background.

CAMERA CLICKS

By Ernest K. Bennett, Daily News Staff Photographer

Hear ye! Hear ye! This is the last call for entries in the Miami Daily News County Parks Photo contest which finishes, after six weeks, on Wednesday, April 10. Pictures should all be delivered to the News Tower or in the mail by Wednesday night.

We hope you've had a lot of fun taking pictures for this competition and we hope too that you won't procrastinate or hesitate to send your shots in to the judges. With so many prizes there is a BIG chance for every camera fan—and that means you! If you haven't sent your entry, get busy right now, before it slips your mind.

The contest rules were arranged so that the judges would not be swamped with a load of prints from one entrant, the proviso being inserted that a coupon must accompany each print. It has been decided that the limitation may be overdone and so this last week-end you may enter any prints you desire with one coupon. Wrap them up and get them in. We want everyone to have a chance.

It might be well to remind you of the areas included for the snapping of contest pictures. First the big county parks:

Matheson Hammock—Ingraham highway, one and one half miles south of Cocoplum plaza, below Coconut Grove. Greynolds Park—On West Dixie highway between the towns of North Miami Beach and Ojus. Surfside Park—72nd st. and Collins ave., Miami Beach. All pictures must have been taken within the borders of a county park.

Also included are smaller park locations in various sections of the county: South Miami Wayside, State road 4-A and Davis road; Gesids Wayside, State road 4-A-Ingraham highway at Gould; Ferrine playground, corner of Peters and Tyre roads. Kendall Wayside, State road 4-A and Killian drive. Gables Canal park, Red road and Coral Gables canal; and N. W. North River Drive park, N. W. N. River drive and N. W. 20th st.

The judges will be busy and it will take a little time to render decisions with such a large list of awards to make. Winners will be notified by mail and negatives secured in order that large-size winning pictures may be placed on display on the News Tower mezzanine at the earliest possible moment. If you are one of the winners that should make your chest expand—to say nothing of the BIG cash prizes someone will win. Don't neglect this grand opportunity. Prepare your entry now.

There is still time to go and take your pictures, in case you have been neglectful. Even if you haven't a camera borrow one or rent one. In any county park take the best action or scene that you can and hustle your pictures to the Miami Daily News at time to be considered before the 74 awards are made.

• • •

Here are the rules for the contest:

All pictures must be made within the borders of a Dade county park.

Any make of camera and film may be used and entries of any size will be accepted. Do not send negatives.

Mail or deliver entries to the Miami Daily News County Park Contest, News Tower, Miami. Each entry must be accompanied by a coupon from the Miami Daily News and on the back of the print must be written the same data that are required on the coupon. Contest closes April 10.

Negatives of the winning pictures must be delivered on request to the contest editor so that suitable enlargements may be made for a display of all the winners on the mezzanine of the News Tower at the conclusion of the contest.

Judges are A. D. Barnes, country park superintendent; O. F. McIntyre, Daily News art director; Major Roy H. Evans, of Coral Gables. Decision of the judges will be final.

County park workers, professional photographers and Daily News employes may not enter the contest.

Prizes are as follows for the three classifications: PARK ACTIVITIES—First prize $25.00; Second prize $10.00; Third prize $5.00 and 30 prizes of one dollar each. GENERAL PARK SCENICS—First prize $10.00; Second prize $5.00; Third prize $3.00, and 17 prizes of one dollar each. MISCELLANEOUS—First prize $10.00; second prize $5.00; Third prize $3.00, and 17 prizes of one dollar each. The judges reserve the right to change the allotment of dollar prizes from one class to another. An additional prize of $10.00 will be given to the best picture of the entire contest and will be added to whatever award it has already received.

All winning negatives and prints become the property of the Dade county park division.

COUPON

Miami Daily News County Parks Contest

Name.....

Address.....

Park.....

Classification.....

(A coupon must accompany each print entered.)

War Casualties Today Have Better Chance Of Recovery

LONDON, April 6.—Soldiers and civilians wounded in this war have a far better chance to recover than casualties of previous conflicts, according to the annual report of the British Medical Research council.

"Most of those who escape immediate lethal shattering of military weapons, and who require early attention, can be expected to survive," the report declared.

Giving an answer to the question: "What is being done to save life this time?" the report reviews the progress of research from investigations into the problems of 1914-18, through 20 years of unhampered progress.

An army of specialists has been recruited; supplies of important drugs previously obtainable only from abroad have been produced; blood transfusion depots and emergency laboratories established, and plans made to cope with nutrition problems and industrial fatigue.

The back of the gigantic problem of bacterial infection of wounds was broken before the present war began, according to the report which says:

"The destructive power of arms will indeed have increased immensely since 1918, if it overshadows the advances in knowledge for the saving of life.

"If a strict comparison were made between what science has done to increase war mortality, and what medical science has done to lessen lethal effects, there is good reason to believe that the latter would be an easy winner."

The essential factor in the revolutionary change in the health of the British nation has been increase of knowledge, the report says.

It also recalls that the influenza "plague" of 1918-1919 killed three million more people in a few months than had been killed during the World war.

Champion Home Baker Barred At Food Show

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—(UP)—Plump, motherly Mrs. Mary E. Luman has been barred from baking contests at the Cleveland Food Show because her luscious pies, cakes, muffins and home-made bread are considered "too professional."

For 15 years she has been a consistent Food Show baking champion. But now it must end, show officials have decreed, because the small restaurant she operates on the fame of nut-brown pies and melt-in-your-mouth cakes places her in the professional class.

"Well," she said, "I'm not the least bit mad at the Food Show. But they certainly must be mad at me.

"You can't be mad and mean and nasty and still turn out good baked goods. You have to love to do it."

ABOUT DOGS

By GEORGE BERNER
President
Old Dominion Kennel Club

For some time now we have been getting queries from readers relative to making their dogs gentlemen on the street. It seems that a great many dog owners would like very much to take their pets for walks minus leads, but friend dog just won't behave himself. He runs across the street to greet every dog he sees there, he just insists on kicking every pole and tree he passes and he won't stay with the boss but runs all over the place.

Well, if the weather man and the calendar ever get together we might get some decent walking weather, so let's see what can be done to train friend dog to behave himself without being on the wrong end of a rope. We must assume that the dog is under some sort of control, in that he will come when called, etc. In other words, has had some elementary training.

First let's teach him to heel. This means walk beside his owner with his head about even with the man's leg. Hold the dog's leash with the right hand, allowing it to run freely through the left. Give the command, "Heel," and pull on the lead until the dog is forced back about even with your left leg. Grip the lead with the left hand now and hold him there, repeating every few seconds, "Heel." After he has walked there, even though you've held him, for half a block, tell him he's a good dog, and let him go on in front of you. In a few minutes repeat the procedure, and repeat until he will drop back to the proper position without being pulled.

Sometimes they don't seem to get the idea too quickly, and a cane, held in the right hand and extending across your body to press or tap his chest will help. For the stubborn, tap a little harder each time he tries to leave the position until he gets the idea. It is possible to teach a dog to "heel" on lead in three 15-minute lessons, and shouldn't take more than five.

When you have accomplished this so that he will come into position immediately on command, take off his lead and allow him to run for a few minutes. Then call him in and command "Heel." If he assumes position at once, pat him, make a fuss over him and don't make him stay there too long; 25 or 30 paces is long enough. If he doesn't come to position, put him back on the lead and continue in an effort to show him that he will be put on the lead every time he fails to come to heel.

After a dog has been trained to heel, the pole and tree kicking can be stopped very easily. A dog should not be kept at heel except when nearing a corner, another dog or another reason that demands the dog being close to you. Allow him to run ahead of you at will, and as soon as he kicks a tree, call him to heel, heel him out and keep him at heel for several blocks. This must be done immediately as the act is committed so that he will associate being placed at heel with his misdemeanor. Try to get across to him that heeling is his punishment for kicking, and within three 15-minute lessons he should be cured.

A dog at heel is a dog under control. It isn't pretty to see some sweet young thing being dragged down the street by an unruly dog. Then, too, a dog can only get so much exercise on a lead, and not nearly enough. Train your dog to heel and you'll find he's a much more pleasant companion.

QUERIES

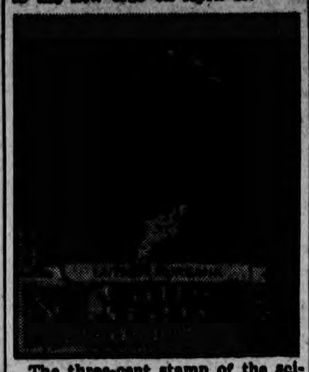
Q. Is there anything one should do to get a dog in shape for the hot weather?

A. Optimistic soul, what hot weather? It's possible though that we may get a day or two when we won't need overcoats, so get your dog thinned down a little. Not skinny, but just a little on the thin side and he probably won't have skin troubles this summer.

Weekly Stamp Review

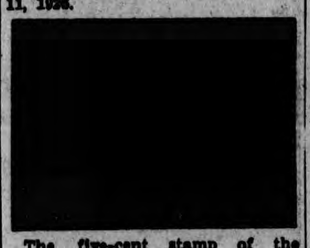
By IRVIN F. DUDDLESON
(Illustrated by Frederick A. Newman, Shoreland Arcade)

Miami Edison high school is following the precedent set by Andrew Jackson, William Jennings Bryan and Shenandoah schools by organizing a stamp club. The movement was inaugurated a short time ago by Leslie Wilson and Raymond Higdon, both juniors at Miami Edison. The first meeting of the club brought out about 25 prospective members. Meetings will be held on the first and third Fridays of the month in room 211 under the sponsorship of Mrs. Joffre. The writer of this column has been invited to speak to the new club on April 19.



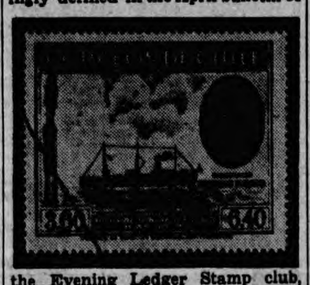
The three-cent stamp of the scientist series of famous Americans will honor Luther Burbank and will be issued from the postoffice at Santa Rosa, Cal., on April 7. Requests for first-day covers should be sent to the postmaster at Santa Rosa with a self-addressed envelope and three cents in cash (not stamps) for each cover.

Luther Burbank, U. S. naturalist, was born on March 7, 1849. With the production of more and better varieties of cultivated plants as his sole aim, he experimented extensively with plants and their rearing for more than 50 years. Through cross-breeding he developed a long series of new fruits, flowers, vegetables, grains and grasses, including 60 new varieties of berries and prunes, 10 varieties of berries and a glorious array of new lilies. He died Oct. 11, 1926.



The five-cent stamp of the Trans-Mississippi, the fourth stamp of the series which was issued to advertise the Omaha exposition in 1898, pictures "Fremont on the Rocky Mountains," from an old engraving.

Collectors "defined:" The distinction between a "general" collector and a "specialist" is amusingly defined in the April bulletin of

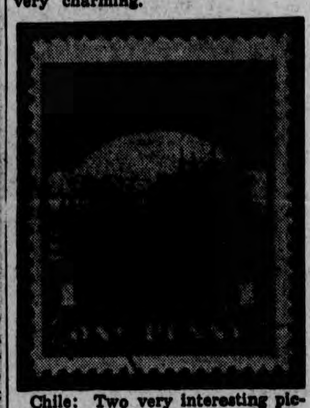


the Evening Ledger Stamp club, Philadelphia. A general collector is described as "one who knows very little about a great deal and keeps on knowing less and less about more and more until he knows nothing about everything." A specialist is held to be a collector "who knows a great deal about very little and keeps on knowing more and more about less and less until he knows everything about nothing."

The fourth stamp in our series taken from the standard catalog is from Aitutaki, one of the larger of the Cook islands lying in the South Pacific about 20 degrees south of the equator and 160 degrees west. The Cook islands were annexed by New Zealand in 1901 and the stamps of Aitutaki were replaced by those of the Cook islands in 1932. The islands had an area of seven square miles and a population of about 1,600.

The booklet "A Description of United States Postage Stamps—Junior Edition," which was placed on sale at the Miami postoffice during the visit of the philatelic truck can still be purchased at the main postoffice and all the branches. This booklet contains the pictures and descriptions of all of the commemorative stamps of the United States and is sold at 10 cents per copy. It is an official publication.

Albania: Italian administration—A new postage series is being issued divided into three groups, Costumes, Victor Emmanuel III, and Pictorials, and thus we offer the Costumes set of four stamps. On the first two stamps two men pose in their picturesque best, and upon the next two the ladies are very charming.



Chile: Two very interesting pictorials are at hand from our sister republic. These stamps are identical in design and were to have been issued in 1938 in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Pascua in 1888. The central vignette pictures a steamship, whereas an Indian totem pole is given at the left. A medallion portrait of Commander Policarpo Toro is part of the design of the first stamp. We picture the stamp showing Hermando Eugino Eyraud, which forms part of the second stamp.

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ARMY DEVELOPS NEW WEAPONS IN AIR DEFENSE

Artillery Range Improved; Anti-Tank Guns Made More Effective

(Special to the New York Herald-Tribune and the Miami Daily News)

By JAMES G. SIMONDS

WASHINGTON, April 6. — The United States army is gradually completing the reorganization and modernization of its equipment, speeded up as a result of the European war.

One of the most important lessons of the war is the necessity for increased air defense, and the army is meeting this by producing larger numbers of present models of anti-aircraft guns, and developing new weapons with which to ward off air attacks.

The new Garand rifle, of which the army has about 80,000, gives troops increased protection against low flying aircraft when machine-gunning concentrations. The increased firepower of the semi-automatic Garands is expected to prove an effective defense against such tactics.

The troops are also protected by anti-aircraft machine guns of .30 and .50 millimeter caliber, which have been steadily improved, and with newly developed sights are able to operate effectively over a range of 2,000 yards against fast, low flying planes.

In addition to these types of weapons, which have been in the army's possession for some time, though continually being improved, the army is beginning to get the first orders of its [illegible] anti-aircraft guns. Firing a [illegible] shell at a rate of [illegible] a minute, the projectile has an explosive charge which bursts on striking any part of the plane's fuselage. Tests have proved that two or three hits from these shells probably would prove fatal to any plane.

The army also has two larger types guns for its anti-aircraft defenses, the three-inch batteries, of which it has a considerable number, with more on order, and the new 90-millimeter gun, which has just been developed. The new army budget provides for the construction of 100 of the 90-millimeter guns, which will have a far greater range than the 20,000-foot altitude of the three-inch type.

American army officers are watching closely the development in Europe to see how effective anti-aircraft weapons will prove against bombers. They point out that thus far there has been no decisive test of any such defenses, and that while it is probable no defense can ever be perfected to permit the complete defeat of a raid, if the cost of the raids is increased to a high percentage the heavy costs of anti-aircraft defenses will be well repaid.

In order to co-ordinate the use of these arms in its air defense, the war department recently set up an air defense command which includes not only all the fixed anti-aircraft units, squadrons of pursuit and interceptor planes and the signal corps service, but also the mobile anti-aircraft artillery regiments now scattered throughout the United States.

Although the command has its headquarters at Mitchell Field, L. I., the army plans to make use of existing air fields and posts until the completion of the Northeast air base.

Meanwhile the reorganization of other branches of the army is being carried out as rapidly as possible.

Opinion in the army is divided as to the caliber of the light field artillery which should be used.

At the end of the World war the Germans destroyed a large part of their equipment, including their field artillery, thus doing away with the 77-millimeter field pieces, corresponding to the French 75s. When they began to rearm, they decided to use a 105-millimeter howitzer instead of the lighter gun.

The United States army, on the contrary, improved the 75, giving it a range of 13,000 yards instead of 8,500, changing its mounting so that it has a fire field of 87 degrees, instead of the six degrees of the original models.

In addition, the army has ordered, or obtained, a number of 105s. The 105 has a range of about seven miles, and fires a projectile of 30 pounds, compared with the projectile of 15 pounds fired by the 75.

To take care of the fast-moving tanks of the type which played such havoc in Poland, the army has developed its 37-millimeter anti-tank gun, a gun which can be towed behind a truck but is light enough to be dragged by its crew. It has simple telescopic sights so that one man can control and fire it.

In the line of motorized equipment the army is now getting a new medium tank which carries a crew of six men. It has a speed of 30 miles an hour, and weighs about 18 tons. The tank was used recently in the large tank concentrations at Fort Benning, Ga.

St. Lucie River Hearings Scheduled

FORT PIERCE, April 6.—The local chamber of commerce has received notification of public hearings to be conducted by U. S. District Engineer Col. Lewis H. Watkins at Stuart on April 15 on proposals for the removal of shoals from St. Lucie river and improvement of St. Lucie inlet.

Representatives of the chamber and its yacht basin operating committee will attend the hearings, according to Secretary Edwin Radfusky.

HOME COURSE IN PIANO PLAYING—LESSON NO. 1

Copyright, 1937, by W. Scott Grove, Scranton, Pa. GROVE'S MUSIC SIMPLIFIER is fully protected by copyrights in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the countries of Continental Europe and their colonies.

Here is the first of a series of 24 lessons in piano playing. Other lessons will follow making a complete series of chords in all keys, both major and minor. The system embraces a general and practical method of instruction. It teaches the notes and letters in the transpositions of the different keys and embodies the principles of harmony and thoro-bass. Learn the first lesson thoroly before taking up the second.

INSTRUCTION—Place chart upon the keyboard of the piano so that the small white letter D with a dash above it, at the bottom of the chart, is directly over the key D on the keyboard. The white and black spaces then will correspond to the white and black keys. Each of the three horizontal series of letters represents a chord. Beginning with the upper row, play the white letter or note with the left hand and play the three black letters or notes with the right hand, making the first chord. Then, in the same way, play the notes indicated in the second horizontal series, then those in the third and back to the first, forming a complement in D Major.

Play the chord over and over again until you have memorized it. Memorize the letters also. You soon will find that you can play simple accompaniments in this key to any melodies you or your friends may sing.

If you wish to go further in studying learn the fingering of the scales shown on the staff in each chart, upper notes played with the right hand, lower with left hand. The chords at the end of the staff you will find are the chords you already have learned, but with the upper notes inverted. Every triad in black letter is marked 1, 3, 5. Always read it so, no matter in what vertical order the notes may be written.

Never play the small white letter D with the dash above it.

NEXT LESSON—B Minor which is the relative of D Major.

Puerto Rico Looking To Gov. Leahy To Lift Island Out Of Depression

(Special to the New York Herald Tribune to the Miami Daily News)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 6.—While the United States army and navy rush to convert the Island of Puerto Rico into the "Gibraltar" of the Caribbean, 300,000 unemployed Puerto Ricans among a population of nearly 2,000,000 look to Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. N. (retired), twelfth civil governor of the island under the American flag, to raise them out of one of the most severe depressions in years.

Admiral Leahy took office last September in one of the island's most critical periods. Only a few days before, President Roosevelt had decreed an end to marketing restrictions on sugar, life blood of the island's economy. Today, little more than two months after the president relaxed the restrictions of the sugar control act, the island has yet to shake off the effects of those significant months.

For the first 10 months of last year Puerto Rico labored through a severe depression. The Puerto Rican chamber of commerce attributed this depression to the following factors.

Sharp curtailment of the federal government's work relief program.

The wage-hour act, which affected virtually all island enterprises, producing goods for export, especially the important needlework industry.

The fact that the sugar industry, backed by the heaviest warehouse stocks known in many years, was forced to cut down the grinding season and reduce its employment 50 per cent.

Unemployment brought on the inevitable economic log jam. Imports, a good barometer of Puerto Rican economy, averaged 18 per cent below figures for 1938, which in itself had been a severe depression for the island. They dropped nearly $20,000,000 below [illegible].

In September the war in Europe came. Beginning to buy heavily in the United States as former markets closed their gates, the island was rife with price rises and commodities speculation. Sugar prices and sugar securities soared. In the early weeks of the war word was flashed from Washington that the White House had decreed an end to marketing restrictions which had bound the island's sugar industry.

Puerto Rico saw the beginning of a boom. Within a week, long-idle capital came out of hiding. Throughout the island farmers began to plant cane, while larger growers opened up lands that had lain fallow for years. Imports began to rise to levels well above those of 1938. Within six weeks the volume of traffic over San Juan docks nearly doubled.

As the boom reached its zenith in December, all sections of the island recorded the best Christmas buying season in a decade, San Juan alone topping all records for holiday purchases. Mayaguez, center of the needlework industry, was the only area, according to figures released later, that failed to register any gains.

The boom suddenly ended. Late in December President Roosevelt restored restrictions of the sugar control act, and the island's economy tobogganed, a process that to some observers is still under way. Although the president's order came too late to puncture the Christmas buying balloon in retail stores, all other forms of business were feeling its effect within a week.

The president's decree set the new marketing quota of sugar at [illegible] tons, more than [illegible] per cent below Puerto Rico's potential power to produce sugar, the chamber of commerce says. When sugar producers, anticipating a 1940 crop of 1,[illegible] tons, saw their dreams fade, pay rolls shriveled, wholesale buying was scaled down and investment funds returned to hiding.

Puerto Rico closed the year on a note gloomier than any within those hectic 12 months.

In addition to its psychological effect on business, the boom taught a striking lesson, according to the chamber of commerce. "The mere lifting of the sugar restrictions did more, in a few weeks, to rehabilitate Puerto Rican business than years of federal pump priming had done," the chamber asserts.

Continuing, the chamber holds: "It is well that Puerto Rico was subjected to this dramatic experiment. The immediate response to the lifting of the sugar quota proved conclusively that nothing ever presented as a rehabilitation force can match the efficacy of a sane program which would permit the island to make the most of its climate, its soil and its manpower in the production of the crop for which it is ideally suited."

Kai-Shek Orders Soldiers To Write Home Monthly

(Special to Miami Daily News)

PEKING, April 6.—Reminiscent of the days of the A. E. F. in France when "Y" huts displayed posters inquiring of the Doughboys, "Have You Written Mother?", is the new order of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek issued to his troops in the field.

Every soldier is commanded to write his family home at least once a month. This is designed to strengthen the bonds between the non-combatants and the armies resisting the Japanese invader, in many cases hundreds if not thousands of miles from the home.

In order to enforce this mass letter writing, the generalissimo gave instructions that 10 cents a month be deducted from all military pay to cover the cost of postage.

One stumbling block is the fact that so many Chinese soldiers cannot write. To remedy that defect, officers have been told to write letters at the dictation of their men in so far as time permits. Otherwise local teachers and social workers are asked to volunteer to do the brush work for the illiterates in their communications with home.

Observers predict that the Chinese post offices will not be flooded with the several million monthly letters were the generalissimo's order strictly observed. They know that it looks better on paper than in practice.

Representative Tinkham Earns Title Of "Flying Congressman"

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Already a distinguished representative of the people, be-whiskered Rep. George Holden Tinkham, 69-year-old Massachusetts Republican, has appropriately earned another title—the "flying congressman."

The statesman has probably flown more in foreign countries than any American whose regular business does not call for flying. He estimates he has flown 40,000 to 50,000 miles outside the United States, using planes of 18 nationalities.

In this country, besides making other flights, he is continually flying between Washington and Boston, having some 40 or 50 trips in the past seven or eight years to his credit.

"The best airplane service in the world is right here in the United States, I am glad to say," Tinkham said.

The Massachusetts congressman flew nearly all the way from Tokio to London in 1933, has twice flown to Africa (London to Capetown), made a trip from Saigon, Indo-China to Calcutta in two days, the trip taking some 10 or 12 days by boat, flew from Capetown to London in five and a half days, a 21-day boat trip, and has been in several hair-raising situations.

Once while flying out of Tokio, his plane was hit by a typhoon and blown around for five hours over the Japanese sea. He made a first flight from Bankok, Siam, to Ankore, Indo-China, in a Siamese army plane in 1927 when the roads were so flooded safe landings were practically impossible.

His narrowest escape came in 1934 when he was flying thousands of miles in Russia. Tinkham wanted to fly to Siberia, but officials gave him many excuses why he should not make the trip. After repeatedly asking for permission, he was finally allowed to go. Just after the the takeoff, however, his plane crashed and Tinkham was badly shaken up. The ship was wrecked.

"My American friends said that this was Moscow's way of finally notifying me that I couldn't fly to Siberia," Tinkham quipped.

Tinkham wanted to fly to Asia, but because of the Sino-Japanese conflict, he could not. Then he wanted to fly to Europe, but outbreak of the European war forced him to give this up too.

He won't say where he is going this summer—but it's a safe bet he will probably do a lot of flying.

English Music Taboo, New Rule Of Nazi Regime

(Special to the Miami Daily News)

BERLIN, April 6.—The Third Reich seems to be purging phonograph records to remove all contaminating influences inherent in British music. All recordings of British music, as well as works of composers other than British when played or interpreted by British artists, have been removed from stock and from the catalogs.

Episcopal Diocese Plans Annual Meet

FORT PIERCE, April 6.—Annual meeting of the diocese of South Florida, Episcopal church, will be held in Fort Pierce at St. Andrew's church April 16, 17 and 18, according to Rev. J. Mitchell Taylor, rector of the church. The diocesan Woman's Auxiliary will hold its annual meeting in connection with the convention.

GRAND COULEE BELITTLED

GRAND COULEE, Wash.—(UP) Grand Coulee dam, "the world's largest man-made structure," ranked second in the line of thrills to George L. Carpenter of Wamblee, South Dakota, on a visit here. Carpenter, a 77-year-old farmer, traveled 1,500 miles to see the dam, but remembers Grand Coulee because he saw his first talking motion picture.

Doctor Scores 'Wasp-Waisted' Dress Of 1940

ITHACA, N. Y., April 6.—Dr. D. H. Deyoe, assistant medical adviser at Cornell university, condemned the currently-popular wasp-waist in fashions when he spoke before the local home bureau organization.

"The women of Queen Elizabeth's time," he said, "were not squeamish; they did not faint at the slightest provocation but from the pressure of their foundation garments on the nerve center, the solar plexis."

Nor did they die of broken hearts, but rather from chlororis, commonly known as green anemia; caused by the impairment of their blood. This was the direct result of pressure on the liver.

Dr. Deyoe said he wasn't trying to scare the ladies, but he urged them to look behind women's fashions and consider their effect on health.

CHARGES HUBBY GROWLED

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Describing herself in the document as a "weak, nervous though gentle and amiable woman," Mrs. Ethel Smith filed suit for divorce against Albert T. Smith. The grounds were that her husband frightened her and caused her to lose weight by growling at her.

SHE'S POSTMISTRESS AT 23

GRANT ORCHARDS, Wash.—(UP)—The title of youngest postmistress in the state of Washington and possibly the other 47 states is claimed by Mrs. D. G. Lyle, wife of the general store proprietor here. Mrs. Lyle, who was born May 17, 1916, was appointed postmistress Aug. 3, 1939.

OVERSEAS ROAD TRAFFIC SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Toll Collections Amount To $100 A Day More Than Last Year

(Daily News Bureau)

KEY WEST, April 6.—Although traffic on Overseas highway is slumping from the high level reached in March, the rate this April is greater than a year ago, Edward Neff, manager of the road and bell bridge district, reported today.

Toll collections at the Lower Matecumbe and Big Pine key gates are running about $100 a day more than the daily record during the early part of April, 1939, and Manager Neff looks for this ratio of betterment to continue well into the summer.

"There is some basis for this expectation," Neff said. "In February and March, the traffic figures show that the 1940 collections averaged approximately $100 a day in comparison with the corresponding months of 1939."

In the first seven months of the bridge district's fiscal year that began Sept. 1, the toll collections amounted to $[illegible],559, an increase of approximately $2,000 over the first seven months that began Sept. 1, 1938. This came despite a heavy loss of tolls during last September, October and November in comparison with the corresponding months of 1938.

Bridge officials expect the year ending Sept. 1 next will show a substantial increase in tolls above the total of $212,009 collected in the 12 months that ended Sept. 1, 1939. This annual income figure does not include other receipts, such as rentals from leased property and right of way for the telephone system.

Regardless of the operations of the highway district, city officials here were elated to discover that during the first seven months of this fiscal year 275,421 passengers and drivers of motor vehicles had passed through the highway toll gates, compared with 234,855 in the seven months between Sept. 1, 1938, and March 31, 1939.

"The heavy traffic on the highway is one reason why Key West has enjoyed a large measure of prosperity this season," Mayor Willard M. Albury, who is a member of the bridge commission, said this week. "We are all looking for a larger measure of business from tourist travel this summer than prevailed last year."

No Such Thing As Fixed Star, Scientist Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—The ancient theory stars do not change positions but remain fixed in the skies has been upset by modern astronomers.

There is no such thing as a fixed star, according to Professor Robert J. Trumpler, University of California. The term is due to the fact that slow changes of position of far distant stars do not become apparent to the naked eye for centuries, he said.

Sharply contrasting with stellar slow-motion is that of the solar system with the sun traveling at the rate of 179 miles a second.

"The sun travels for 200,000,000,000 years to complete one revolution of its orbit," said Trumpler. "The stars visible to the naked eye which are in the vicinity of the sun move in similar orbits.

"The stellar motion which we observe represents only the relatively small difference between the orbital motion of the stars and the orbital motion of the sun," he explained. "This carries with it the whole solar system — the observer as well."

Fort Pierce Noses Counted For Book

FORT PIERCE, April 6.—Fort Pierce is soon to have a new city directory. The R. L. Polk Co. has a crew of enumerators in this field at present gathering information for the new publication, first since 1935.

W. A. Smith, company superintendent, is in charge and H. Lawson Shepherd has charge of sales.

Drafting Of Master City Plan Held Miami's Most Far-Reaching Project

By BENTON E. JACOBS
(Daily News Staff Writer)

The most far-reaching business now confronting Miami city officials is the impending general plan for future development, and, when, and if, Harland Bartholomew, the planning expert suggested to draft the plan, reports for the job, he will be faced with the most difficult task of his successful career.

The reason the job will be so difficult is the fact that the city has grown so rapidly, and on such a hit or miss basis, during the past few years, it will be hard indeed to co-ordinate loose ends and draft a pretty picture.

Miamians—and it must be considered from the viewpoint of Greater Miami—must become reconciled to the idea of give and take, because to formulate a master plan, it will be necessary to undo some of the things that already have been done, some of them as far back as the boom.

Probably the most urgent problem of the Greater Miami area is reduction of traffic congestion, with its resulting inconveniences and hazards. Traffic during the winter months is more than doubled on streets and highways which are crowded even under normal conditions. It is a safe bet that this will be among the first considerations of Bartholomew or whoever draws the plan. Incidentally, it is considered almost a foregone conclusion that Bartholomew will get the job here. He already is signed for a Miami Beach survey, and has strong support and backing from Miami interests, including the planning board.

A council of planning agencies in the entire area already is stressing the traffic situation as the first major problem to be solved.

While rectification of traffic congestion alone would be a major accomplishment, it must be considered as only one of about a score of items to be reckoned in a master plan.

Enlargement and improvement of the water supply system serving the area, including extension of supply lines to localities not now being served, is of prime importance. Measures looking to the initiation of this work, included in the deal for city acquisition of the water distribution system from Florida Power & Light Co., already are under way.

Construction of the master airport, to provide adequate facilities for this international air terminal, also is close to the top in considering a master plan. The landing field already is under construction, but there still remains provision for facilities such as hangars, administration buildings and the like, to be financed.

Building of a complete sewage disposal system, which should closely follow acquisition of the water distribution system, also cannot be overlooked for long. Right now Miami pollutes two of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world, the Miami river and Biscayne bay, by emptying its sanitary sewage into them.

Relocation of the existing incinerator plant, or at least modernizing the present facilities to eliminate the smoke nuisance right next door to the city's hospital, must be considered.

And another item which already is receiving city commission consideration, is the creation of a unified bus transportation system, eliminating the antiquated street cars and removal of tracks.

Enlargement and improvement of harbor facilities, completion of a recreational park system on Biscayne and Virginia keys, with a new causeway to serve them, and fulfillment of the late Mayor E. G. Sewell's dream for a Pan-American trade mart are closely allied and much needed improvements.

Elimination of hazardous grade crossings, adequate and suitable railway passenger terminals and the elimination of downtown railroad trackage where possible also must be considered of top importance in the development of any master plan, if it is to serve as a guide for the next quarter of a century.

Building of an auditorium for large assemblies, conventions, entertainments and such, cannot long be overlooked.

Another important item, about which most citizens are not cognizant, is the need for construction of an adequate coast guard station for the protection of the city's marine traffic.

Additional causeways to facilitate movement of traffic between Miami and Miami Beach also, they will have to come and must be included in the general planning program.

Miami cannot expect to progress much further without its city hall or utilities building. Already the courthouse has been outgrown as a dual city hall and county building.

Among the more aesthetic developments, a thing which would be not only a boon for sightseeing but which would materially enhance values, is the proposed Biscayne water drive along Biscayne bay.

Then there's much talk and an obvious need for a library in a suitable building.

Extension of Biscayne blvd. west and south to join the federal highway is just one among dozens of suggestions in connection with the relief of traffic congestion.

It'll be a tremendous task, and it will cost untold millions to accomplish all of these and other important developments, but they've got to be done—and, they will be done eventually.

Moscow Claims Record In Production Of Lives

MOSCOW, April 6.—A new world record was claimed for the Soviet capital tonight by a Soviet broadcaster in a brief review of what Moscow produces every hour in such matters as shoes, suits and loaves of bread.

Then came the proud climax in which he proclaimed Moscow's superiority in one respect. He said:

"Moscow has the world's record in the production of new lives. Every half hour seven new lives are begun in Moscow."

RACKET-BUSTER WANTED

CHICAGO — The All-Chicago council of the Chicago association of commerce, a racket-busting citizen's committee, is taking an active part in the campaign for the forthcoming Illinois primary election April 9. Included in its participation was a forum at which all candidates for the state's attorney post explained in detail what they planned to do to curb rackets and racket killings.

IT DIDN'T WORK

SANTA CLARA, Cal. — Add screwy excuses to the judge: Nicholas Damato, 22, San Francisco fisherman, arraigned before Justice Charles A. Thompson on charges of speeding 75 miles an hour, pleaded: "I'm sorry about the low price of crabs that I just forgot how fast I was going." Justice Thompson sniffed, and fined him $20.

A SUGGESTION

Cut out each piano lesson and paste it down on a lightweight piece of cardboard. Thus you will be able to keep each lesson in good condition.

MIAMI DAILY NEWS

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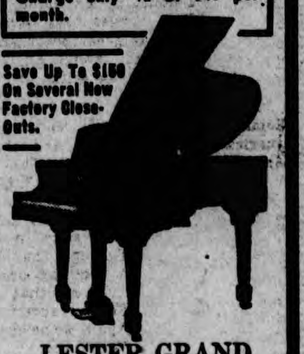

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WE HAVE A LIMITED SUPPLY OF THE $295 BETSY ROSS SPINET AT $258.23 AND THE $245 SPINET AT $223

Many Felicitate Dr. Kellogg On 87th Birthday

Scores of personal friends Saturday joined with several organizations in sending congratulatory messages to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg on the occasion of his 87th birthday anniversary.

Insofar as Dr. Kellogg himself is concerned, he dislikes birthday anniversaries, for they make him feel a year older. For many years there has been no departure from his usual routine to mark the occasion and today will be no exception.

Dr. Kellogg plans to spend his eighty-seventh birthday anniversary continuing his literary work and carrying out his work as medical director of his southern health resort, Miami-Battle Creek at Miami Springs, Fla. He will also probably be occupied with final details for the reorganization of the Battle Creek Sanitarium & Benevolent association, which he founded and now serves as chairman of the board of trustees.

The congratulatory messages included those sent by the entire Sanitarium family, employes of the Battle Creek Food company, associates at John Harvey Kellogg Hall and members of the Three Quarters Century club, of which Dr. Kellogg is founder and national president.

His eighty-seventh anniversary finds Dr. Kellogg again enjoying unusually fine health. Recent visitors to his southern health resort report that Dr. Kellogg has completely recovered from the illness which he suffered early in the winter. 2-26-39

Two Birthdays Are Marked By Oldsters' Club

George Washington and Dr. John Harvey Kellogg divided honors at a birthday anniversary program of the Three-Quarters Century club, held in conjunction with its regular weekly meetings Saturday afternoon at John Harvey Kellogg hall.

Club members presented patriotic readings and recitations honoring George Washington's birthday and personal tributes to Dr. Kellogg, whose eighty-seventh birthday anniversary is today, were given by Dr. Patrick J. Maveety, club president, and W. W. Brigden.

Dr. Maveety's tribute explained how much Dr. Kellogg has meant to the progress of Battle Creek and how proud his fellow citizens are of what the doctor has accomplished for the good of humanity.

The modern type of music was contrasted with the old-fashioned for the entertainment portion of the program. Swing music was played by Laverne Beam's "Gentlemen of Swing," a six-piece orchestra. James Smart entertained with old-time violin selections and G. W. Mitchell played the bones, both being accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Abbie Shroyer.

The discussion period was given over to social security and the Townsend plan.

2-26-39

MANY HELP HIM TO CELEBRATE

SAN. "FAMILY" REMINDS DR. J. H. KELLOGG OF HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

Tendering Him a Banquet and Later Joining in a Public Program at San. Gymnasium

Insisting that it was his seventieth birthday, but having the appearance of a man from ten to twenty years younger. Dr. J. H. Kellogg accepted unusual attentions from the faculty, heads of departments, nurses, students and helpers and the public itself, Sunday evening, when the various branches of the Sanitarium "family" joined in making his natal day one of the most interesting events of the year.

While several score members of the "family" tendered Dr. Kellogg a banquet at the Sanitarium Annex at 6 o'clock, the main demonstration of the esteem in which "the little doctor" is held, came at 8 o'clock in the gymnasium, which was filled almost to fullest capacity.

The platform from which the speeches were delivered had been wonderfully transformed with lattice work and an abundance of flowers, ferns and other greenery, while stationed near this platform the Sanitarium orchestra played excellent music, preceding and during the program.

Mr. Wentworth Presides

M. W. Wentworth, steward of the Sanitarium, presided over the gathering and introduced A. L. Miller as the first speaker, Mr. Miller congratulating Dr. Kellogg on having a birthday anniversary, but suggesting that the number of years did not matter, for, judged by the standards of achievement, Dr. Kellogg must be as old as Methusaleh, while, judged from the standards of agility and usefulness, he must be a mere youth. Mr. Miller told how Dr. Kellogg's ideas for right living have spread over the entire world and how his name is known to the dignitaries of all nations. The speaker brought greetings from the community at large and best wishes for Dr. Kellogg's longevity and continued usefulness to mankind.

Dr. Daniel D. McDougall, superintendent of Scarlet Oaks Sanitarium, Cincinnati, and an old-time associate with Dr. Kellogg, having served at one time as "night clerk, bell boy and janitor," as he put it, read an interesting account of the early days when Dr. Kellogg was building up the little old sanitarium in which the movement started several years previously. He told of Dr. Kellogg's unceasing energy, of his own difficulty in making the doctor retire before 2 a. m. to get some sleep before arising at 4 a. m., of the doctor's incessant studying, of his penchant for skipping the breakfast which Mrs. Kellogg had prepared for him and sometimes going until mid-afternoon without food, etc. Dr. McDougall spoke his own pleasure in seeing Dr. Kellogg develop into one of the world's foremost surgeons and medical authorities, and predicted that his work would reach still loftier heights before his usefulness might become impaired by age.

Dr. Benton N. Colver spoke in behalf of the Sanitarium "family," cast further sidelights on Dr. Kellogg's career and brought out some of the astonishing facts of his educational work. Dr. Colver mentioned that the Sanitarium Training School for Nurses has graduated over 2,000 nurses, that the medical school maintained for several years graduated scores of doctors and that the alumnae of the Sanitarium School of Home Economics, the Normal School of Physical Education, etc., already represent hundreds, while there are today more applications for these schools than can be accommodated, owing to the lack of room. Dr. Colver told of Dr. Kellogg's boyhood, of his vision, in which he saw an open-doored schoolhouse beckoning to the poor and uneducated children of his community, of his dogged tenacity in securing an education, of his intention to become a teacher and his reluctant acceptance of a position as superintendent of the original sanitarium as a temporary labor, of his development of the institution from this humble beginning and of his maintenance of the Good Health magazine for half a century, without missing a single month with his own contribution, of his years of labor without a salary from the Sanitarium, and of his realization of the dreams of his youth, by becoming a great educator as well as one of the world's greatest medical men.

Howard Bailey, representing the Sanitarium "family," presented Dr. Kellogg with a beautiful easy chair, also expressing the best wishes of the employes for their "chief" and assuring him that though they did not often get the chance to tell him their feelings, they were proud to be helping him put through his splendid ideas for humanity service.

This same idea was emphasized in songs — several of them by girls from the School of Home Economics, in their neat white uniforms, and by the nurses, in their blue and white. Both groups sang with enthusiasm, the words all having to do with Dr. Kellogg, the Sanitarium and the helpful health foods. There seemed a marked tendency to utilize the snappy name of Dr. Kellogg's newest food, "Pep," in the songs, and Dr. Kellogg apparently enjoyed the interpolations as keenly as did the audience.

Dr. Kellogg closed the program with an expression of his gratification over the event, his assurance that his 70 years would not put him on the shelf and that he would refuse to be Oslerized, and a warning that if anyone was looking for his retirement from activities of surgery and medicine, he was doomed to disappointment. As is his habit on such occasions, Dr. Kellogg attempted to divert the praise bestowed upon him personally to the institution, explaining that it has not been his work, but the work of the Sanitarium "family" that has made Battle Creek famous throughout the world. He told of the splendid co-operation which he has received, mentioning the scores who have been with him in the work over twenty years, and expressing the hope that nothing will ever interfere with the principles of the Sanitarium being perpetuated.

Dr. Kellogg gave a short "race betterment" talk, covering his favorite theme along this line—the attention given to breeding the best of live stock and the inattention given to maintaining a high standard of human development. He repeated his familiar statements that the race is deteriorating, but pointed out that this deterioration is being fought, not only by Battle Creek's Sanitarium, but by thousands throughout the world who have come to understand the necessity for right living. He voiced his gratification that he has lived to see prohibition a national law and he expressed the hope that he will live to see tobacco under the same ban—to see the United States outlaw the use of "a poisonous weed" as a pastime.

"There is only one thing for which you should congratulate me," said Dr. Kellogg, "and that is simply that I came in contact with the principles which underlie the institution. They were already in existence, but we were only able to bring them out a little more clearly to the world."

He also spoke of the ideals which he had held for so long, and declared that the movement toward the principles of biologic living will "lift the race out of the rut of degeneracy."

"What concerns me is that there may be men who will carry on in these principles," he added.

At times during his speech, Dr. Kellogg was so affected by his memories and the shower of good wishes that he was scarcely able to continue.

After the audience was dismissed Dr. Kellogg was tendered an informal reception, during which the Home Economics girls served delicious punch. The whole evening was a delightful one.

At the Annex

Preceding the public gathering, the Sanitarium "family" gave its dinner for Dr. Kellogg at the Sanitarium Annex, those present being the doctors and their wives, heads of departments and others closely associated with "the chief." A delicious menu was served and prepared by students of the Home Economics school and the tables and dining room were beautiful with the natural color scheme of the room itself, the candle-lighted tables and the wonderful display of flowers from the Sanitarium greenhouse.

Mr. Wentworth was toastmaster and brief talks were given. Dr. Dryden-Leitch first read an original poem dealing with Adam and Eve and their sad mistake in the Garden of Eden, man's consequent craving for unhealthful foods, and Dr. Kellogg's fine work in providing a diet that will save the backsliders if they repent in time. It was an excellent poem and much enjoyed.

Dr. E. L. Eggleston told of his early association with the Sanitarium, while working his way to a medical education, and of the pleasure he had had in helping develop the educational work of which he (Dr. Eggleston) is now the head.

The dinner was one of surprises. The Home Economics girls sang "How Do You Do, Dr. Kellogg, How Do You Do?" Nurses marched in and sang a song expressing their pleasure at co-operating with "the chief"; an immense bouquet of roses was placed at Dr. Kellogg's plate, followed by a birthday cake, with lighted candles. At one time during the dinner the whole party sang the chorus and Geo. B. Dolliver the solo parts to an original song modestly mentioning the healing qualities of the "San."

Dr. Kellogg terminated the after-dinner speaking with a few words of gratification over the event, praise for his colleagues and hopefulness for the future. He told in detail the vision of his youth which led to the Sanitarium and has followed him through life. At his request those who had been with the institution twenty years arose, making a surprisingly large showing. After Dr. Kellogg's short talk the guests repaired to the Sanitarium to join in the general program.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association, the corporation controlling the Battle Creek Sanitarium, held at Battle Creek last week, no action was taken affecting the membership of the corporation, but a committee of fifteen was appointed whose duty shall be "to inquire into and consider in general the past and present status of this association," and "to make a thorough examination of the roll of membership for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are members whose attitude or relation to the association and its work are such as to render their position so questionable or ambiguous that their names should be suspended from the roll of membership pending an inquiry for the purpose of determining their actual status." This committee will report at an adjourned meeting to be held Dec. 18, 1906.

Aug 30/06

so-called "passive resisters" were legally right in their refusal to pay taxes to be used in the support of religious teaching in the public schools.

BY turning them into ashes God made the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah "an example unto those that should live ungodly." In these last days the wickedness of the great cities is becoming like that of the ancient "cities of the plain," and like them they are preparing for utter overthrow. This is emphasized in the following paragraph from a religious paper: —

The recent White murder in New York, and the talk and investigation that have followed it, have revealed a condition of moral perversity and vileness in so-called high life, the sight of which has made the world stand aghast. But evidently the state of affairs made bare by this incident is not peculiar to New York City, or even to the New World. A Jesuit preacher of London, England, has been preaching a series of sermons on the sins of the smart set, and one of the leading papers of the great metropolis has been compelled to admit that the terrible indictment of the vices of high society is based on well-known facts.

There is abundant reason for the message, "Out of the cities."

VERY frequently we read of a pilgrimage to Rome made by some party of American Catholics conducted by some Catholic bishop. On July 31 such a company of pilgrims was conducted to the Vatican by the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y. At the audience granted by the pope Bishop Gabriels read an address in which he said Catholicism was making rapid strides in the United States, due to the complete freedom which the church enjoyed, and the good will of the American civil authorities. Bishop Gabriels quoted President Roosevelt as saying to him, on learning that the bishop was to conduct a pilgrimage to Rome: —

Tell the pope that I send him my profound regards. I have tried to treat Protestants and Catholics alike, as my latest appointments show. I will try to perpetuate this policy. This republic will stand for many a century. I expect that there will be Catholic presidents as well as Protestant. I trust that they all will treat each other as I have tried to do.

Whether or not there shall be Catholic presidents, there is no doubt that Rome will seek to use the presidents that are elected, as well as all other government officials, to the greatest possible extent in furthering her ends. In view of the bishop's declaration that the church now has the good will of the American civil officials, one is led to question the necessity for the great and growing Federation of Catholic Societies, whose avowed purpose is to see that the Catholic Church shall secure and maintain its rights in this country. If the Catholic Church does not have its rights at the present time, what mean the bishop's words regarding the complete freedom which the church enjoys here? Is it greater rights than the other churches enjoy which she wishes? Or is she denied her "rights" in not being allowed to deny others their rights? We are inclined to believe that this is the condition which is most obnoxious to the Church of Rome. We know that where she has full power, she exercises that "right" to the very limit, and refuses to grant to others in such countries what she demands for herself in this.

IN a recent address Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court dwelt upon the present tendency to centralize the power of the government in the hands of a few men in Washington. Commenting upon this address, the Washington *Post* said: —

Let us be frank about it: the day the people of the North responded to Abraham Lincoln's call for troops to coerce sovereign States, the republic died, and the nation was born. Now the nation is dead, and the empire is born. Justice Brewer is very eloquent, but the warning comes too late; the regret is vain.

There is plenty of food for serious thought in this brief paragraph. It is plain, even to those who do not view current history in the light of prophecy, that a new order of things has set in. An apostate church will soon unite with a state which has repudiated its original principles of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and persecution for conscience' sake will be the inevitable result of such a combination of power. There will never be so favorable a time as the present for giving to the world the message against the beast and his image.

THERE appeared in the New York *Independent*, of August 2, an article entitled "The High School in Tyler," in which a woman who writes from experience brings to light conditions in high school life which are conducive neither to education, Christian kindliness, manhood and womanhood, nor ordinary good morals. One would expect that the editor of a professedly Christian magazine, because of his larger view, would take at least as serious notice of the conditions depicted as did the contributor, possessing a narrower field of vision. The reverse seems to have been the case, however; and the editor, though admitting the degenerating conditions, seeks, in a serio-comic fashion, to "laugh out of court" the serious impressions awakened by a reading of the article. It is one of the tendencies of the times to make light of the deteriorating influences that are so busy to-day recruiting victims among old and young, and the counselors and guardians too frequently have left their post of duty to mingle with the fun-loving throng.

Concerning one of the foibles which the contributor mentioned, the wearing of diamonds by high school students, the editor makes the following sensible comment: —

Of course it is absurd in a high-school girl to wear diamonds. But, then, it is absurd in anybody to wear diamonds. Last year we, the people of these United States, spent thirty-five million dollars for diamonds. This sum of money, which would have raised a hundred thousand families from poverty to comfort, might just as well have been thrown into the sea. . . . Those who contributed their millions last year to the estate of the late Mr. Beit [the British diamond king] did so purely for the purpose of showing to the world that they could afford to give Mr. Beit money without receiving any value in return. It was the custom in their set thus lavishly to bestow alms on the richest man in England, and they had to do it.

Indeed it would have been far better to have thrown the thirty-five million, or twice that amount, into the sea than that it should be used to pander to human pride and serve as a snare to the souls of men, women, and children. It would be better for the people of this country, too, if those occupying positions of great influence would recognize a serious situation when they see it, and would give to the people that counsel which would prove a savor of life unto life.

IN England for many years a persistent agitation has been carried on against the forcing of the opium traffic upon China, in fact, ever since England went to war with China to compel her to permit the opium trade to go on. England has derived a revenue of fifteen million dollars from this business. Mr. John Morley has officially announced in Parliament that should China still desire to prohibit the importation of that demoralizing drug, England will not oppose her. China accepted war once to keep opium out of her domain, and was unable; but so many millions of her population have now become slaves to the drug, it is a question whether China will be able, or will even think it wise to attempt to put a stop to the business. It is held that one third of China's inhabitants are suffering from the effects of the use of opium. If China should now be able, in spite of the terrible hold which opium has obtained upon her people, to bring the traffic to an end, she would put to shame all the governments of Christendom, whose people are being slain by the liquor traffic under government license.

Razing of Old Castle in Washington Recalls Visits Here of Former Grand Dame of Society

Jan. 23, 1949

CASTLE WAS HOME OF SANITARIUM BENEFACTOR—Henderson Castle, built at Washington in the 1880's by Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, and for decades a social center in the nation's capital, was torn down last week. After the death of her husband, Mary Foote Henderson was a frequent visitor at the Sanitarium and made many gifts to the institution, to Battle Creek college and the Race Betterment Foundation.

Followed Diet Of Dr. Kellogg; Made Bequests

Henderson Castle, the scene of many of Washington's social triumphs and once the home of the late Mary Henderson, is being torn down. Mrs. Henderson became well known in Battle Creek in the era of two decades or more ago through her frequent visits to the Sanitarium.

History of the picturesque 30-room structure goes back to the 1880's when it was built by John B Henderson, then a senator from Missouri.

Mrs. Henderson became an enthusiastic devotee of the meatless diet and biologic living after hearing a lecture in Washington by the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. It was related at the time that she forthwith dropped all meats from the diet in her household and destroyed a cellar full of wines and liquors.

Made Gifts Here

After this experience, Mrs. Henderson visited the Sanitarium many times and she made numerous gifts to the Sanitarium, to Battle Creek college and the Race Betterment Foundation.

Among these gifts were a number of paintings by Lucian Powell, who Mrs. Henderson had encouraged as a young artist in Washington. There are 11 of Powell's paintings in all at the Sanitarium and with the years these have become of great value.

Only a short time before her death, Mrs. Henderson was made the target of a petition filed in the District of Columbia supreme court which asked that she be restrained from disposing of more of her property. The petition said that Mrs. Henderson had bestowed gifts running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. She was then 90 years old and was alleged by a granddaughter, Mrs. Beatrice Wholean of Washington to be incompetent to further administer the estates of her husband and a son, John B., Jr., who had died in 1923.

Adoption Papers Burned

Mrs. Henderson replied that Mrs. Wholean was not the daughter of her son and an effort of Mrs. Wholean's counsel to confirm adoption papers from an orphan asylum brought discovery of the fact that all of the records had been destroyed in a fire.

It was during this litigation that the terms of Mrs. Henderson's will —a will which was drawn while she was at the Sanitarium — were disclosed. Among the bequests was a gift of $2,000,000 to the Race Betterment Foundation.

Mrs. Henderson had previously given a farm in Missouri to the local foundation. The bequest, however, did not even approach the original $2,000,000. The property was left jointly to a number of heirs and a compromise was reached whereby the property was sold and the money divided. The Race Betterment Foundation ultimately received about $150,000.

Kept Social Ranking

The castle in 1931 was valued at a million dollars and Mrs. Henderson, although 90, still reigned as one of the social leaders of the nation's capital.

Mrs. Henderson had a Japanese secretary at the time of the court litigation in 1931. He was Jesse Shima. He told the court that two years previously Mrs. Henderson had given $200,000 to a private sanitarium operated by Dr. Henry D. Fry.

"I did not," Mrs. Henderson replied.

"Yes, you did, too," Shima said.

"Oh, did I?" Mrs. Henderson asked, which ended this bit of conversation.

Mrs. Henderson also owned other valuable properties in Washington. She had a manston in 15th street which she once offered to the government as a home for the vice president.

Offered Her Castle

Later she said, "If the government doesn't want the 15th street house, it can have the castle and the vice president can live there."

On another occasion she offered to erect a building next door to her mansion for the use of the Greek embassy.

Before it was torn down this last week, the doors of the Henderson Castle opposite Meridian Hill park in 16th street, were thrown open to the public on Sunday, January 19. Throughout the day, thousands of sightseers walked the bare halls, trampled the tangle of weeds that were once trim gardens and marveled at the stark edifice.

Bamboo from a jungle-like wood beside the castle was uprooted and carried away by visitors. Tiles were torn from the fireplaces and tapestry was snipped from the walls. Sprigs of ivy were torn from the mass that was choking itself from earth to roof.

The Riggs National bank now holds title to the estate for an undisclosed party.

Grand Dame of Society

For many years after the castle was opened by the Hendersons, Mrs. Mary Henderson, the former Mary N. Foote, ruled as grande dame of Washington society. She filled the home with rare paintings, carvings and other treasures. From her mansion, she changed 16th street, keeping out business firms and apartment houses, cajoled ambassadors into building their embassies there and tried to make the street the most magnificent avenue in the world.

The castle itself was modeled from one she saw on the Rhine. Its swimming pool was said to have been the first in Washington.

In recent years the castle has been a rooming house and an afterhours club.

One of the last visitors to the castle was Jesse Shima, who had served as secretary to Mrs. Henderson. He said of what he saw:

"It is ghostly. The inside is lonely. There are no lights, no warmness in it. It is a deserted, old castle. I won't go back there.

"But why ask me? I am just a dilapidated old tramp."

Shima, who was bequeathed $200,000 by Mrs. Henderson, is now a grocer at 842 New Hampshire avenue northwest, in Washington.

HENDERSON WILL FILED THIS WEEK

Effort Will Be Made to Settle Tangled Estate Left by Washington Dowager.

BITTER FIGHT PREDICTED

Battle Creek College, Once Willed Millions, May Contest Last Testament.

Legal steps toward settling the estate of the late Mrs. Mary F. Henderson, Washington dowager who once, in 1927, bequeathed the residue of her immense estate—estimated at between six and seven million dollars—to Battle Creek college, will begin this week.

George E. Edlin, Washington attorney who has been named as executor in the last of six wills executed by the aged widow of Senator Henderson of Missouri, said Saturday he will file a petition for probation of the will "sometime next week."

Legal Storm Brewing

The petition for probate of this will, cutting off Mrs. Beatrice Henderson Wholean, an adopted granddaughter, and naming Frances and Henry N. Arnold of New York, a niece and nephew, chief heirs, may provoke a legal storm almost immediately.

"I have not seen any of the other five wills," Edlin said, "but it is perfectly obvious that a last will is the only will in contemplation of the law. Of course, if this is set aside on some proper grounds, then it will be no will at all."

Court records disclosed today that Mrs. Wholean became entitled to the income from approximately $1,000,000, immediately upon the death of Mrs. Henderson. It was suggested in some quarters that in view of this and the complicated provisions of the many wills—one of which disinherited Mrs. Wholean as early as 1927—she might refer action to contest the last will.

Ready for Defense

At the same time, however, it was learned that Jesse W. Shima, Japanese private secretary to whom the dowager bequeathed $200,000, and to whom she sold a $95,000 legation house for $100, was preparing to defend his bequests from possible attack.

District of Columbia laws prevent an alien born outside of United States territory from holding real estate in tthe District. Therefore, the 26-year-old Shima might be deprived of his ownership of the Nicaraguan legation. It was suggested, however, that Shima might have been born in Hawaii of Japanese parents.

Washington dispatches, those supplied by The Associated Press and others, repeatedly have stated that Washington counsel representing Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, named with B. C. Kirkland, secretary and manager of the Battle Creek Food Co., as executor of Mrs. Henderson's estate, in the will drawn in 1927, is preparing to contest the last will. Dr. Kellogg, however, denies that any action is being taken in behalf of Battle Creek college other than the compilation of data which may be made the basis for possible action on the part of the college.

Mrs. Henderson left six wills, all of which are conflicting, and bitter litigation over the division of the estate is predicted.

Evening News,
July 26, 1931.

Achieve greater cooperation for the advancement of Tampa.

The Real Fountain Of Youth

No better or stronger testimonial to Florida has come into print than the recent address of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, at Babson Park.

"A glass of orange juice three times a day will do more for the average sick man than all the drugs he can swallow.. If Florida could produce oranges enough to supply half a dozen a day to every inhabitant of the United States, the depression would disappear overnight..The juice of citrus fruits is provided by nature as a real elixir of life..A glass of orange juice a day for every person in the United States would result in a great lowering of the death rate, enormous increase of mental and physical efficiency, a smaller number of business failures, a great decrease in visitors to the divorce courts..Florida is the most potential life insurance agency in the United Steaes—In its vitamin-rich orange juice is to be found the real Fountain of Youth which Ponce de Leon sought in vain."

These are no new convictions of this far-famed health authority. Dr. Kellogg has frequently voiced similar opinions, although, this time, he has stated them in more positive terms than in the past.

Other authorities have agreed with Dr. Kellogg that citrus juice is a remedy for many diseases. Dr. Kellogg has added to those "ills that flesh is heir to" that Florida's prolific juices will cure or relieve such widespread evils as old age, pessimism, business difficulties and domestic troubles. The benefit in these ailments comes, of course, indirectly, through the direct effect of citrus juice in promoting general health, increasing mental and physical efficiency.

Dr. Kellogg's latest statement should be given national circulation, featured in all Florida advertising. A reprint of it should be enclosed in every letter sent out of the state.

Dear Dr. Kellogg -

I mailed a letter
to you yesterday and
forgot because this
clipping from the
Tampa Tribune of
March 6th

Sincerely yours
Nora M Daugherty

Bigness of Sanitarium Seen Better in Prospect from Afar

Dr. Kellogg Tells Veteran Employes He Saw Nothing to Compare with Institution in Trip Abroad—Some Important Dates Recalled.

Enquirer, 3/23/26

Employes of the Sanitarium who had seen 25 years or more of service with the institution, were entertained by the Sanitarium Men's club at noon today, at the regular noon meeting of the club in the Hall banquet room. The guests were as follows: Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Mrs. Mary Staines Foy, G. H. Murphy, Dr. W. H. Riley, George E. Judd, Dr. Mary Dryden Leach, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, Joseph Spees, A. H. Steinel, M. W. Wentworth, Miss Jennie F. Garrett, Miss Lenna Frances Cooper, Louis R. Redden, William T. Drever, Dr. James T. Case, Ralph Burton, I. M. Bush. In addition to these guests about 20 Sanitarium department heads and physicians were assembled at the beautifully decorated tables. A violin solo was rendered by Mrs. Lawson, a Battle Creek college student, who was accompanied on the piano by her husband, L. A. Lawson of the Sanitarium business office. Original toasts to each of the "veterans" were presented by various members of the club—but nothing stronger than minute brew was used.

O. O. Wilson, chairman of the program committee, presented prizes to the guests who answered historical questions about the Sanitarium, one of which went to Dr. Kellogg for naming the date of dedication of the main building, which was Sunday afternoon, May 31, 1903. Alfred Steinel guessed the date of the big fire after three others had failed—Tuesday, February 18, 1902, at 4 a. m. Dr. Mary Dryden Leach named the date of Dr. Kellogg's birth, February 26, 1852. Dr. Paul Voelker, speaker of the day, made an inspiring address on the spirit of service as exempilfied at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

"A bootblack can render real service to humanity if he is a good bootblack," said Dr. Voelker. "It matters not what vocation a man chooses to follow, it is the spirit that he puts into his work that counts. In every field of endeavor there are vast and far-reaching opportunities for service. A man's success must be measured not so much by the amount of money he piles up, but by the service he renders to his fellowmen." Dr. Voelker referred to the great example which was set by the Master who spent his time while on earth healing the sick and doing good deeds. Dr. Kellogg who was then called upon, highly praised the spirit of goodwill for which the Sanitarium organization is so widely known.

"If you want a good view of Washington monument in Washington," said the doctor, you must not get too close to it. The colossal size of this great edifice can only be appreciated from a distance. The same is true in a way of the Sanitarium. As I left Battle Creek some months ago for Europe, the Sanitarium buildings dwindled in size, but as I got farther and farther away the real bigness of the institution and its ideals grew upon me. In all of my travels abroad I have seen nothing that compares with the Sanitarium in size or facilities. Everyone with whom I came in contact seemed eager for information about the big health center in Battle Creek."

The committee in charge of arrangements was Th. Aagaard, president of the club, O. O. Wilson, chairman program committee, Dr. J. R. Jeffrey, Oscar Beuchel and J. B. Thayer.

W. C. T. U. Told of Deteriorating Effects of Tobacco Upon Women

3/24/26 Enquirer

Dr. J. H. Kellogg Recounts Results of Experiments and Recalls Early Day of Local Organization Which Was Founded 66 Years Ago—Due Tea Is Held.

MORE than 150 persons attended the annual supper of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held in the social rooms of the first M. E. church last night. The affair, which was substituted for the annual due tea which has been the Union's custom to give, was much broader and elaborate in its scope, taking in the general public as well as the members of the organization. The tables, spread with spotless white covers were handsomely decorated with runners of green and yellow crepe paper and many potted jonquils. Supper was served at 6:30. In tribute to Dr. J .H. Kellogg, who was one of the speakers on the program, the menu was vegetarian. Dr. Kellogg thoughtfully contributed some dates which he brought home from one of the oases of Africa on his recent trip and which the guests found very delicious. The Rev. George A. Osborn gave the invocation and Mrs. Delia Bowman, president of the W. C. T. U. welcomed the guests at the same time telling them something of the history of the organization and its aims. She also introduced Mrs. C. E. Stewart, chairman of the program committee, who in turn presented Mrs. W. S. Powers, who served very capably as toastmistress, interspersing her introduction with numerous witticisms and stories which kept the company in a happy frame of mind.

The Rev. Quinton S. Walker, who had been invited to discuss the theme "What Can the W. C. T. U. Do for the Church?" merely substituted a clever story illustrating his point that there might be more time for the other speakers. Dr. W. G. Coburn's theme was "What Can the W. C. T. U. Do for the Schools?" He compared school conditions of America with those which he had found in his European travels and said that he was glad that his son did not have to come in contact with the open saloon. Mayor Green in discussing the topic "What the W. C. T. U. Can Do for the City," reminded the members that they had no reason to be discouraged over conditions existing in Battle Creek or the alteration of the prohibition law. He said almost all the infractions of the law could be traced to canned heat and denatured alcohol and that a complete enforcement of the law could not be expected in a few minutes but would take time to perfect its observance. The W. C. T. U. can help the city, he said, by reporting infractions of the law to the authorities who will do the rest.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg's theme was "What the W. C. T. U. Can Do for the World" and he pointed out that it was their chief aim to educate the young people to respect their bodies and realize the alarming effect of alcohol and tobacco on the human system. Dr. Kellogg cited various interesting cases which have come under his personal observation at the Sanitarium. He said that two years ago at Johns Hopkins an investigation was started to determine the effect which the use of tobacco has on the human system. Dr. Paul Roth of the Sanitarium staff was sent to Johns Hopkins to represent the Sanitarium which is now continuing the investigation through its experiments with rats. The experiment with the white rats he said, prove without a doubt the deteriorating effect of tobacco upon progeny and that after a few generations, where both parents smoked, propagation ceased altogether. Where only one of the parents was smoked, the experiments showed the progeny to be weak and undernourished. This condition was more aggravated where the mother was smoked. Dr. Kellogg also told interesting personal remembrances of Miss Frances Willard, who was a personal friend of Mrs. Kellogg. He also recalled the founding of the W. C. T. U. here 65 years ago and of some of its early hardships.

The musical part of the program was enjoyable and included community singing which interspersed the service of supper, led by Mrs. H. M. Dunlap with Mrs. Eudora Howe at the piano; also a whistling solo by Mrs. Edna Emley with Miss Florey at the piano. Violin solos were given by Miss Charlotte Webber.

An invitation was extended by the president, Mrs. Delia Bowman for the members to renew their memberships and for others who wished to join the organization.

Yesterday afternoon the W. C. T. U. held its regular business meeting in the Maria Arnold Memorial Home for Girls at 45 North avenue, at which time the reports were given.

SANITARIUM PHYSICIANS AT CALIFORNIA MEETING

Doctors Mortenson and Eggleston Attending 16th Annual Doctors' Convention.

The 16th annual convention of the American College of Physicians opened Monday in San Francisco with physicians present from the United States, Canada and Europe. Dr. S. Marx White of Minneapolis, president of the college, is presiding and the sessions will continue through Friday of this week.

Battle Creek is represented by Dr. M. A. Mortensen and Dr. E. L. Eggleston, of the Sanitarium medical staff, who left last Friday for San Francisco. Dr. Eggleston will conduct two clinics, the subject of one being "Gastro-Intestinal Problems" and the other "Intestinal Statis." Dr. Mortensen will also conduct two clinics during the convention. Physicians formerly residing in Battle Creek who are at the convention are Dr. R. H. Harris, Dr. B. N. Colver, Dr. Clarence Olsen and Dr. A. E. Serns.

1937

POSTUM PLANS OPEN HOUSE AT FACTORY HERE

Moon-Jl., Aug. 14, 1937

August 18 Set Aside As Day To Dedicate Four Newest Buildings.

The "little white house" in which C. W. Post developed his Postum formula has today become 40 acres of modern factory buildings housing the Post Products Division of General Foods. To celebrate the dedication of its four newest buildings the Battle Creek plant will hold an open house for the general public on Wednesday, August 18, at which a special guest speaker is to be Robert L. Ripley, the famous "Believe-It-or-Not Bob."

From 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. specially conducted factory tours will take visitors into the new buildings as well as other food kitchens where Post Products are made. An exhibit of "believe-it-or-not" oddities collected by Bob Ripley will be on view in the new Huskies building. From 2 o'clock to 3 in the afternoon an official program will be opened by Mayor R. J. Hamilton, and Clarence Francis, president of General Foods, who will introduce Robert L. Ripley, the main speaker. An hour's concert by Post Products band is scheduled from 3 p. m. to 4 p. m. and again in the evening from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. Evening guests will be greeted at 7 o'clock by Mr. Francis, who will again present Mr. Ripley for another unusual talk, which will provide entertainment until 8 o'clock.

New Structures.

The quartet of new structures which the open house ceremonies are to dedicate include a factory for the manufacture of Huskies, General Foods' new cereal; a maintenance building where all service departments are concentrated; a new power house; and the new employes' cafeteria which is an addition to the employes' clubhouse. Guides for a general tour of the factory will be available at the club house. Besides visiting the new units, the tours will encompass the departments manufacturing Postum, Grape-nuts, Post Toasties, Grape-Nuts Flakes, Post's Bran Flakes, and Whole Bran Shreds.

Forty-two years ago one of Michigan's industrial pioneers was bringing to a conclusion a series of laborious experiments which were not only to change the eating habits of millions. but also were to help greatly in placing Battle Creek in the front rank among the food manufacturing centers of the world.

Developed Formula.

At the beginning of 1895 Charles William Post had almost developed a formula on which he had been working for a delicious cereal beverage. He had been occupied many months with wheat, bran, and molasses, and the result of his long efforts was Postum Cereal which was first marketed in February, 1895.

The building in which these historical experiments took place was the "little white house," long since a famous landmark. The Postum Cereal company got its start on a capital of only $70. Although the operating expenses amounted to $800 in excess of gross receipts during the company's first year it went on and suddenly the tide turned. The company began to make money.

A Grand Rapids grocer, E. J. Herrick, bought the first case of Postum on consignment. He was not eager and was unconvinced that it could be sold by advertising. But when the advertising copy began to send purchasers into his store Herrick was won over. Later he left the grocery business and joined the Postum organization.

Total Sales Small.

By April 1895, the total sales of the fledgling company amounted to $856.41. There was by this time a new building housing a bookkeeper, an assistant, two stenographers, 13 men, and eight women in the factory, a salesman, and a demonstrator. The first advertising bill in September, 1895, was $1,700, and was paid for by notes. By May, 1896, the capital stock of the company was $16,000. A box company was started in Battle Creek as well as a factory in Canada, and a sales company in England.

Grape-nuts was added to the line in 1898. By 1902 there were three factories comprising the Postum Cereal company and annual sales had topped $1,000,000. Corn flakes were introduced in 1904 under the name of "Elijah's Manna," but this Biblical title was changed in 1908 to Post Toasties. Instant Postum was added to the output of the company in 1911.

Attract Visitors.

Carton sides reading "never touched by human hands" attracted public interest and visitors began coming to Battle Creek in increasing numbers to view these mechanical marvels. Out of these impromptu visits grew the custom of conducted tours through the plant, which are to be a feature of Wednesday's open house celebration.

Not only does the Post plant stand as a memorial to its founder, but other landmarks bearing his name are the Post Tavern, the Post theater, and Postumville. A bronze statue in Post park honors his memory.

Dr. and Mrs. Jean Piccard (See Lobby Notes Page)

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Miss Murl Springstead, artist representative of the National Broadcasting Company, was a week-end visitor here recently. Miss Springstead spent a year at the Sanitarium a few years ago, and made a host of friends during her long stay.

* * *

Mr. Ward G. Foster, of New York City, known throughout the country as "Ask Mr. Foster," has been spending a few days with us as he does frequently during his frequent cross-country trips, when he visits his many well-known information and travel bureaus. Mr. Foster is a strict vegetarian. If it were not for the superb health which he enjoys, he certainly would not be able to do the enormous amount of traveling and vast amount of work which he accomplishes.

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Mr. and Mrs. John McColl and their lovely young daughter, Mary, of Toronto, Canada, are spending a short vacation here. Mr. McColl figures prominently in the oil business of Canada.

A Group of Texas-Oklahoma Guests

Over seventy-five interesting visitors attended the Texas-Oklahoma tea recently given by the hostess, Miss Browning for the pleasure of the many visitors from these two states, many of whom return each year to spend the vacation months with us.

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There were covers for Dr. and Mrs. Jean Piccard, Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar du Mont, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Tipton, Prof. and Mrs. Robert Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. John David O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrington, Julian Prioleau, Mrs. Louise Mereno, Dr. Edith Butler Huffey, Mrs. Clara Kellogg Butler, the Misses Gertrude and Angie Estill, and Miss Leta Browning.

After the dinner the group went to the living room, where a screen was erected, and Dr. and Mrs. Piccard showed news movie reels of the Doctor's various stratosphere flights. Dr. Piccard also gave as a highlight of the evening some of his most thrilling experiences on these flights.

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Among our very interesting visitors, are Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bestor of Mobile, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Tigrett from Jackson, Miss.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Broadbent, of New York City, are the genial representatives of the eastern branch of the Upjohn Company of Kalamazoo.

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We are glad to meet Mr. M. W. Jacobson of New York City on his first visit here. Mr. Jacobson is a manufacturer.

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Miss Elise Boylston, assistant public school art director in the Atlanta, Ga., public schools, spent the month of August at the Sanitarium. Miss Boylston is noted for her original creations of devices for making kindergarten and primary school children enjoy art. She is active in many other ways, being the director of the Atlanta Branch Humane Society, treasurer of the Georgia Humane Society, and chairman of humane education for the fifth district P. T. A. of Georgia. Writing is her avocation and she has written several stories and poems. Her brother, Mr. Jack Boylston, is well known around the Sanitarium. He is a retired banker and real estate man. Mr. Boylston has attracted a good deal of attention to himself because of his ability to charm and tame the birds on the lawn. Even the sparrows feed out of his hand and light on his shoulder.

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Lobby Notes

Among the lovely dinner parties given recently in the main dining room, was the one honoring Dr. and Mrs. Jean Piccard, famous stratosphere explorers. The guest list included: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pitblado of Winnipeg, Mrs. Betty Lee Pettingil of Little Rock, Ark., Mr. William Calkins of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart Pritchard, and Dr. Emil Leffler of Battle Creek.

* * *

Mrs. C. W. Cahoon, one of our most distinguished visitors, has had here as her guest her son, Mr. C. W. Cahoon, Jr., of Wichita Falls, Tex. A few weeks ago Mrs. Cahoon had the joy of having her daughter-in-law and her two lovely grandchildren with her for several weeks.

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We are happy to have with us again Mr. and Mrs. Brydle, of Westport, Conn., who visit us each fall.

* * *

Our good friend, Mr. John P. Harding, well-known hotel owner of Chicago is with us again for his annual visit. Mr. Harding is a gymnasium enthusiast, and never misses an opportunity to enjoy, while here, the many advantages afforded by healthful recreation in both indoor and outdoor gymnasiums.

* * *

A very enlightening lecture on the subject of the "Awakening of Japan," was given in the North Lobby last Thursday evening by Dr. Paul Miller of Battle Creek College. Dr. Miller is a splendid speaker who has made an extensive study of the situation in the Orient.

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PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Sick Headaches

John V. Fopeano, M.D.

HEADACHES have probably caused more suffering than any plague which has visited the human race. Although headache is not mentioned in the Bible as one of the great plagues of Egypt, yet the mummies recovered from the tombs of that country often reveal holes in the skull, placed there undoubtedly with the idea of relieving pain in the head.

The search for a cure for headaches has led to the observation that there are just as many causes for headaches as there are diseases, and relief may be obtained in about as many ways as there are ways of treating those diseases; and still there are many that go unrelieved. For many ages headaches were thought to be due to the visitation of an evil spirit and even today they are thought to be the very devil himself by many suffering patients and baffled physicians.

The following partial list will give some idea of the most frequent aggravating causes of headache:

I. Local disease about the head:
1. Eyes: Defective vision; eyestrain due to glare or poor illumination; eye infections; tumors of the eye and orbit.
2. Nose and sinuses: Hay fever; nasal obstruction; acute and chronic sinus disease; tumors of the nose and sinuses.
3. Teeth: Impacted and carious teeth; abscesses; tumors of jaw.
4. Ears: Acute or chronic ear infections.
5. Tumors, or inflammation involving any of the cranial nerves which contain pain fibers.
6. Strain or inflammation of muscles or ligaments of the neck.
7. Inflammation or tumors of the brain or its coverings.

II. General diseases elsewhere in the body:
1. Acute infections of all sorts.
2. Chronic infections of tonsils, gallbladder, appendix, prostate and pelvic organs.
3. Chronic heart disease.
4. Chronic kidney disease.
5. High blood pressure.
6. Constipation.

III. External Poisons:
1. Carbon monoxide — illuminating gas.
2. Alcohol.
3. Tobacco.
4. Allergic substances.
5. Lead and mercury vapors.
6. Noxious odors.

IV. Disturbances of acid-base equilibrium.

V. Emotional factors, worry, anxiety.

VI. Hunger, fatigue.

VII. Sunstroke, heat exhaustion, increased barometric pressure.

There is one type of headache which deserves special consideration. If the removal of any of the above factors cures a headache it was not migraine or a true sick headache. By definition, migraine is a periodic headache of unknown cause. The true migraine usually has a hereditary basis. It is passed on from mother to daughter and less often to her son. It occurs more than twice as commonly in women as in men. It usually appears after the onset of puberty and subsides or disappears between the ages of fifty and sixty. In women it is commonly associated with menstruation, and disappears after the menopause, but artificial menopause produced by X-ray or surgery does not bring about relief of the headaches. Although it seems definitely associated with glandular function, the treatment by means of glandular products, such as thyroid and ovarian substances, has not produced any consistent benefit.

True migraine usually gives the patient warning a few hours or a day before the pain begins. The warning may be a chilly sensation or numbness or a dull headache. The pain usually involves only one side of the head at first, but may pass over to the other side later in the attack. It may be almost any type of pain and it may be associated with pallor of the affected side of the face, excessive sweating, chilliness, visual disturbance such as partial blindness or, rarely, paralysis of the eye muscles. There is loss of appetite, often nausea and vomiting. All nerves become very irritable and the patient cannot stand the slightest noise or bright light.

The cause of migraine is not known. It may be aggravated by any of the factors mentioned above, but it may continue in spite of the absence of all recognizable predisposing conditions. Many theories have been advanced. The most widely accepted of these is that the headaches are due to a spasm in the blood vessels of the brain. This theory is far from proven and does not explain all of the observed facts. For instance, drugs which relax blood vessels do not relieve the headaches, whereas the greatest relief has been reported from the use of an ergot preparation which further contracts the blood vessels.

There are other interesting questions to be answered: For instance, why is it that many people who have every reason to have headaches have never had a headache, while others who have no apparent cause suffer from them a great part of their lives? The answers to these questions cannot be given in detail. Until a better explanation is available this difference in people must be attributed to some inherited constitutional quality.

The treatment of headache consists, first, in discovering and removing the cause and, second, the treatment of pain during an attack. Either of these tasks frequently taxes the ingenuity of the most skillful physician.

The best home remedies for the relief of an attack are as follows:

1. Warm saline enema to empty rectum and to dilate the blood capillaries in the abdomen.

2. Hot foot bath with cold towels to head. (For some reason many people obtain more relief from warm applications to head.)

3. Bed rest in a darkened room.

4. The caffeine in a cup of black coffee will tend to dilate the blood vessels in the brain and is often used for relief of attacks.

These measures will relieve many attacks. Others will require special management which is best prescribed by physicians who are familiar with the requirement of the individual. There is no panacea.

TOXIC LAXATIVES

Care must be taken to avoid toxic drugs, of which phenolphthalein is the most popular. Many pharmacal manufacturers have incorporated it in their oil and agar mixtures. It is a dangerous drug and is never indicated therapeutically. — Horace W. Soper, M.D.

Chicago Symphony Gives First Concert of Season

Stock Opens Impressive Program with Own Arrangement of Bach's Chorale-Prelude

By Felix Borowski.

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.)

No one who attended the opening performance of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's 52nd season at Orchestra Hall last evening could fail to be stirred. That first concert signified not merely the renewal of an artistic function that from year to year has solidified Chicago's position as one of the great centers of music, but it demonstrated the belief of a multitude of people in the efficacy of great music in mitigating the effect of these uneasy days.

That war has reached every department of our life and art was made evident to the orchestra's patrons as they entered the hall, for upon two of the pillars in the lobby were placed an honor roll bearing the names of those who have been taken into the armed forces of the nation—five members of the Orchestral Association, 10 from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, 24 from the Civic Orchestra and 17 employees of the building.

Many New Players.

The orchestra itself contained more new players than ever before at the beginning of a season. Among the eight who sat on the stage for the first time was a woman—Miss Alice Lawrence—who has been added to the violoncello section. The presence of femininity in symphonic organizations, however novel it may be to Chicago, is commonplace in the orchestras of other towns and other lands.

The entrance of the first instrumentalists in the violin and cello departments was greeted with handclapping, and Mr. Stock's appearance was hailed with a standing token of homage. Mr. Stock was in an expansive mood—he felt himself ready to present a fine performance and also ready to put his listeners in the proper mood to receive it.

Audience Instructed.

He began early in the season the business of instructing an audience how to stifle coughing by dexterously throwing his handkerchief to one apparently much in need of it. Between pieces, as the cougher was in his immediate neighborhood, the conductor softly uttered some words of fatherly advice.

Mr. Stock opened his program with his own arrangement of Bach's Chorale-Prelude, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." He did not at once transcribe the great master's music in its original form, but preceded it—very sensibly, it would seem—with a statement in the brass of Luther's hymn alone. This not only lent an air of hope and solemnity to the proceedings, but it gave the listeners an effective basis for their appreciation of the genius with which Bach wove his tonal fabric around the chant.

Rubin Goldmark's Requiem, which followed, had long lain in the orchestra's library. Mr. Stock remembered—after 23 years—that its composer had connected the work with Lincoln's address at Gettysburg—an oration which bears upon this nation's issues now as it did when these eloquent words were uttered in 1863.

The creator of the Requiem, who should not be mistaken for the more famous Carl Goldmark, his uncle—was not altogether lucky in linking his music to Lincoln's splendid words; for that very splendor in the great Emancipator's speech calls for musical inspiration of the highest rank. Rubin Goldmark was an admirable musician, an educator of sterling worth, but he was not a composer whose creative impulses lay upon the loftiest plane. The Requiem, it is certain, is well constructed, ably scored; it is even, to some extent, an imaginative piece. Yet Goldmark's most fervent admirer would scarcely claim that, hearkening to his Requiem, a discriminating listener would be swept emotionally off his feet.

Fifth Symphony Dramatic.

The conductor and his men gave the piece a reading that made the most of such dramatic moments as its score contains; but Frederick Stock's feeling for drama was made evident most of all in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which closed the program's opening half.

It is, indeed, Mr. Stock's comprehension of what, for lack of a better name, must be called "theater," that causes his interpretation of Beethoven—not to mention Tschaikowsky—to become so vivid and dynamic. His methods are not invariably orthodox, but they are impressive all the same.

Beethoven clearly intended his fifth symphony to be one that should stir the pulse. It is filled with the inexorability of fate, with the pomp and circumstance of triumph, with the clangor of human strife. The cold and detached attitude toward classic masterpieces affected by many conductors, is not shared by Frederick Stock. Both he, and the orchestra that he inspired, gave the work a performance of phenomenal spirit.

Shimmering Color in 'Iberia.'

Debussy's "Iberia" was set forth with something of the shimmering color that the French master's score demanded, but after the symphony the results sounded somewhat too delicately colored.

Mr. Stock's "March and Hymn to Democracy" came last. The piece, inspired by the Armistice of 1918, is one of the few largely spaced compositions that came out of the first Great War. It is remarkable how sparse they were. The creator of the "March and Hymn" was moved to his composition less by the war than by the peace. It is a fine work, one filled with high thoughts and scored with the brilliancy that comes from an orchestral composer of the first rank. The orchestra interpreted it with zest, and their conductor must have felt gratified with the result. The listeners, too, rose to the realization that they had been given an imposing score. The composer-conductor was exuberantly applauded, and encored with Sousa's march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

DANCER AND MAESTRO, respectively, at the Empire Room of the Palmer House are captivating Carlyn Truax and Griff Williams. Miss Truax is the star of the Empire Room's "Little Show." Griff beats out rhythms for the room.

MUSIC NOTES

A second audition of competitors for places in the Chicago Opera Co., held in the Civic Opera House yesterday, has resulted in the unanimous selection of two out of the four who had appeared for the final hearing. The first of the two to be chosen was Gladys Zeiher, contralto, who is a file clerk in the Commonwealth Edison Co. With her time taken up by work in the daytime with that organization, Miss Zeiher has taken her vocal instruction in the evenings. She sang in the chorus of the Chicago Opera Co. in the season 1940-41, and is now soloist at Our Lady of Sorrows Church.

The second winner was Bruce Foote, baritone, who is a vocal instructor at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Mr. Foote has been heard in concerts in Chicago and elsewhere, and he was one of the soloists in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's production of Pierne's work, "The Children of Bethlehem," when Mr. Stock conducted it in Orchestra Hall Dec. 17, 1940.

* * *

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra will give the first of its series of popular concerts tonight at 8:15. The program, which will be presented in Orchestra Hall, will comprise Berlioz' overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," Tschaikowsky's 5th Symphony, the Suite from Strawinsky's ballet, "The Fire Bird," and two works by Wagner—"Voices of the Forest," from "Siegfried," and Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Goetterdaemmerung." Mr. Stock will conduct.

* * *

Arturo Toscanini, departing somewhat from his usual program policy, will devote his concert for the National Broadcasting Co., Nov. 1, to American composers. His principal feature will be Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." Other works that will be heard will be Loeffler's "Memories of My Childhood," Paul Creston's Choric Dance No. 2 and Morton Gould's "Lincoln Legend." The last two compositions will be heard for the first time.

F. B.

'Power of God' at Grand

"The Power of God," a film with a religious motif, will open Monday at the Grand Theater. On the same program will be shown "The Prime Minister," starring John Gielgud.

Styles Chorus Girl Smartest Because of Self-Styled Styles

Hollywood, Oct. 16.—Chorus girls are Hollywood's best dressers, asserts Danny Dare, who has the chore of putting 150 dancing girls through their paces for several big musical numbers in "Star-Spangled Rhythm."

Dare's reasons for giving them this compliment is: "Their attractive clothes are achieved on a tiny salary, compared with stars', and they usually either design or make the clothes they wear."

Dare further points out that a great number of stars classed as among the world's best dressed women are former chorines or have had much dancing experience. Among these are Paulette Goddard, Barbara Stanwyck, Mary Martin, Vera Zorina, Joan Crawford, Joan Blondell, Ginger Rogers, Jeannette MacDonald, Virginia Bruce and the recent new stars, Betty Hutton and Marjorie Reynolds.

Paramount Deal With Selznick Off

$2,500,000 Too High, Executives Assert

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Hollywood, Oct. 16.—Paramount's deal to acquire all film properties and directors' and actors' contracts of David O. Selznick is reported to be off for good.

Several factors, among them Selznick's reported inability to get into either government or Army service, are responsible for chilling the deal which 10 days ago was reported by both Paramount and Selznick officials as practically closed.

One major reasons for the break is that Gradwell R. Sears of United Artists expressed urgent desire to have Selznick continue producing films for his organization. Sears made important business concessions to Producer Selznick.

Paramount studio executives wanted the right to reject some of Selznick's expensive story properties. The Paramount organization also felt, it was declared, that the $2,500,000 purchase price asked by Selznick was too high.

Paramount officials here announced that Jack Karp, Paramount legal counsel, who conducted the negotiations in behalf of the studio, will return to the coast from New York immediately.

Four Screens Get 'Pardon My Sarong'

Comedians Bud Abbott and Lou Costello can compete before the camera with almost any actor in Hollywood. However, in the film, "Pardon My Sarong," they admit that Sharkey, the trained seal, has them licked as far as stealing of scenes is concerned.

"Pardon My Sarong" will be shown at the Beverly, Jeffery, Rhodes and Ogden theaters, commencing Sunday.

The Jeffery and Rhodes will co-feature "They All Kissed the Bride," while the Ogden's second attraction will be "Sweater Girl."

'Priorities' Opening Advanced to Nov. 2

The opening date of "Priorities of 1942" at the Erlanger Theater has been pushed up to Nov. 2. The variety show is now playing in Boston, where it has been held over for an extra week.

The stars of "Priorities" are Lou Holtz, Willie Howard, Argentinita, and Bert Wheeler.

'Spring Again' Ends Selwyn Run Nov. 7

"Spring Again," the Guthrie McClintic comedy at the Selwyn Theater, will close on Nov. 7.

Originally scheduled for four weeks only, the play was expected to extend its local run but prior booking commitments interfered.

There will be no Sunday performances of "Spring Again."

Republic Signs Martin

Hollywood, Oct. 16. — Republic Studio has signed Susan Hayward, Freddy Martin and his orchestra, and Count Basie and his orchestra for top roles in its big musical, "Hit Parade of 1943."

THE BOY FROM MAINE

By Katharine Brush

What's Gone Before:

When Hobey Hadley—born Higgins—was a boy on Mitchell's Island, Maine, where his mother washed for the summer colony, he fell in love with little Rosalie Hastings, member of a rich Boston family. Restless, craving excitement, Rosalie weds Lt. Phillip Strange in 1917. Hobey enlists in the Navy. While Strange is overseas Rosalie falls in love with Bailey Harker, former Yale football star, who has a brilliant war record. When Strange returns she tells him she loves Bailey. Strange kills himself. After the war the famous Ruby Mallery, who operated a cabaret and had befriended Hobey while he was in the Navy, employs him and in time he becomes master of ceremonies of her night club. Rosalie and Bailey, now her husband, meet Hobey there. Rosalie is fascinated by him. At Rosalie's invitation Hobey calls on her; from then on it is a love affair on his part. Returning to Mitchell's Island to relax after an illness Hobey meets Bonnie Roberts, a childhood acquaintance. Of questionable character, Bonnie entices him with her amazing imitation of Rosalie. Months later Bonnie arrives at the night club; through the efforts of Hobey, who is also a radio announcer, she is engaged there. Sometime after Rosalie's son, Peter, is born, she and Bailey separate. Although Rosalie accepts Hobey's proposal she deserts him when Bailey returns to her. The market crash leaves the Harkers in moderate circumstances. Years later Bailey is killed in the Spanish Civil War. After Ruby dies Hobey marries Bonnie, who becomes a prominent radio entertainer, but their marriage is a failure. Hobey accidentally meets Rosalie, who is a receptionist.

Now Go On with the Story:

Chapter 35.

It was about 11 o'clock when he took Rosalie home from the restaurant where they had talked so long—and where he had said so little of all this. After he left her he got back into the same taxi and drove uptown; he didn't specially want to go home, but he had given his home address for lack of any other plan, and he didn't revise it on the way. Now he kept thinking of all the things Rosalie had told him, and of all the things he hadn't thought to ask her—and of other things, too, that he had thought of, right enough, and longed to ask, but that some reserve born of their years apart had restrained him from putting into words. Was she in love with anybody? That was the chief question; it had occurred to him uncounted times in the few hours they were together, and all of his spoken inquiries had stemmed from it in a way. Somehow there was a curious comfort in the fact that she had had no date at all this evening; she had just been on her way home when they met.

Her apartment house was on lower 5th av., and it wasn't one of the newer houses, and he remembered that she had said the apartment itself was very small—only three rooms, of which the third was Peter's. He kept reviewing all the little facts she had given him, adding them together to make a picture of her present life. She hadn't complained of anything; she had merely mentioned her fallen fortunes in passing; she had either omitted or made light of all the difficulties she must have undergone—and must still be undergoing. He wondered whether now she was completely self-supporting or whether the factory in Brockton, under the management of the new stepfather, was yielding sufficient profits to pay for Peter's schooling, for example. He even wondered whether Bailey had left any insurance. Her job here in New York was something the same as the first one in Boston—receptionist—except that here it was in a private hospital. He knew it couldn't pay more than—well, what? He tried to figure. Tomorrow at the office he must find out what receptionists got, just for the sake of instance and comparison.

Rediscovery.

So he arrived at his own apartment house finally and his own numbered awning and the two potted shrubs that flanked the doorway and the sleek lobby beyond. Going up in the elevator he looked at his watch again. Eleven-twenty. Bonnie wouldn't be there—she would have gone to supper somewhere, as she always did after her broadcast, which was from 10 to 10:30. Some of the little butterfly boys or possibly several of them would be with her.

She must have left the apartment in a hurry, as she always did; she and Eulalie had gone rushing out, bound for her dressing room at the studio, leaving things in their usual chaos here, and all the lights on. She liked bright lights, and the whole living room glared at him now as he came in, and the mirrors were blinding. He went across and opened the French doors onto the terrace, to air out the stuffy steam-heat smell and the dead smoke. This is no life, he thought, and never was. Look at this place.

Suddenly he had to get outside and he stepped out onto the terrace in the autumn cold. It was a fine night, with the New York sky still very blue—a kind of black-blue now. He looked downtown, at the long avenue strung with the beads of traffic and at the big and little buildings and the sandwiches [illegible] in skyscrapers. He thought it's different with most people. The trouble with most people is that they never know what they want—whereas I've always known, exactly—all my life—and never got it. And that's been my trouble.

He thought of Rosalie's still young and lovely face across the table and her white throat rising from the shallow V of the black businesswoman's dress and her exciting voice and the same sudden smile that she had always had. He knew there was no real or definite promise in their having met today—none from her point of view, that was; and none he could rely on. She had said several little things that had made some allusion to future meetings—"Wait till you see Peter"; that had been one of them—but those were just the things that old friends said; they were just pleasant; they committed her to nothing. When she had left him at her apartment house he had said, "Are you in the phone book?" and "May I call you?" and Rosalie had said, "Yes, do," but with reserve, with mere politeness—because she couldn't say "No, don't"—and with the memory of Bonnie in her eyes.

At Long Last.

So there was nothing, really; there was no encouragement; there was no reason for justification for deciding—as he did now, suddenly and irrevocably, and at long last—to rid himself of Bonnie, no matter what might happen after. It was as though this didn't involve Rosalie at all; it was a problem between Bonnie and himself, long overdue for settling. Seeing Rosalie again had crystallized it, that was all. Even if she never let him see her again, he must settle it, anyway.

He thought of Bonnie's coming home. It would be later and she would be a little drunk—she always drank too much—and she would be contentious, because liquor made her that way. It would be better not to try to talk to her until tomorrow. This thought was hard to bear, because impatience rode him like all the thousand furies of all these many years. It was absurd to have this feeling that he couldn't wait a minute longer.

He thought: She'll be all right. She may not even make a fuss. We're just a habit to each other—and a hateful habit on both sides. She doesn't need me; I've outlived my usefulness to her; she makes as much money as I do—last year she made nearly twice as much all told—and, furthermore, she'd saved it all—and this was true. From the beginning, from the days of Bonnie's first earnings at the Club Mallory in 1928, she had saved every cent she made and lived on Hobey's money. Men should support women, she had said; changing the edict later to "husbands have to support their wives." Not that he had ever argued that, because he hadn't. He had been [illegible] and willing; and now he was glad.

It struck him suddenly that he was free—he was already free. He could walk out of here this minute and never see this place again. He could just go. His debt to her, if he had ever had a debt to her, was long repaid; and there was nothing now to hold him here. There wasn't even anything for them to talk about, when all was said and done. He wanted a divorce and he would have it. He would simply tell her. Tomorrow in the daylight, when he was sane and she was sober, they would discuss the terms—and he would make them generous; and he knew that it was only a question of making them generous enough.

Reno Bound.

She went to Reno in December. She had lawyers there and lawyers in New York, and all of them conferred with Hobey's own lawyer—it seemed you had to have one—who in turn conferred with Hobey, and said, with eloquence and gestures, that never in his 30 years of handling divorces had he seen a man so bent on what amounted almost to financial suicide. "Look," he kept saying, in the patient moments that alternated with these wild-eyed ones, "you don't need to pauperize yourself to take care of this woman. She's earning more than you are—she's got plenty of her own—she was unfaithful to you, as we know." There were a lot of arguments like that and all of them were valid, but Hobey only said, "Let me worry about the money. I'm giving her what I promised her. Just do it that way and let's get this damn thing over with. . . ."

Just before Bonnie left for Reno and just before the story broke in the papers he had told Rosalie that the divorce was to be filed. "Now I can tell you the whole thing," he said to her. "I couldn't before." But actually he was brief; she wouldn't want a detailed narrative any more than he wanted to give her one; and in the end he told her very little of his life with Bonnie. All of that could come out later, if Rosalie ever really wished to know. Now he said merely, "It was always a mistake, that marriage—my mistake as much as hers—and we were never happy, not even at first. We always made each other wretched. So this had to happen sometime. I mean the final break itself is new, but the reasons for it are years old."

Now she would let him see her—she had been reluctant until now because of Bonnie. "Am I being quaint about it?" she had said. "I'm sorry, Hobey. But, honestly, I just don't think I ought to see you—when I don't see her. I mean it isn't as though we were all three friends." And Hobey hadn't been able to tell her then that the divorce was imminent for fear—an almost superstitious fear — that something would go wrong. There had been a delay in Bonnie's departure because she had had to finish out a radio contract; and it wasn't until that was over and she was practically on the plane that he could believe himself that it was really true.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

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June Provines Column

Incidental Info.

The office cat at Amertorp, in Forest Park, which manufactures torpedoes, has her picture on her identification tag too, just like the other employees.

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Battle Creek Incident.

Louis Fischer, author and lecturer and foreign correspondent for The Nation, recently returned from India where he spent a week as Gandhi's guest in a one-room mud-walled hut with an earthen floor and a bamboo roof. He was in town Thursday on his way to Wisconsin to lecture; he had arrived in Chicago from a lecture in Battle Creek, Mich. When he got off the train in Battle Creek he found an emissary waiting for him.

"To take you to the sanitarium," explained the emissary.

"Do I look that bad?" inquired Mr. Fischer, who had expected to go straight to his hotel.

"I have instructions to bring you to the sanitarium," the man said, and Mr. Fischer meekly accompanied him.

Arrived at the Battle Creek health emporium, Mr. Fischer discovered that Dr. John H. Kellogg, 90-year-old vegetarian and dietetics specialist who is head of the sanitarium, wished to talk with him about Gandhi.

It turned out that Dr. Kellogg and Gandhi had been corresponding for years, and the elderly dietetics pioneer and wanted firsthand word of the Indian leader.

Both Gandhi and Dr. Kellogg are intensely interested in the science of food, both are vegetarians, and they have exchanged ideas on the subject by letter. Dr. Kellogg is eager to send vitamins of various kinds to the Mahatma, he told Mr. Fischer.

While the writer was Gandhi's guest, they walked and held long conversations daily. Mr. Fischer was served 14 meals all alike, the mainstay of which was a vegetable mixture of chopped spinach and squash.

Mr. Fischer, who flew to India to talk to Gandhi and Nehru, the Nationalist leader, made notes each evening of his talks with Gandhi and of his observations. He wrote sitting on a box with his feet in a tub of cool water, and frequently dipped water over his person because of the intense heat that made any kind of work almost impossible for a foreigner. When he returned to New York he had copies made of the notes. They amounted to 80 pages. When his publisher heard of the 80 pages he asked that they be published in book form, with a preface pointing out this was not a book on India, but a transcription of notes. The book will come out in December under the title "A Week with Gandhi."

Mr. Fischer will return to Chicago this evening to address the Book and Play Club.

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STALEMATE.

Who can mark the moment when
Love started to diminish?
You liked the girls. I liked the men
It was a photo-finish!
—ADINE TRAVIS.

—

Cuffnotes.

Merry Lee Fahrney, the patent medicine heiress who was divorced from her fourth husband, **Count Oleg Cassini,** in February, 1940, is living in Buenos Aires, where she has taken a year's lease on a home. Yes, there's a heart interest, but he has to fly there to see her. . . . **James Yarnell Braden,** cousin of **Adm. Harry E. Yarnell,** retired commander of the U.S. Asiatic fleet, has enlisted in the Marines as a private, and will leave for Parris Island next week. . . . Quip for the new weekly radio feature that starts tomorrow "Chats Across the Table in the Pump Room," which will be conducted by witty Katherine Stevens, wife of the dean of Chicago's drama critics. "Chats across the table in the Pump Room, where the guest is always b-right!" . . . Mrs. Stevens is using the name **Kay Ashton-Stevens.** . . . It's now **Lt.Col. Atherton Richards.** The former head of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, who went to Washington to serve under **Col. William J. Donovan,** is on special service with the Army. . . . A new magazine of Negro comment, Negro Digest, will appear on the stands in November, dedicated to the development of interracial understanding.

—

Escape Literature.

Otto Eisenschiml, Chicago chemist and Lincoln expert, whose new book "Without Fame" is just out, overheard a literary conversation on a streetcar the other day.

"What is this escape literature I hear so much about?" one man asked another.

"For the love of Mike, don't you read the papers?" answered his companion. "Six fellows got out of Joliet in one day, and the stuff isn't off the front pages yet."

—

Search for a Father.

A young sailor who was in Chicago a few hours yesterday on his way from one training station to another, tried frantically to find his father, whom he has never seen and whom, he learned only three days ago, is living in Chicago. The sailor's name is **William Gordon Scherer;** the father's, **Henry Scherer.** Young Scherer's parents were divorced when he was three months old, he told an official at the Service Men's Center where he finally went for help in trying to locate his father, and he had believed him dead. His fervent hope is to find his father and be able to write to him—and hear from him—before he leaves for sea duty.

MOTION PICTURE DIRECTORY

Downtown

ORIENTAL — ON STAGE — EVENT OF THE SEASON — ALL NEW! 1943 EDITION A B MARCUS SHOW! COMPANY OF 50 — 7 · 8 ACTS — 30 GORGEOUS GIRLS — LAUREL & HARDY "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO" — LATE SHOW

Downtown

GEM — 2nd SMASH WEEK — 'SINS of YOUTH' — BURLESQUE — ADULTS ONLY — LADIES IN[VITED]

MONROE — First Run Newsreels FOR ADULTS ONLY — Jean Parker, Betty Grable 'What Price Innocence?' 'Crime and Punishment' Edward Arnold, Peter Lorre

CLARK — LAST COMPLETE SHOW AT MIDNIGHT — F. MacMurray, Ros. Russell 'Take a Letter, Darling' also "NIGHT TRAIN"

North Side

THE SURF — John Steinbeck's "the FORGOTTEN VILLAGE" — In the author's words . . . "This is the story of the little pueblo of Santiago on the skirts of a hill in the mountains of Mexico. And this is the story of the boy Juan Diego and of his family. We wished our audience to know this family very well, and to like it as we did. We put on film what we found, dramatizing it and arranging it to make a coherent story." Narrative, Burgess Meredith. Feature at 2:00, 3:45, 5:30, 7:15, 9:00, 10:45

The Esquire — "THIS ABOVE ALL" TYRONE POWER, JOAN FONTAINE, THOMAS MITCHELL And THE ESQUIRE HOUR. Feature at 1:10, 3:35, 6:00, 8:30 and 11:00

WINDSOR — 1255 N. Clark St. Open 1:30 Irene Dunne, "LADY IN A JAM"—Shirley Temple, "Miss Annie Rooney"

BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY AT ALL Balaban & Katz (Official Issuing Agents) Theaters

B&K UPTOWN — Sts. $1:45 'Mrs. MINIVER' Greer Garson, Walt. Pidgeon

B&K GRANADA — Crosby, Astaire, "Holiday Inn" Wallace Beery, "JACKASS MAIL" & "SALVAGE"

B&K RIVIERA — 'FOOTLIGHT SERENADE' & 'MAISIE GETS HER MAN'

B&K NORSHORE, B&K CENTURY, B&K NORTOWN, B&K PANTHEON, B&K BELMONT — LATE SHOW TONITE TYRONE POWER | JOAN FONTAINE 'THIS Above ALL' Norma Shearer & Taylor "Her Cardboard Lover"

B&K LAKESIDE, B&K COVENT — Ann Sheridan 'Kings Row' Don Ameche, Lynn Bari, 'MAGNIFICENT DOPE'

B&K CINE' — Late Show! "MEN OF TEXAS" & "PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS"

B&K HOWARD — "FLIGHT LIEUTENANT" & "Tarzan's N. Y. Adventure"

GOLD COAST — Clark-North—Mat. Today Cont. 1:00 to Midnite Popular Request Showing—Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan in "BACK STREET"

PLAZA — 308 W. North. Geo. Montgomery "10 Gentlemen from West Point" Van Heflin, "GRAND CENTRAL MURDER"

ESSEX — 717 W. Sheridan. Op. 1:30—C. Landis, "IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH" Orson Welles' 'MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS'

ROSEWOOD — 'GRAND CENTRAL MURDER' "PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS"

COED — Con. 2 P. M. 1330 Morse at 'L' Sta. James Stewart—Rosalind Russell, "NO TIME FOR COMEDY" Rita Hayworth, "AFFECTIONATELY YOURS"

Cinema Chicago & Michigan — Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon "Wuthering Heights" 2:05—4:15—6:25—8:30—10:40

LAKE SHORE — 3175 Broadway. Open 1:30 M. Morgan, 'Joan of Paris' Feature Length. "MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN"

LANE CT. — Armitage-Clark. Cosmetic Day "Magnificent Dope"—H. Fonda "Smart Alecks"—Roger Pryor & East Side Kids

DE LUXE — 1141 Wilson. "Pacific Rendezvous" "NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS"

North Side

SHERIDAN — 4038 Sheridan Road DOROTHY LAMOUR, 'Beyond the Blue Horizon' In Technicolor. ANN SHERIDAN "Wings for the Eagle" "Letter from Bataan" SOLDIER'S MESSAGE! Extra! Late Show! Come as Late as 11 P. M. AND SEE BOTH FEATURES

VOGUE — 3812 Broadway—Opens 1:30 George Raft, Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, "SPAWN OF THE NORTH" PRESTON FOSTER in "UP THE RIVER"

DEVON — 6225 Broadway—Opens 1:30 FRED MacMURRAY and Rosalind Russell, "TAKE A LETTER, DARLING" plus IRENE DUNNE in "LADY IN A JAM"

400 — 6746 Sher. 15c 1:30-6 Plus tax Brian Aherne "LADY IN QUESTION" RITA HAYWORTH — SPENCER TRACY, "NOW I'LL TELL"

ARGMORE — 1040 Argyle. Op. 1:30 "Battle of Midway" Who Said a Two Dollar Bill Was Unlucky? ADOLPHE MENJOU, "KING OF THE TURF" Joan Bennett, "SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS"

DRIVE-IN — WM. TRACY "SUNDAY PUNCH" — MIDNITE

B&B RIDGE — 1550 Devon. Op. 1. Mat. Daily L. Bowman, 'Pacific Rendezvous' Brod. Crawford, J. Cooper, 'MEN OF TEXAS' American Beauty Dinner Bake Set Given with Eve. Adm. Plus 5c—Start Today

B&B NEWBERRY — 854 N. Clark—Open 1:00 "Pacific RENDEZVOUS" Brod. Crawford, J. Cooper, "MEN OF TEXAS" Extra—U. S. Navy's Official Film 'Battle of Midway'

B&B STANDARD — 750 N. Clark—Open 1:00 "BORDER ROUNDUP" Lupe Velez, "MEXICAN SPITFIRE Sees a GHOST"

B&B 152 W. Division 1 P. M. 'til 6 P.M. BARGAIN DAY 10c AFTER 6:00 ADULTS 15c plus tax

ADELPHI — 7074 N. Clark. Rog. Pk. 1039 Feature Length, "Mr. Bug Goes to Town"-Van Heflin, 'Grand Central Murder'

BRYN MAWR — Near Bryn Mawr St. "L" Walter Pidgeon 'MAN HUNT' "PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS" Also Latest News Events

BUGG — 15c to 6 P. M., Eve. 20c Plus Tax—John Boles, "THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS" Donald Woods, "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island"

CREST — 2424 N. Lincoln. Eddie Albert and Peggy Moran in "TREAT 'EM ROUGH" "WILD GEESE CALLING"

West Side

20th Century — 2 GREAT HITS 2 — REVEALING ONLY THE RUSSIANS WILL NEVER SURRENDER— "This Is the ENEMY!" THE PEOPLE'S WAR AGAINST HITLER — Also SHOSTAKOVICH PLAYING HIS OWN COMPOSITIONS PLUS LATEST SOVIET NEWS REEL

GOLD — 311 W. Roosevelt Doors Open 11 A. M. 4 UNIT SHOW "KING KONG," "Most Dangerous Game" Also Nutty Pine Cabin "Sports in the Rockies"

CIRCLE — 3241 W. Roos. Doors Op. 1:30 Last Times Today MOISHE OYSHER "OVERTURE TO GLORY" "YIDDISHE FATHER" R. WOLERSTEIN S. GERTLER

LEX — 716 S. Pulaski Open 1:30 COMEDY MUSIC SHORT "KING KONG," "Most Dangerous Game"

VILLA — 320 S. Halsted. Doors Open 1:30 3—BIG FEATURES—3 "KING KONG," "Most Dangerous Game" Plus "BAD MEN OF THE HILLS"

BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY AT ALL Balaban & Katz (Official Issuing Agents) Theaters

B&K MARBRO — Op. 1:15—Direct from Record 13-WEEK LOOP RUN! GREER GARSON—WALTER PIDGEON "MRS. MINIVER" Plus Robt. Benchley, 'Crime Doesn't Pay' & Colortoon

B&K PARADISE — 'THIS ABOVE ALL' Tyrone POWER Joan FONTAINE—Plus Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor, 'HER CARDBOARD LOVER'

B&K CENT. PK., B&K STATE — Cent. Pk. Op. 12:15 — Pat O'Brien, "FLIGHT LIEUTENANT." Plus Johnny Weissmuller, "Tarzan's New York Adventure"

B&K MANOR, B&K SENATE — Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray, "Take a Letter, Darling" & Irene Dunne, "LADY IN A JAM"

CRAWFORD — 19 S. Crawford Avenue RONALD REAGAN and ANN SHERIDAN, 'KINGS ROW' "DIVIDE & CONQUER" Fifth Columnists!

WEST END — 121 N. Cicero—5 HITS! HOPALONG CASSIDY ANDY CLYDE, 'TWILIGHT ON THE TRAIL' DEAD END KIDS in "SMART ALECKS" OVERLAND MAIL "MENACING HERD" and PORKY CARTOON plus COLOR CARTOON!

CENTURY — 1421 W. Madison. 3 Feats. "Border Roundup" 'BAD MEN OF HILLS' Orson WELLES, "MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS"

MADLIN — 1910 W. Mad. 'Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost'—'Jesse James Jr.' and Bill Elliott, "PRAIRIE GUNSMOKE"

CALIFORNIA — 3434 W. 26th. W. Pidgeon "DARK COMMAND" & Lupe Velez, "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost"

White Palace — 1609 S. Kedzie. Lupe Velez "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost"—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen"

4-STAR — "KINGS ROW" "ENEMY AGENTS MEET ELLERY QUEEN" Overland Mail—Superman—Merry Melody Mat. Only, "RIDERS FROM NOWHERE"

MARSHALL SQ. — 2871 W. Cermak Rd. IRENE DUNNE in "LADY IN A JAM" SHIRLEY TEMPLE "MISS ANNIE ROONEY"

LAWNDALE — 4015 W. Roos. Ginger Rogers G. Montgomery, 'Roxie Hart' Feature Length, "MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN"

ROAD — 3725 W. Roos. "SABOTAGE SQUAD" Penny Singleton, 'Blondie's Blessed Event'

ALEX — 3826 W. Madison St. John Payne and Alice Faye, "TIN PAN ALLEY" Alan Curtis, "REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR"

AVENUE — 306 S. Cicero. Color Cartoon "Magnificent Ambersons" "It Happened in Flatbush"

B&B ELMO — 2404 Van Buren. Dinner & Bake Set Joan Marsh, "Police Bullets" Van Heflin, "Grand Central Murder" & Cart. Riot

SAVOY — 4346 W. Madison. Feature Length "MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN" Van Heflin, "GRAND CENTRAL MURDER"

ADDITIONAL MOTION PICTURE DIRECTORY on OPPOSITE PAGE...

MATINEE TODAY at 3 — DANCING AFTER MATINEE — JACKIE HELLER — ANITA ALVAREZ — BERNARD DANCERS AND OTHERS — 2 BANDS—2 — LATIN QUARTER THEATER RESTAURANT 23 W. RANDOLPH RAN. 3322

ERLANGER — LAST 2 TIMES MATINEE TODAY — OLSEN & JOHNSON'S LATEST AND CRAZIEST SCREAM-LINED REVUE — NEW 1943 HELLZAPOPPIN on the Stage

HARRIS — MATINEE TODAY TONIGHT 8:30 — "JUNIOR MISS" — Seats Selling for 5 Weeks — EVENINGS (SUN. incl.) $1.10 to $2.75 — MATINEES WED. & SAT., $1.10 to $2.20

SOUTH SIDE'S MOST POPULAR RENDEZVOUS — Featuring this Week MARY MARVELLE, Acrobatic & Tap; RUTH DORSHA, Character Dancer; PROF. JERRY McKENNA, One Man Band, and Novelty Comedy; PENNY ROBERTS, Sweet Singer and others — DANCE TO THE MUSIC OF DAVE DAVIS — Floor Shows—Continuous Entertainment — Dancing Every Night—Famous for Finer Foods — Finest of Mixed Drinks . . . . . WE HAVE PLENTY OF TABLES No Minimum—No Cover Charge — DINTY MOORE'S 1332 W. 69th ST. Phone Eng. 10595

BLACKSTONE — MATINEE TODAY 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 — 7th & MICHIGAN AVE. PHO. HARrison 8880 — Stage Farce "GOOD NIGHT LADIES!" Starring BUDDY EBSEN • SKEETS GALLAGHER — EVES. $1.10 to $2.75 - MATS. WED. & SAT. 55c to $2.20

SELWYN — TONIGHT 8:30 MATINEE TODAY — GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit "SPRING AGAIN"

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1.10 — GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE 26 W. Jackson — "MAID IN THE OZARKS" — You'll Laugh Your Head Off — WABASH 6197

STUDEBAKER — MATINEE TODAY TONIGHT 8:30 — BEST FOOT FORWARD — BEST MUSICAL COMEDY — LAST 2 TIMES

Three Inquiries Delay Inquest in Transport Crash

Two Chicagoans Were Among Army Fliers Killed Near Airport

An inquest into the deaths of nine Army officers and enlisted men killed on Thursday in the crash of an Army transport plane at 67th st. and S. Harlem av., near Summit, was continued yesterday until Nov. 12. It was delayed to permit completion of investigations by an Army board of inquiry, the police and the coroner's office.

The 6th Service Command said the Army board of inquiry is compose dof Maj. Clarence P. Dittman, commander of Detachment Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 1st Air Service Area Command, Municipal Airport; Capt. Robert M. Monsted and Capt. John Henry Eagle, both of the Air Forces.

The big plane, on a routine flight from Sedalia, Mo., exploded and burst into flames as it struck a cornfield in a heavy mist less than two miles from the Chicago Municipal Airport.

Among the victims were two Chicagoans, Lt. W. J. Tichy, co-pilot, of 1250 N. Mason av., and Lt. R. A. Roper, 9057 S. Bishop st., and a Hammond youth, Staff Sgt. Max L. Bybee of 248 Russell st.

Three Missourians Killed.

Other victims were:

First Lt. W. Jackson of Warrensburg, Mo., pilot; Capt. C. A. Dafoe, Sedalia; 2dLt. W. A. Cravey, Warrensburg; 2dLt. T. A. Stenz, Elm Grove, Wis.; 2dLt. C. J. Tompkins, Waskom, Tex., and Sgt. Francis A. Kokenge, Seneca, Kas.

Lt. Tichy, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Tichy Sr., attended Fenwick High School in Oak Park and enlisted in the Air Forces last January. He was graduated on Oct. 9 from Foster Field, Victoria, Tex., at the head of his class. He had visited his parents last Sunday before reporting to the Sedalia field.

Enlisted in January.

Lt. Roper, 25, also was commissioned from Foster Field on Oct. 9. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roper and enlisted as an aviation cadet last January. He attended Fort Dearborn School, Morgan Park High School and Morgan Park Junior College. His parents and Mrs. Minnie Braem, his 88-year-old grandmother, had attended the graduation ceremonies at Foster Field.

Sgt. Bybee, 22, was graduated from Hammond High School in 1938 and enlisted in the Air Forces on Aug. 19, 1940. His father, Max L. Bybee Sr., 46, joined the U.S. Marine Corps last June. He is a 1st class private at Portsmouth, N. H. The youth's mother is Mrs. Nellie Juhnke of Hammond.

Planes Collide Over Gulf; Flier Missing

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Naval officials announced today that Ensign G. O. Voorhes, of Stephen, Minn., was lost in the Gulf of Mexico when his plane collided with another two miles from shore. His body was not recovered. Voorhes was alone in his plane. Three occupants of the other plane parachuted to safety.

Navy Cadet Killed.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Jacksonville naval air station officials announced today that Aviation Cadet Alexander C. MacClellan Jr., 21, U.S. Naval Reserve of Newport, R.I., was killed yesterday when the plane he was piloting collided with another near St. Augustine. The other pilot landed safely.

Suspect Surrenders In Tavern Slaying

James C. Martin, alias Thomas Lee, wanted since Oct. 4 for the slaying of Alphonse Rocco, 2945 S. Wells st., surrendered yesterday to Police Captain Thomas Duffy at the Central station. He was accompanied by his attorney, George Crane. He is to appear this morning at the inquest.

Rocco was killed in a tavern quarrel at 2134 S. Michigan av. The bartender, Tony Costanza, said Rocco slapped Martin's face. Five minutes later, Costanza said, Martin shot Rocco, then fled.

Burlington Scraps 100 Miles of Illinois Rail

Centralia, Ill., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Almost 100 miles of rails in the Beardstown division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad have been placed on the scrap heap, according to Frank L. Goodman, assistant superintendent. Goodman said 70 miles of track between Shattuc and Concord, Ill., were torn up, because officials believed the main track could handle current traffic. About 25 miles near abandoned coal mines of Sesser were ripped out.

Killed in Army Plane Crash

LT. R. A. ROPER, 9057 S. Bishop st. — SGT. MAX L. BYBEE, Hammond, Ind. — LT. W. J. TICHY, 1250 N. Mason av.

Banquet to Mark Award by Navy

Great Lakes Builders Will Honor Officer

The recent award of the Navy's prize for public works construction to the Great Lakes Training Station will be celebrated at a banquet tonight at the Palmer House. More than 1,000 representatives of building, supply, and labor organizations that participated in the construction will attend.

Capt. Spalding.

Capt. R. D. Spalding, 9th Naval District public works officer, and the guest of honor, will receive a testimonial from the civilian groups.

The principal achievement for which the station was honored was the transformation of a cornfield into a cantonment housing 25,000 men in 10 weeks' time.

Construction of the cantonment was authorized on June 17, lumber arrived on June 29, and the buildings were completed on Aug. 31.

Speakers at the banquet will include Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades; Senator Scott Lucas (Dem.), Mayor Kelly, and Cmdr. Harold R. Harris, representing Rear Admiral John Downes, commander at Great Lakes.

Nimitz Gives Awards to 40 Pacific Heroes

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, announced today that awards had been presented aboard a warship to 40 heroes of the Pacific campaign.

Distinguished Flying Cross winners included Machinist Donald E. Runyon, Crawfordsville, Ind., and Willard E. Glidewell, Gilman, Ill. Runyon, section leader of a fighter squadron, downed three Jap dive-bombers and a fighter and damaged a second fighter on Feb. 24. Glidewell, an aviation radioman, defended his scout bomber as a rear seat gunner during the Battle of the Coral Sea, downing one plane.

Silver Star winners included Earl F. Jansen, East Dubuque, Ill., and Edward S. Clapp, Rockford, Ill. Jansen was a fireman, 1st class, who helped keep his ship's auxiliary power operating during the Battle of Midway despite the imminence of explosion, heat and stifling fumes. Clapp was a carpenter's mate, 2d class, who threw ammunition overboard during a fire aboard his ship, preventing serious damage to the vessel.

Faces Bookie Charge

William Iasillo, 55, of 619 S. Dearborn st., was arrested yesterday by James Traut a detective of Central Station, who said he saw Iasillo taking bets while sitting in an auto at 620 Plymouth ct. Racing sheets and a form in Iasillo's car were confiscated.

Motorists Observe 35-MPH Limit, Says State Police Chief

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Illinois motorists are observing the wartime 35-mile-an-hour limit rigidly, State Police Chief Harry Yde said today.

He reported that only a few arrests had been reported from each district since the limit went into effect two weeks ago.

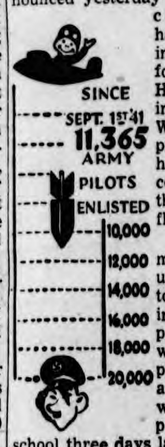
The number of cars on highways has dropped about 10 per cent since the order was imposed, Yde said.

Compared with last year, this fall's traffic is off about 30 per cent.

419 Policemen In Armed Forces

Number Exceeds That For All of World War I

Police Commissioner Allman announced yesterday that more Chicago policemen have been drawn into the nation's forces since Pearl Harbor than during all of World War I. In the present war, 419 have entered, as compared to 307 the previous conflict.



Two hundred men were called up from civil lists to fill vacancies in the police department. Those who pass their physical examinations on Friday will report at the police training school three days later.

Call Is Fourth.

"This is the fourth call we have had to make since Pearl Harbor," said the commissioner. "Out of the 200 called, we'll probably get between 100 and 120 new policemen."

Joseph Calvanezi, 19, a dancer in the show "Best Foot Forward," passed his physical tests yesterday at the Army Aviation Cadet Examining Board.

His enlistment followed that of Gil Stratton, star of the show, who joined the Army Air Forces a month ago.

39 More Qualify.

Thirty-nine men qualified for cadet training yesterday, bringing the total of those qualifying since Sept. 1, 1941, to 11,365.

William E. McCullough, 8708 Union av.; Erwin J. Fretiz, 910 W. Parkside av.; Anthony G. Kenney, 1410 Thorndale av.; Harold F. Allen, 3417 Hollywood av.; Robert S. Ferguson, 4628 N. Clark st.; Ray D. [illegible], 6336 S. Rockwell st.; Elmer C. [illegible], 3157 Emerald av.; Thomas H. Donovan, 6522 S. Justine av.; Bruno E. Kaydash, [illegible] S. Christiana av.; Francis Laureys, [illegible] N. Kolmar av.; Walter E. Meehan, 6352 S. Francisco av.; Thomas L. O'Grady, 933 W. 63d st.; Frank H. Carvin, 3730 W. 68th st.; James F. Walsh, 7935 Manistee av.; William T. Shepherd, 4357 Greenwood av.; Frank W. Wilgren, 5237 Cornell av.; Robert S. Bobisuthi, 1742 W. 107th st.; John F. Halvorson, 4940 N. Mozart av.; Martin O. Olson, 1756 N. Sawyer av.; John F. Rausch, 4956 Paxton av.; George J. Sell, 3346 N. Meenah av.; James F. Son, 1005th Tech. Sch. Sq., Congress Hotel; Clarence A. Stenson, 1338 S. Michigan av.; Gerald J. Taborkiewicz, 2634 S. Avers av.

Three Child Authorities Will Speak at Clinic

Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Three child authorities will speak in the fall term clinic of the Southern Illinois Normal University bureau of child guidance, to be held Tuesday through Thursday. Drs. Augusta Jameson, psychologist; Dr. Sophie Schroeder, psychiatrist, and Miss Marry Alice Kendrick, psychiatric social worker, all members of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, are on the program.

Judge Changes Minds of 3 Who Refuse to Testify

Jail Threat Works; 2 Police Reported Named in True Bills

Two men and a girl refused to testify as complaining witnesses before the grand jury yesterday in an assault case in which two suspended policemen are accused.

Threatened with jail by Chief Justice John A. Sbarbaro in Criminal Court, the three changed their minds and testified, after which the grand jury is reported to have returned true bills against the policemen.

The witnesses were Miss Carol du Verny, 17, of 3857 Cottage Grove av.; Edward Modesto, 26, of 3715 Lake Park av., and Robert Salazar, 24, of 3627 Lake Park av.

Shot in Shoulder.

On Sept. 15, while they were waiting for a traffic light to change at 43d st. and Lake Park av., two men opened the front doors of their car and shot Salazar in the shoulder when he was hesitant about getting out of the car.

Two policemen, John Lavin, 32, of 5329 Harper av., and Harold Nathan, 29, of 823 E. 46th st., were suspended after they were identified as Salazar's assailants.

A moment before Lavin and Nathan were to be arraigned in Felony Court yesterday on charges of assault with intent to kill, Assistant State's Attorney Gordon Nash was informed that his witnesses would refuse to testify against the policemen.

Obtaining a postponement for the hearing, Nash took Salazar, Miss Du Verny and Modesto before the grand jury. They refused to testify, saying their attorney, Raymond Hayes, had advised them not to talk on the grounds their testimony might incriminate them.

Repeat Their Refusals.

Nash then took them before Chief Justice Sbarbaro, where they repeated their reasons for refusal to testify. They were joined by Attorney Hayes, who told the court his clients conceivably might be prosecuted at a later date on charges arising from the shooting. He listed among these possible charges driving while intoxicated and resisting arrest.

This prompted Nash to point out that the three were the victims of a crime, not the participants in a crime. Judge Sbarbaro agreed, then warned the witnesses they had their choice of testifying or of going to jail for contempt.

Curb on Travel Darkens 1943 Circus Outlook

Washington, Oct. 16. — (UP) — Kiddies, the circus and carnival outlook for next year isn't very good.

The Office of Defense Transportation ruled today that circuses might continue on the move until Dec. 1, when they must be in winter quarters.

And after that, there is every indication that they will have to stay there.

ODT today relaxed its order freezing passenger schedules and services to permit circuses and carnivals to operate until Dec. 1. The order embraces only those companies which, on or before Oct. 5, owned or leased the cars they are now using. No extensions will be granted, according to ODT.

Attorneys of the agency said no consideration has yet been given to the problem of whether the circuses and carnivals will get special treatment under the prohibition to permit their operation in 1943.

Regains Her Child

MRS. EVELYN LYNN and her daughter, Deanne Faye Lynn.

CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTO.

Mother Who Worked Wins Custody Fight

Custody of 22-month-old Deanne Faye Lynn yesterday was given to her mother, Mrs. Evelyn Lynn, 23, of 1321 N. La Salle st., over the protests of the couple with whom the child has been living since she was five months old.

As Judge Peter H. Schwaba of Superior Court handed the baby to Mrs. Lynn she burst into tears and thanked him.

Because she worked evenings Mrs. Lynn had left the child with Mr. and Mrs. Dudley G. Patton of 4626 N. Racine av. and paid them $3 per week for support.

Maurice Weissman, attorney representing the Pattons, argued that they should be permitted to retain custody of the child because Mrs. Lynn had "forfeited her claims as a mother by neglect."

Memorial to Capital Will Be Dedicated

Springfield, Oct. 16.—(UP)—A memorial to Illinois' original capital, a new overlook and shelter house at Fort Kaskaskia State Park, will be dedicated on Sunday near Chester.

Speakers will include I. A. Palmer, assistant director; Miss Minnie Adams, Chester, and Mrs. James W. Twitchell, Belleville, state historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Otto H. Crist, Danville, state regent of the D.A.R., will dedicate two historical plaques, gifts of the organization. Mrs. R. C. [illegible]ann, chairman of the Chester Civic Committee, will preside.

Wisconsin Ration System Expanded

Milwaukee, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Rationing machinery in Wisconsin was expanding today. Officials of the Office of Price Administration estimated that 3,000 rationing board members will be required, one for each 1,000 residents, to handle increased work as more items are rationed. State board chairmen were told to have the names of additional helpers in the Milwaukee office before Oct. 21. Fuel oil rationing starts Oct. 22 and gasoline rationing on Nov. 9.

Soldier Asks Pointers

Herrin, Ill., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Pvt. Leo Whittaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Whittaker, didn't include details, but his latest letter from New Caledonia pleaded:

"Dear Mom—Please send me a needle and thread. And be sure to tell me how to use it."

Conservation Unit To Hear Wallace

Bromfield to Address Meeting in Louisville

Louisville, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Louis Bromfield, noted author, will speak tomorrow as Friends of the Land, a new national conservation society, conducts the fourth in a series of discussions.

Mr. Wallace.

The conference theme will be that "Land, as man's natural estate, must be protected if man is to survive and prosper."

Col. Richard Lieber, former Indiana conservation commission director and creator of that state's park system, will lead a panel discussion.

Wallace will speak at a luncheon on "A billion people." Bromfield, who divides his interests between writing and farming, will speak on organization aims.

The meeting will be attended by 36 soil technicians from Central and South American countries who are touring the United States.

Indian Tribe Rejects 'Chief,' Charges 'Unpatriotic Gesture'

South Bend, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Efforts of Charles Z. Bondy, alleged lineal chieftain of the Miami Indian tribe, to establish tribal ownership of 2,121 acres of land at the Peru naval aviation base, suffered another setback in Federal Court today when the tribe formally denounced Bondy.

The hearing, latest in a long line of court actions by which Bondy sought to block condemnation payments to present titleholders of the land, was disrupted when David Bondy, half brother of the plaintiff, delivered the tribe's statement to Judge Thomas W. Slick. David Bondy is secretary of the Miami Nation of Indians, Inc.

Charles Bondy contends the property was given to the Indians by old federal treaties.

The statement presented to the judge said the tribe would have "no part of this unpatriotic gesture." David Bondy said his half brother was not the lineal head of the tribe and named the legitimate chief as Elijah Marks of Marion, Ind.

"The objective of the Miami Indians is to help win this war and win it as quickly as possible," he said. "Our claims to any lands needed by the government for the war effort can wait until after the war."

Judge Slick gave Charles Bondy until Oct. 22 to establish existence of deeds to the land.

Bond Retirement, New Road Funds Allocated

Madison, Wis., Oct. 16.—(UP)—The State Highway Department allocated $8,000,000 today to counties for retirement of bonds and construction of state trunk highways, William E. O'Brien, highway commission chairman, announced. The counties will use $3,357,000 to retire bonds and $4,643,000 for construction. Most of the highways are planned for postwar construction, O'Brien said, because of priority restrictions. However, state law provides that the money must be allocated each year.

Lutherans Re-elect Head for 13th Term

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16.—(UP)—Delegates to the biennial convention of the Lutheran Church of America yesterday re-elected the Rev. Frederick H. Knubel of New York City to head the church for his 13th term. Dr. Knubel, president of the organization since its inception, was renamed along with the Rev. W. H. Dreever, New York City, the secretary, and Dr. E. Clarence Miller, Philadelphia, the treasurer.

Pair Reconciled After Writing Their Own '10 Commandments'

On the basis of "10 commandments" they have worked out to govern their future married life, Mr. and Mrs. Hildur O. Torkildsen, 7608 S. Bishop st., yesterday told Superior Judge Joseph Sabath that they had been reconciled following a separation last Wednesday. The Torkildsens have been married 29 years.

Attorney Harry J. Cole, who had filed a separate maintenance suit for Mrs. Torkildsen after the separation, told the judge that among the "commandments" were ones providing:

Hasn't Waltzed in 9 Years.

That Torkildsen take his wife dining and dancing every Wednesday night—"she is a good waltzer but hasn't waltzed in nine years"—and take her to a show every Sunday night.

That Mrs. Torkildsen be allowed to bet on horse races but not more than $2 a race.

The Torkildsen be permitted to drink only on Saturday nights.

That they separate one night a week and spend it with friends of the same sex.

Judge Wishes Them Luck.

"Well, I hope in a week you can tear up the rules, but good luck anyway," the judge observed.

He continued the separate maintenance suit for 30 days at the end of which it will be dismissed if Mr. and Mrs. Torkildsen are still reconciled.

HOW HITLER - HATING GROUPS IN CHICAGO HELP THEIR HOMELANDS

The heroic efforts being made by anti-Axis groups in Chicago to bring about the downfall of Hitler, will be told in a series of searching articles to appear in The Chicago Sun starting tomorrow.

The stories reveal how scientific sabotage is being carried on in the countries now dominated by the Axis hordes and how that work is aided by the Chicago countrymen of those daring "undercover" fighters. They also bring out the important part the Chicago foreign language-speaking groups play in the economic and social life of this area and show the contribution they are making to the American war effort.

Each story is complete and deals individually with the following nationalities—Czech, Polish, Mexican, Yugoslav, German, Chinese, Lithuanian, Italian, Greek, Scandinavian, Russian.

Read this interesting and informative series of articles, starting—

Tomorrow in

THE CHICAGO SUN

. . . and daily thereafter

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4-piece wool suit you can wear ten ways.

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Yes, with this four-piece suit—tweed coat and slacks, covert slacks, and reversible tweed and covert sweater vest—you actually have ten different turnouts. That's an all-time high in wearability, especially at this exceptionally low price. Brown, tan, blue, and grey. Sizes 30 to 38.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled on All Orders Over $2.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

The Weather
Not quite so cool on Saturday.
(Temperatures on page 5.)

THE CHICAGO SUN

HOME

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CRUCIAL FIGHT IN SOLOMONS

G-Men Spur Kadens Manhunt

Ontario Tells Favors Given McCormick

Curtailing of Power For Paper Output Called Justified

By Cecil B. Dickson.
Staff Correspondent of The Chicago Sun.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 16.—"People in Canada are angry, amazed and shocked by the vilifying attacks Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, continues to make in speeches and editorials against the British Empire and Canada," Prime Minister Mitchell F. Hepburn of the province of Ontario, declared today.

"The Dominion government has been confronted with a power shortage in the highly industrialized Niagara area," Hepburn explained. "As a result it-directed Col. McCormick, through his Ontario Power Co., to cut consumption of power by two thirds in order that this power could be used for war purposes.

Power Curb Called Justified.

"While there is bitter feeling against Col. McCormick throughout Canada and there have been demands and movements to discipline him by curbing his activities in Canada, I am convinced that the curtailment of power on the Ontario Paper Co. was justified.

"If Col. McCormick thinks that he will get his power back for a nonessential purpose during wartime by attacking Canada, the ally of his own country in this war, then he is mistaken. He can get plenty of newsprint from mills farther west; mills which have been operating three days a week and which have a surplus of power."

McCormick's plant, with five paper-making machines, is located at Thorold, on the Welland Canal, which has allowed the Chicago publisher easy access to the vast pulp resources of Canada for decades, through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

Ontario Residents Cut Power Use.

It has been using around 31,000 horsepower a day to make newsprint for the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News. The power comes from the Ontario hydro-electric power commission.

H. J. Symington, power controller, and R. L. Weldon, newsprint controller at Ottawa, seat of the dominion government, cut the Ontario Paper Co.'s power quota to 10,500 horsepower, but whatever amount was needed to clear up the stock piles after Oct. 1 also was allowed.

"The government faced a shortage of 250,000 horsepower in the Niagara area," Hepburn said. "This power was needed by vital war industries. The people of Canada, particularly in Ontario, cut their power consumption 20 per cent, while business concerns eliminated electric signs and cities dimmed their lights.

"With all Canada sacrificing to help win the war, certainly the Canadian government was justified in curtailing the power used by Mr. McCormick's plant at Thorold."

The Ontario Prime Minister said that "Mr. McCormick had received preferred treatment from Canada and the people can't understand why he hates a country that has only treated him generously."

'Must Be an Obsession.'

"It must be an obsession," Hepburn speculated.

He said that when the newsprint mills in Canada organized the Newsprint Institute of Canada back in the depression years as a means to spread contracts in order that workers in all the mills could get at least two or three days work a week that Mr. McCormick was allowed to wiggle out.

McCormick, he said, contended that his Ontario paper company did not compete on the open market with other mills and therefore should be allowed to "evade the prorationing."

Hepburn conceded, however, that other United States publishers having mills in Canada, had to be allowed the same exemption that McCormick obtained.

Thus, McCormick kept his plant at Thorold operating to fill the needs of his Tribune and the New York Daily News, according to Hepburn, while other plants were shut down part of the time.

Until the cut-down order became effective on Oct. 1, there were 650 employees in the Ontario paper company's plant at Thorold.

Hepburn said the 10,500-horse-

See ONTARIO, Page 4, Col. 5.

BULLETIN

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 16.—(UP)—The steamer Caribou, en route to Nova Scotia from Newfoundland with 234 persons, including Canadian and United States military forces abroad, was torpedoed and sunk in Cabot Strait Wednesday morning, Navy Minister Angus MacDonald announced tonight.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Oct. 16.—(UP)—A Newfoundland passenger steamer was sunk by enemy action on Wednesday morning in Cabot Strait, the stretch of water separating Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and 130 persons are listed as missing, it was revealed today.

A known 104 survivors have been landed at a Canadian port.

Among the missing are Capt. Ben Tavernor, master of the steamer, and his two sons.

French Ace Dies In Dakar Action

Fell in Defense of Colony, Says Vichy

Vichy, Oct. 16.—(UP)—The admiralty announced tonight that Capt. Dailliere, of the French naval aviation, was killed in action off French West Africa on Oct. 11. It was reported unofficially that he was shot down while making a scouting flight south from Dakar in the direction of Freetown, a British base in Sierre Leone.

The admiralty gave no details except that Dailliere fell in West Africa "in defense of the empire and French unity."

Attached to Dakar Base.

[The Transocean News Agency broadcast from Berlin that Dailliere was attached to the French base at Dakar and in commenting on the Vichy communique it said, "fighting activity over Dakar is officially announced." A later broadcast made it clear that the report of fighting was based solely on the Vichy announcement.]

[Informed sources in London refused to comment on the reports.]

Hero of 1939-1940 Fight.

Dailliere won four citations for bravery in 1939 and 1940, before France's armistice. He formerly commanded the submarine mother ship Jules Verne, but was best known as one of the leaders of naval aviation.

The communique, while failing to describe the nature of the battle in which he died, glorified him as one who "follows a long list of others who gave their lives so France can live."

S. Side Water Found Safe Without Boiling

Water from the mains in the area east of Stony Island av. and south of 95th st. is now safe to drink without boiling, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, health commissioner, and Oscar E. Hewitt, public works commissioner, announced yesterday.

The "boil-your-water" order was issued on Tuesday after a truck smashed a street hydrant in 95th st. near Torrence av. and dirt was sucked into the main. Bacteriological tests completed yesterday on water samples from the affected area showed no contamination, however, according to Dr. Bundesen.

He advised that water taps which have not been used regularly be flushed for a half hour.

F.B.I. Reveals Death Threat Of Deserter

Fugitive Expects To Die in Week, Say U.S. Agents

Described as "one of the most dangerous and ruthless criminals now at large," Irwin Kadens, Chicagoan and Army deserter, was ordered hunted throughout the nation yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

According to the F.B.I., which broadcast the alarm from Washington, Kadens has boasted that his crimes will bring about his death by his 33d birthday—next Thursday.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., said that Kadens boarded a Denver-bound train here Oct. 8. This discredited reports that he was seen in Kankakee on Oct. 10 and 11.

Kadens was alleged to have committed one kidnaping, attacked four women, perpetrated 17 armed robberies and stolen 16 automobiles in three states during the last two months.

Deserted From Camp Grant.

Kadens deserted from Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., July 14. On Aug. 16 he was alleged to have stolen a pistol, uniform, badge and handcuffs from the home of a Detroit policeman.

After stealing and abandoning two taxicabs, Kadens kidnaped a couple as they entered a Detroit parking lot Aug. 21. He bound and gagged them, and drove to Chicago before releasing them. He was alleged to have attacked the woman twice.

In Chicago on Oct. 7 he attacked an 18-year-old girl, then held up Richard W. Coburn of 4854 N. Rockwell st. and fled in Coburn's car, which he later abandoned.

Charges Filed in Detroit.

Complaints charging Kadens with violating the federal kidnaping statute have been filed in Detroit.

Kaden's wife, distraught by the publicity of the hunt, has left her home at 3301 Polk st. to seek seclusion with relatives. She has appealed to Kadens to communicate with her and give himself up before his depredations lead to his death.

Kadens is five feet, 10 inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, is slender, and has brown hair and black eyes. He is dark complected and has a sharp nose, dilated nostrils, heavy dark eyebrows, high cheekbones and a quarter-inch mole on his right upper lip.

Six Killed in Plunge Of 2 Tanks in River

Second Army Headquarters in Tennessee, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Official announcement was made today that the plunge of two tanks into a river during maneuvers cost the lives of six soldiers.

During a blackout exercise on Thursday night, two 28-ton tanks rolled off a pontoon bridge into the Cumberland River. The six men, all members of the 2d Army, were trapped in the tanks and killed. Their names were withheld until the next of kin had been notified.

C.I.O. Head Raps Lewis As Dictator

State Session Says He Perils U.S. Security

By Daniel T. Smyth.

John L. Lewis, one-time guiding spirit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was denounced as being as much a dictator as Adolf Hitler when the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, central body of C.I.O. unions, opened its second annual convention yesterday in the Hamilton Hotel.

Lewis and his United Mine Workers withdrew from the C.I.O. last week. However, the convention seated six delegates from two Vermilion County locals of the miners' union. The credentials committee seated 421 delegates, representing 29 international unions, which list 300,000 members in the state.

A resolution denouncing Lewis was the first reported out by Ernest De Maio, chairman of the resolutions committee. It declared Lewis has used his position as head of the U.M.W. to hamper the victory effort, is threatening the national security and has carried on through his District 50 "catch-all union" a campaign against C.I.O. union organization.

Lewis Assailed.

A procession of speakers castigated Lewis, including three C.I.O. officials who have not yet been expelled from the miners' union—Fullarton Fulton, state C.I.O. director, John Doherty, sub-regional director of the United Steelworkers, and Mayer Adelman, Waukegan representative of the United Auto Workers.

Fulton spoke with difficulty because of injuries suffered last month in the Springfield headquarters of the U.M.W. when he was attacked by men whom he identified as "Lewis' goons." Fulton has been a member of the miners' union since 1897.

"In 1919 a calamity happened to that great organization when John L. Lewis was appointed to the presidency," he said. He added that there was no difference between the "dictatorships" of Lewis and Hitler, except the difference of jurisdiction.

Murphy Called 'Stooge.'

Herb March, delegate from the Packinghouse Workers, took advantage of the anti-Lewis resolution to assail Francis P. Murphy, state director of labor, whom he described as a "stooge" of Lewis and Ray Edmundson, district president of the U.M.W. and president until last spring of the I.S.I.U.C.

Murphy has been praised by miner unions for a ruling awarding $500,000 unemployment compensation benefits to miners who were idle for several weeks in 1941.

The anti-Lewis resolution was adopted unanimously. In other actions, the convention voted support to Harry Bridges in his fight to escape deportation, demanded equal pay for women in war industries, supported India's request for independence, endorsed efforts of Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, to make peace with the A.F of L. and approved President Roosevelt's recent speech advocating drafting of 18-year-olds.

Tribune Quiz Urged.

A resolution urging the President to investigate alleged "seditious activities" of the Chicago Tribune and its publisher, Col. Robert R. McCormick, was adopted unanimously, with loud boos. The resolution declared the Tribune "has called for open insurrection against the nation's Commander-in-Chief."

In the convention's keynote speech, Samuel Levin, president of the council, called upon all industrial union members to back up President Roosevelt's conduct of the war with their vote in next month's elections. Axis powers will be watching the election returns, hoping for victory of the President's critics, he said.

"I'm sure union members will exercise their franchise to the best interests of the American people," he continued. "Are we going to elect officials who will strengthen the arm of the President or are we going to send him a House of Congress and a Senate that will obstruct him in his conduct of the war and the winning of the peace?"

Levin said it was unfortunate that a full delegation from the U.M.W. was not present.

"I know the miners would like to be with us," he added. "I hope for the day when they will be out of their captivity and will be free members of the American labor movement."

Soviet Troops In 3d Retreat At Stalingrad

Fight with Backs To Volga; Repel New Nazi Blows

Moscow, Saturday, Oct. 17.—(UP)—Outnumbered Russian troops have fallen back from a village in the Stalingrad metropolitan area but they are beating off fierce German attacks on their new positions, the Soviet Army announced today in a communique acknowledging the third Soviet setback in 24 hours.

The series of Russian reverses in the most savage struggles of the eight-week siege of Stalingrad had the Russians fighting with their backs to the Volga in the city's northern industrial zone, but for three days they had stalled off a threatened German break-through to the river, Soviet reports said.

Forty-three German tanks were destroyed and up to a regiment of about 3,000 enemy troops were annihilated yesterday in the crucial battle raging without pause, last midnight's communique of the Soviet high command reported.

Call on Defenders to Hold.

"In the area of Stalingrad our troops are repulsing fierce attacks of numerically superior enemy forces," the communique said. "After stubborn fighting our troops retreated from one of the town's villages."

The official army organ, Red Star, said the present battle was deciding the fate of the Volga stronghold, and called again on its defenders to "save the city at any cost."

Twelve hours before the high command issued its meager Friday midnight communique it had reported the loss of several streets in a Stalingrad factory settlement, and 24 hours before it had revealed that Soviet troops had been pressed back somewhat.

Fighting of local character was reported northwest of Stalingrad, where a relief army had been pressing down toward the city.

Fierce fighting against German tanks and infantry continued in the Mozdok area of the east Caucasus, the high command reported.

Planes Blast Path.

The battle climaxing the siege of Stalingrad was now revealed to have been launched Wednesday by the Germans, with 1,500 aerial sorties aimed at blasting open a corridor through the factory zone to the Volga by wiping out every vestige of life in it.

[Berlin broadcasts said the Russians defending Stalingrad "are continuing to fight as if nothing had happened" after the storming of the Dzherzhinsky tractor plant. They acknowledged Soviet attacks aimed at relieving troops in two factories identified as "Red Barricade" and "Red October," adding that these are the "only Soviet centers of resistance which still are in Stalingrad."

[The German high command said a German armored division broke through to the Volga and then occupied the northern part of a factory suburb and the Dzherzhinsky works.]

THE 54TH DAY

Soviet defenders of Stalingrad again were exhorted to hold at all costs as the 54th day of the siege opened with the Germans making a renewed desperate attempt to break through.

Meet Capt. Karla, U.S.A.

IN RECOGNITION of her performance of sentry duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., last summer, Karla, a 5-year-old Seeing Eye dog, has been made an honorary captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Karla, the only Seeing Eye dog with such a distinction, is shown with her mistress, Bernice Clifton of 132 N. Humphrey av., Oak Park, who has just received Karla's certificate of commission. Miss Clifton is a blind writer and lecturer. CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTO.

Conferees O.K. 5 Pct. Victory Levy, Surtaxes

Fix Exemptions for Dependents at $350

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Oct. 16.—With major controversies rapidly being ironed out, Senate and House conferees today neared agreement on the record-breaking tax bill, expected to raise between $8,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000 in federal revenue.

Members of the group indicated that work on the measure would be completed tomorrow, and that congressional action could be expected next week.

Chief among developments were the acceptance by the House members of the Senate's 5 per cent victory tax on all incomes over $12 a week, and of the Senate's 40 per cent combined normal and surtax rates on corporations, beginning with the current taxable year.

Provide for Rebates.

The victory tax is calculated to raise about $3,650,000,000 with provisions for some rebates to taxpayers after the war.

This would be imposed on top of the new and higher normal and surtax income rates, and in most cases would be deducted from the paychecks of wage-earners.

House conferees agreed to accept the tax as adopted by the Senate, with an amendment excluding fees paid to public officials from the

See CONFEREES, Page 4, Col. 4.

Potomac Flood Menaces Capital

Roosevelt Orders Protective Measures

(Map on Page 4.)

Washington, Oct. 16.—(UP)—The surging Potomac River tonight threatened the nation's capital with its worst flood in history. President Roosevelt instructed officials to spare neither effort nor money "to protect the city."

Mr. Roosevelt issued his order after a personal, hour-long automobile survey in which he inspected the area between Chain Bridge above Georgetown and the Lincoln Memorial.

Already spilling over its bank and inundating scattered areas, the river was expected by the Weather Bureau to reach a level of 17 to 18 feet by early tomorrow. Flood stage is seven feet.

Lemuel Bolles, civilian defense director of the District of Columbia, ordered an alert and partial mobilization of air raid wardens and emergency feeding and housing units in areas directly affected. It was reported that families in one area were being evacuated to billeting stations.

Erect Sand-Bag Barriers.

Sand-bag barriers were erected around the sewage pumping plant in southeast Washington to prevent a possible backwash of sewage. Train schedules, particularly to southern points, were disrupted. The first death in the Washington area directly attributable to flood conditions came when John Buell, 31, of nearby Bethesda, Md., drowned in five feet of water when he slipped and fell while pushing a stalled car near the Potomac.

The flood threat here was the greatest since 1936 when the Potomac rose to a record level of 17.2 feet and inundated several sections. Sand bags were placed around many government buildings then, but officials did not plan similar operations in the so-called government triangle this year because the land has been raised and there is no direct path through which the Potomac's overflow could reach the center of the city.

Red Cross Sends Workers.

Red Cross relief workers were sent into trouble spots in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia where the Shenandoah, Rappahan-

See FLOODING, Page 4, Col. 4.

Knox Expects Marines Will Hold Islands

Jap Artillery Blasts Guadalcanal Area; Foe Superior at Sea

By Griffing Bancroft.
Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Oct. 16. — With the enemy holding unquestioned sea superiority supporting "large numbers" of troops and artillery ashore, the showdown battle for Guadalcanal now is raging on land, the Navy disclosed today.

Secretary of the Navy Knox, after a last-minute check of battle reports, told a press conference that he "expected" we would be able to hold the island, but added "there is no concealing that a good stiff, tough fight is on, which has not yet been determined."

The land phase of the battle was opened by the Japanese, who are now shelling our positions—presumably including the all-important airfield—with shore artillery, a communique reported.

The Japanese, who already had concentrated a large proportion of their naval power in the vital South Pacific area, apparently are continuing to rush in even more ships.

"A large group of enemy ships has been observed in the Buin-Faisi area near Shortland Island (260 miles northwest of Guadalcanal) in addition to the various units in the Southeast Solomons," the communique said.

Experts Are Gloomy.

Military spokesmen here took an admittedly gloomy outlook, conceding that the situation looks worse than at any time since the American Marines seized the important base on Aug. 7.

Reporting on the opening of the long-expected, inevitable land battle, the Navy reported only that:

"A large number of enemy troops with equipment have been landed on Guadalcanal Island and our positions are now being shelled by enemy artillery on the island."

There has been no report of action by American planes from the Guadalcanal field since Wednesday morning when they were seeking mainly to stem Japanese landings and to cripple enemy shipping.

Spokesmen said, however, that the field still is in U. S. hands and that our planes presumably are still operating from it. They admitted, however, that the much-bombed field is now undoubtedly under a shore artillery barrage making plane operations hazardous.

Torpedo Boats in Action.

Nor was there any new report of American fleet activity in the Solomon Islands waters, although the communique disclosed for the first time that speedy American torpedo boats are in action there.

These little ships, the communique said, attacked the enemy fleet that was shelling the airfield Tuesday night and reported one probable hit on a cruiser.

The Japanese have an air umbrella over their fleet from nearby bases in the Central and Northern Solomons. The Americans on the other hand, should the Guadalcanal field be crippled, are believed to have only one supporting air base and that is 565 land miles south in the New Hebrides Islands. This base was recently shelled by an enemy submarine but a spokesman said little, if any, damage was done.

Spokesmen here said that the American fleet units in the Guadalcanal area presumably are outnumbered and unable to risk an all-out open combat with the enemy navy.

They admitted that until the American forces find some way of crippling at least some of the leading elements of the Japanese fleet—which includes powerful battleships—the situation will remain "very grim."

Difficult Task Ahead.

The job of knocking out some Jap fleet elements will be difficult, but spokesmen insisted that a way to do it may be found. The situation, they said, is bad but not hopeless.

As long as the Japanese control the seas around Guadalcanal, the Americans are going to have a major problem keeping the shore troops supplied with food and ammunition, it was pointed out.

Filling in additional details of recent operations, the communique said that on Tuesday morning American search planes strafed and damaged nine enemy seaplanes on the beach at Rekata Bay, 115 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

During the same afternoon, the communique added, Marine Corps dive bombers attacked enemy shipping off Guadalcanal, causing minor damage in two raids on Japanese transports and losing one American plane.

There was no report yet of actual man-to-man fighting ashore.

See KNOX TELLS, Page 2, Col. 3.

Loyola Sophs Kidnap Frosh Men, So Annual Contest Is Canceled

The 13th annual pushball contest between Loyola University freshmen and sophomores was canceled yesterday.

The affair, at which the freshmen have won the Ol' Maroon Keg in nine of the last 12 scrambles—largely because they always outnumbered the sophomores—was to have served as a sort of graduation, after the "commando" training undergone by the university's 18 and 19-year-olds. It seems that the sophomores kidnaped 160 freshmen.

Shortly before noon, the Rev. William A. Finnegan, S.J., dean of the college of arts and science, canceled the traditional event, which was to have been held in the afternoon, because of what he described as "flagrant violations of precontest rules."

One student politely disagreed with Father Finnegan, however, pointing out that the kidnaping of the freshmen, who were kept locked up over Thursday night and Friday in garages from Evanston to Oak Park, did not actually constitute a rule violation. The fact that all of the freshmen resisted fiercely raised a technicality which erased the violation, the student said.

Evidence that the freshmen did not remain away from the pushball contest willingly was seen in the numerous limping sophomores on the campus yesterday. Many others had sprained thumbs, blackened eyes, puffed lips, and still others had lame backs and barked shins.

Sheldon Hayes, president of the sophomore class, said:

"Don't let anyone tell you those freshmen were soft. Kidnaping them was like walking into a nest of hornets. They stung plenty and often."

No statement was forthcoming from John Goldbrick, freshman president, who was not released until dinner time last night.

It was expected that possession of the Ol' Maroon Keg probably will be decided in a few weeks at a boxing contest between representatives of both classes.

THE WORLD AT WAR

(Saturday, Oct. 17, 1942.)

A showdown fight for control of Guadalcanal in the Solomons was in progress, with the Japanese holding sea superiority with which they supported powerful troop units and artillery sent ashore. American positions were under heavy artillery fire.

***

Strikes and violence in France resulting from Pierre Laval's effort to conscript labor for Germany led to new rumors yesterday that the Germans may pick another puppet for Vichy. Laval was reported to have ordered all workers between 18 and 50 to register before Oct. 29.

***

Tremendous German pressure pushed the Russians back for the third time in 24 hours in Stalingrad but Soviet defenders, with their backs to the Volga, were reported early today to be beating off German attacks on their new positions. The Germans were throwing powerful armored and infantry strength against the Russian lines in what may be the last bid to take the city before abandoning the siege.

***

Mass R.A.F. raids on the Rhineland Thursday night, in which Cologne and other centers were attacked, were followed by daylight sweeps over northern France yesterday.

***

Henry Morgenthau Jr., U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, told newspapermen in London that American taxpayers face even greater sacrifices than those in view for next year. Morgenthau's presence in London was disclosed yesterday, although he arrived several days ago on Treasury business.

BY SHORT WAVE

The Axis On The Air

Japan practically admitted in a series of propaganda broadcasts yesterday that it dated the start of the Pacific war from Oct. 16, 1941, when Premier Fumimaro Konoye, a civilian, was dismissed in favor of his war minister, Gen. Hideki Tojo.

In a revealing review of the year the official Domei news agency said that when Tojo took office on Oct. 18, two days after Konoye's fall, "the uppermost issue was negotiations between Japan and the United States for solution of Pacific questions, which had reached a most acute stage because of the failure of the United States to see the Japanese position."

Tojo took office ready to "act with dispatch and cope with any emergency," the broadcast report said, and announced in his first statement that Japan was faced with an unprecedented crisis which he was prepared to meet with unflinching determination.

It said that America and Britain believed Japan was weakened by the Chinese war and embarked on a "program of undisguised provocation." It described the mission to Washington last November of special envoy Saburo Kurusu and said that "meantime the Japanese government, while seeking an amicable settlement, made preparations against any emergency."

"Diplomatic negotiations were conducted with French Indo-China and Thailand so that Japan might be prepared against hostile America and Britain," it was added.

Then, the agency said, negotiations broke down at Washington "owing to the insistence of the United States on unreasonable demands."

"Once Japan rose in self-defense and war broke out," the Tokyo radio said, "she mobilized her full force and scored brilliant results—Pearl Harbor, Guam, Wake, Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila, Corregidor, Malaya, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies—and won decisive advantages. A year ago today who among the Anglo-Americans would have foreseen that the Japanese today would be in control of the Southwest Pacific area?"

No word was mentioned of the naval battles in which the Japanese fleet suffered the greatest defeats in its history.

* * *

One of the things that make Nazi radio propaganda so transparent is the assumption by the men who broadcast it that the same people never listen to more than one broadcast on one subject in one day. This assumption permits the propagandists to say one thing in the afternoon and exactly the opposite in the evening.

Sometimes the two broadcasts are in different languages, which provides a smoke screen against the truth, but even this precaution is not always taken.

* * *

The latest example has been the German radio's treatment of the increasingly important subject of conscription of workers for German war industry from occupied Europe—workers from Belgium in this instance.

Last week the feature of a Berlin broadcast called Mirror of the Times was an interview with a manager of a Belgian labor exchange. The interview obviously had been arranged carefully to make a good impression. The manager was tactfully guided along by a German reporter, who asked him why there was practically no unemployment in Belgium since the German occupation.

"That," said the manager, "is due to the mass recruiting of more than 200,000 Belgian workers for work in the Reich. The success of the campaign has been due to the recruiting of voluntary workers. Conscription would certainly have had no similar success.

The reporter commented that "it was very gratifying to hear that all Belgian workers went as volunteers," and the broadcast ended on this sweet note of co-operation.

* * *

A few hours later another Nazi broadcast on the subject was made to the Belgians in Flemish. "Belgians may now be compelled to carry out certain work in Belgium and in the Reich," the speaker announced. "For work in Germany compulsory service applies to males between 18 and 50 and to unmarried women between 21 and 35."

That was the statement of fact, which was quite different from the impression the reporter and the labor exchange manager had tried to create. Then came the explanation: "Germany," it said, "does not wage this war for herself alone. Germany therefore cannot refrain from demanding compulsory Belgian labor service in the Reich territory."

H. E.

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Strongly-Placed Japs Slow Allies In New Guinea

Australians Report Enemy Commands Strategic Ridge

United Nations Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 16.—(UP)—The Allied offensive in New Guinea has been slowed by bad weather and strongly placed Japanese forces in the Summit area of the Owen Stanley Mountains, it was reported today. Dispatches from the front indicated the enemy was well dug in ahead of the Australians on the north slopes.

The Australians were near Templeton's Crossing, on the north side of the mountain gap 13 trail miles south of Kokoda, Japanese advance base, and front reports said the enemy, reinforced by anti-aircraft guns, was emplaced in some strength along a ridge commanding ground over which the Australians must maneuver.

Build Strong Points.

A Melbourne Herald war correspondent reported from the front that the Allied offensive was delayed rather than halted, but that it seemed certain the Japanese had spent considerable time building strong points around Templeton's Crossing and on ridges commanding trails to the north since they retreated from Ioribaiwa Ridge on the south slopes about three weeks ago.

He predicted that the Australians would have "considerable difficulty" dislodging the Japanese.

Bomb Enemy Barracks.

Allied airmen were active yesterday over a 2,000-mile front. They bombed enemy barracks at Alleu, 10 miles south of Dili on former Portuguese Timor, and a single bomber attacked a light Japanese cruiser off Treasury Island, in the Solomons 2,000 miles east of Timor.

Scouting units bombed enemy installations at Salamaua and attack planes with fighter escort strafed the Japanese installations near Templeton's Crossing and then raked the trail back to Buna, roughly 60 airline miles north of the battle area.

U.S. Planes Blast Japs' Burma Base

Chungking, China, Oct. 16.—(UP)—U.S. Army bombers and fighter planes blasted the important Japanese base of Lashio in Burma yesterday, setting fires visible for 40 miles, Lt.Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters reported today.

Besides starting fires in the warehouse district of the city the American planes attacked a nearby airdrome.

"Seven hits were scored in the intersection of runways of the airdrome," the communique said. It added that no American planes were lost.

Lashio is located on the Burma Road about 200 miles northeast of Mandalay by air.

"During a raid on Mangshieh in southwest Yunnan Province on Sept. 27, 30 trucks were destroyed and 400 Japanese troops killed," the communique revealed.

A Chinese communique reported that Chinese forces on Oct. 6 repelled a Japanese attempt to land troops from a steamboat and several launches at Samshui, about 30 miles west of Canton.

The New China Daily reported that belated information had reached Chinese guerrilla forces in the northern border provinces of Hopei, Chahar and Shansi of a series of explosions in Japanese arsenals and textile mills in the Manchurian cities of Mukden, Changchun and Harbin in June and August.

A railway bridge near Mukden was reported to have been blown up.

Ruins of Cologne Bombed by R.A.F.

London, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Hundreds of British bombers attacked the German Rhineland during the night and showered bombs among the ruins of Cologne. On May 30, the British raided Cologne with 1,000 planes and dropped 3,000 tons of bombs.

The loss of 18 planes in the night's raids was announced by the Air Ministry. Germany claimed at least 21 downed in raids during which, it said, bombs were dropped at random "far between various places."

Germany said that damage was small because of "concentrated defense."

But early reports indicated that Cologne and other Nazi war industry centers, all hard hit in previous raids, would spend more days now in digging dead out of the ruins of key factories.

Two low-flying German raiders flew in over the British coast, today to drop bombs and gun the streets of a coastal town. Several casualties were reported, including injury of some school children.

Today's British daylight operations opened when a force of fighter and bomber planes swept over the Dover Strait for a morning attack on targets in Northwestern France.

Among Our Midnight Specialties

Little Thin Hot Cakes or Golden Brown Waffles

RICKETTS

That POPULAR Restaurant

at the Watertower 103 East CHICAGO

Solomons Battle at Climax

Knox Tells Hope To Hold Solomons

Showdown Battle On Guadalcanal

Continued from Page 1.

the battle apparently being in the opening artillery phase.

Spokesmen said that the Japs presumably have managed to land some long-range artillery, and it is believed that this is what is being used to shell the airfield and other American positions.

It was regarded as certain that the marines are replying in kind, and a heavy artillery duel preliminary to hand-to-hand fighting was pictured as being in progress.

Battle Rages on North Coast.

This battle is raging along the north coast of the 100-mile long Guadalcanal Island. Most of the recent Japanese landings have been made on this coast, west of the American positions. It is presumed that they are shelling from that direction and that when the man-to-man fighting starts it will be in that area.

Knox, at his press conference, said he did not want to make any prediction about the outcome of the Guadalcanal battle, but was not so gloomy as some other observers.

"There is a real fight on out there, that's about all I can say," he said.

Asked if he thought we would hold the island, however, he went on:

"I certainly hope so. I don't want to make any predictions, but every man out there, afloat and ashore, will give a good account of himself. Of course every American hopes we will win, but there is no concealing that a good, stiff tough fight is on, that has not yet been determined."

Text of Communique On Solomons Battle

Washington, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Text of Navy communique 156:

South Pacific: (All dates below are east longitude.)

1. A large number of enemy troops with equipment have been landed on Guadalcanal Island and our positions are now being shelled by enemy artillery on the island.

2. The following additional details of the action in the Solomon Islands in recent days have been received:

(a) During the morning of Oct. 14 our search planes strafed and damaged nine enemy planes on the beach at Rekata Bay.

(b) During the same afternoon Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers, with fighter escort, left Guadalcanal and made two attacks on the enemy transports which were approaching the island. Minor damage was reported and one U.S. fighter was lost.

(c) During the night of Oct. 14-15, our positions on Guadalcanal were shelled by enemy vessels to the northward of the island. U.S. motor torpedo boats attacked these ships and reported one probable torpedo hit on a cruiser.

3. A large group of enemy ships has been observed in the Buin-Faisi area near Shortland Island, in addition to the various units in the Southeastern Solomons.

Princess Eats Hamburger

Belfast, Oct. 16.—(UP)—The Princess Royal ate hamburgers with American doughboys today during an inspection of the Red Cross Club hospital.

SALE

Drastic Reductions!

DRESSES
COATS
SUITS

Special Groups to Sell Out

MADE TO SELL AT	NOW
$15-$25 Dresses	$5
$25-$35 Formals	$10
$35-$45 Dresses	$15
$20-$25 Sport Coats	$10
$25-$30 Dressy Coats	$15
$15-$20 Dressy Coats	$10
$35-$45 Tweed Suits	$20
$20-$25 Sport Suits	$10
$35-$45 Dressy Suits	$25
$3-$5 Skirts	$2
$3-$5 Hats	$2
$2-$3 Blouses	$1

LEEDS, Inc.
222 North Michigan Ave.
½ Block North of Lake St.

Desert Air Raid At 340 M.P.H. Called Hypnotic

How it feels to stand in the nose of a British Beaufighter plane roaring 15 feet above the desert at 340 miles an hour while facing enemy incendiary fire was described yesterday by Gordon Gaskill, Near East correspondent for American Magazine.

Gaskill spoke informally at the first fall meeting of the Chicago Federated Advertising Club at the Hotel Sherman. He returned to this country recently for a two-month stay after 17 months overseas.

Effect Is Hypnotic.

"We flew at an altitude of about 15 feet," Gaskill said. "The effect of the high speed and low altitude is hypnotic." He had to stand in the glass nose of the Beaufighter during the raid on a German-held airdrome 500 miles behind the battle lines in Egypt.

"The enemy couldn't use his anti-aircraft guns because we were flying too low," Gaskill continued. "But we could see them firing machine guns at us and swinging them around as we went over.

Enemy Hunts Cover.

"We were firing our forward guns and cannon at them and they were scattering all over trying to find cover. The effect of our fire concentrated in one place was like following in the wake of a small earthquake kicking up dust.

"My face was about 18 inches from the glass front of the plane. Incendiary bullets seemed to come right at my nose, then swerve aside. All of a sudden I found myself looking right at a bullet stuck in the bullet-proof glass.

"I looked at that little bullet hole all the way back. It made me very philosophical."

Japs Kill Catholic Bishop, 7 Priests

United Nations Headquarters in Australia, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Japanese soldiers executed the 70-year-old Roman Catholic Bishop of the Kai Islands, North of Australia, and seven Catholic priests July 13, the Netherlands Government information service disclosed today.

The bishop, named Aerts, had spent most of his life in the islands, giving medical and educational assistance to the natives.

The executions were believed to have been in retaliation for the bishop's orders to destroy a motor launch before the Japanese arrived.

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TRUTH

THE CHICAGO SUN

Axis Reported Ready for New Drive in Egypt

Malta Downs 105th Enemy Plane; British Torpedo Seven Ships

London, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Allied and Axis forces were believed rockeying for a showdown in Africa tonight as Malta's doughty defenders downed their 105th Axis plane in five days of unremitting enemy raids, and British submarines torpedoed seven Axis ships in nearby waters.

A Cairo communique carried the familiar phrase, "nothing to report from our land forces," but dispatches from neutral European centers were crammed with reports of possible new moves in Egypt or somewhere along the curving African coastline to the west.

Travelers reaching Istanbul from Salonika reported great Axis military activity in Macedonia, where three German division were said to be massing for an "imminent offensive" in Egypt with perhaps a simultaneous attack against Syria. Benito Mussolini's recent journey to Athens was believed connected with the Axis preparations.

Smuts in London.

It also was believed significant that Premier Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, whose forces would play a vital role in any new African operations, was in London preparing to address a joint Parliament session.

Zurich newspapers quoted Berlin reports that the furious Axis air offensive against Malta was aimed at eliminating threats to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply lines preparatory to a new push in Egypt.

Issues of German - controlled French newspapers reaching Zurich said the Germans were "alarmed" by the prospect of a United States attack on Dakar and believed a second front was far likelier to be opened in Africa than in Europe.

Link Rift to Rommel.

Stockholm dispatches connected the reported resignation of Gen. Franz Halder, chief of staff of the German high command, with a rift in the Nazi military leadership over the prolonged Stalingrad offensive at a cost of materials, particularly planes, needed by Rommel.

The British admiralty announced two British submarines sank three of Rommel's supply ships in the Mediterranean and damaged four others.

Allied medium bombers successfully attacked targets at Tobruk and Sidi Heneish and Salum on the Egyptian coast Wednesday, the Cairo communique said. Two Junkers transport planes were downed south of Crete.

Tugwell to Keep Post, Says F.D.R.

Washington, Oct. 16.—(UP)—President Roosevelt said today no change was contemplated in the governorship of Puerto Rico, now held by Rexford G. Tugwell.

He was asked at his press conference for his reaction to recent American Federation of Labor convention resolution asking Tugwell's removal. The President said he had not heard of it, nor was any change contemplated.

Mr. Roosevelt was also asked why Navy censors had prohibited transmission abroad of his recent remarks about the Ford bomber plant at Willow Run, Mich. Mr. Roosevelt, in telling about his transcontinental trip, had said that Willow Run was not yet in production. He commented today that he did not know why his remarks were censored, and supposed that everyone in Detroit knew the same facts that he did.

Cornish Tin Mines

The tin mines of Cornwall, England, whose history dates back to the Phoenicians, are being reopened.

Nazi Plan to Oust Laval Hinted as Violence Flares

Bombing and Terrorism in Occupied France; Rail Trains Blasted; Troops Sent to Lyon

On the French Frontier, Oct. 16.—(UP)—Mass strikes involving 10,000 men, and violences were reported to be sweeping French industrial centers today, leading to rumors that Pierre Laval might be ousted by the Germans and replaced by an outright Nazi puppet.

[The British radio reported that Laval published an order in the official gazette today ordering all workers between 18 and 50 to register for work in Germany before Oct. 29. Fines will be imposed on those who fail to register.]

In unoccupied France, the disturbances were directly caused by Laval's effort to enforce conscription of labor for Germany. In the occupied zone there were reports of bombings and terrorism which the Nazi - controlled newspaper Paris Midi said was due to an alliance between the British intelligence and the Soviet secret police.

Doriot Headquarters Bombed.

The latest outbreak in Paris was the bombing of the headquarters of Jacques Doriot's party in the Montparnasse section. A meeting scheduled to take place there was canceled half an hour before the bombing. There were no victims.

Laval told a council of ministers at Vichy today that French prefects have been ordered to repress any disturbances and interference with the "freedom to work," and he ordered police and troops dispatched to Lyon to cope with strikes there.

[The Swiss radio, picked up in London, reported that strikes had also spread to Grenoble, Amberien, Chambery and St. Etienne and said that a number of factories at St. Etienne had to be cleared by the national guard.]

Lyon was said to be the center of the most serious disturbances. An explosion was reported to have occurred in the St. Paul railroad station there, where many third class railroad coaches were concentrated to transport workers to Germany. Some of the coaches were believed to have been destroyed.

Workers Departure Postponed.

Departure of 9,500 workers from the Haute Savoie department was said to have been postponed for unexplained reasons, and frontier police were strengthened to prevent workers from fleeing France rather than go to Germany to work.

Besides the labor disturbances, other outbreaks in the unoccupied zone were reported to include firing of unharvested fields by arsonists. It was also reported that a British incendiary balloon set fire to an important hydroelectric power station near Grenoble.

The Laval cabinet, moving to cope with the dropping of arms and ammunition in France from foreign planes, warned today that any persons co-operating with such activities might be sentenced to death. The cabinet said that such persons would be surrendered to special tribunals empowered to impose the death penalty. The order referred specifically to "terrorists" and De Gaullists.

Report Nazis Smash Yugoslav Revolt Plot

Istanbul, Turkey, Oct. 15.—(Delayed) — (UP) — Authoritative sources said today that the Nazi secret police shot several hundred Serbs and arrested more than 1,000 in Belgrade on Oct. 10, suppressing what Axis quarters described as a plan for open revolt in the former Yugoslav capital.

A communique issued by the German high command from Belgrade confirmed that "revolts" had been crushed.

The informants said members of the Nazi secret police, reinforced by troops raided hideouts of the Serbian underground organization at night. The raids were made only two days before the Serbs, cooperating closely with their patriot general, Draja Mikhailovitch, were scheduled to rise against the occupation forces of Milan Neditch, pro-Axis puppet leader.

They said the Nazi believed 100,000 or more men belonging to Mikhailovitch's underground organization had scheduled an attack on Italian, German and Bulgarian garrisons simultaneously with the planned Belgrade revolt but the attacks were canceled after the raids.

The Belgrade rebels had accumulated large stores, according to the Nazi.

During the raids, heavy guards were posted at the homes of Neditch and other pro-Axis leaders and all communications were severed between Belgrade and other towns.

[Reports reaching London, Yugoslav circles said that pro-Nazi Ustashi troops were killing thousands of Serbs and Croats opposing Ante Pavelich's puppet Croatian regime. Private advices said Pavelich was expected to declare a state of emergency. A spokesman of the Yugoslav government in exile said the Germans feared that Croat patriots might attempt to release Vladimir Matchek, Croat peasant leader, from his cell at Kupinec Prison and had replaced Ustashi guards with a detachment of Nazi SS troops.]

U.S. Woman Uses Her Head and Gets Into House of Lords

London, Oct. 16.—(UP)—When Louise Wood, Mankato, Minn., Red Cross military welfare worker, walked into the House of Lords wearing a derby it wasn't improper at all, but strictly in accordance with a long-time ruling.

Under the ruling, all women visitors must be "covered" in order to meet the requirements of dignity.

The American woman desired to enter the chamber while it was sitting as an appeals court. Lacking a hat, she borrowed the derby from Sir Edward Campbell.

London evening newspapers featured her picture today.

Bombers Smash Japs on Kiska in Two Heavy Raids

U.S. Forces Also Occupy Another of Andreanof Islands

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Oct. 16.—American forces in the Aleutians are continuing their merciless pounding of Jap-held Kiska—an offensive which observers predicted eventually will drive the enemy out of the North Pacific islands—the Navy reported today.

A communique said that in two raids, American Army bombers rained six tons of demolition bombs on the Kiska camp area and strewed incendiary bombs over the island, starting many large fires, while accompanying fighter planes strafed enemy positions, destroying three Jap seaplanes.

One American fighter plane was lost, presumably from anti-aircraft fire, for the communique said no enemy aircraft opposition was encountered.

Meanwhile, a report from headquarters of the Alaska Defense Command said that the Americans have further strengthened their positions by occupying another of the Andreanof Islands in the Aleutians.

The island was not named, but the Andreanofs lie within 120 miles of Kiska and when the American forces occupied some of them several weeks ago it is known they established an airfield only 300 miles from the last remaining Japanese holding in that North Pacific theater.

The Alaska report said that the new occupation was accomplished virtually without opposition and that one enemy seaplane, which harmlessly dropped two bombs, fled from American anti-aircraft fire.

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HUNDREDS COME TO VISIT "SAN"

Daily Tours Are Conducted Through Institution.

RECORD BOOK IS KEPT

About 800 People Welcomed Since May 1; Many High School Groups Come.

With the approach of summer, people from many sections of Michigan and elsewhere have been coming to Battle Creek for a visit to the Sanitarium and a tour through laboratories, treatment rooms, offices, and kitchens of the institution. Records, kept at the Sanitarium this year for the first time, reveal that approximately 800 people were taken on visiting tours during May and the first few days in June, establishing, it is believed, a record.

A guest book, kept solely for recording the names of those who are shown through the buildings, contains well over 700 names since May 1 and in addition there are many visitors who failed to record their signatures, according to Sanitarium officials. The increased number this year is partly attributable to the fact that the new fifteen story building with its beautiful lobby, mezzanine, lounge rooms, and furnishings, is now fully open, a condition which did not prevail last year.

Widely different classes of people are represented in the throngs who are escorted daily through the Sanitarium, according to those in charge. A fairly constant number from day to day are patients and guests of the Sanitarium who wish to inspect the entire institution. Still other signatures are for local residents, many of whom come to the Sanitarium to accompany friends or relatives from distant cities who are visiting in Battle Creek.

A large number of the visitors during the last month have been high school students from cities and villages in this part of the state. Yesterday a group of 40 students from the agriculture department of the Benton Harbor High school visited the Sanitarium while Thursday afternoon some 75 came from the school at Freeport, Michigan. Other groups who have come in recent weeks and who totaled in number about 200, represented the following schools: Jamestown, Union City, Climax, Hickory Corners, Barry county, and Bath. Several Boy Scouts troops are also included in the list.

Many parts of the world are represented in the record book. Not only are many states of the Union included but several European countries as well. Unusual spots represented are the Phillipines, the Panama Canal Zone, China, India, and South American countries.

Most of the tours are in charge of Rev. H. N. Jordan, chaplain of the institution. Trips are started daily at 3 p. m. lasting usually for about one hour and covering most of the places of interest in the large health institution. With the approach of summer weather and the annual rush period at the Sanitarium, still larger numbers are expected to accompany the tours, according to institution officials.

ALTER LOBBY OF SANITARIUM

Partitions for Offices Will Soon be Placed.

2-22-29

Workmen today began the task of remodeling the main parlor of the Sanitarium as a part of an extensive remodeling and reorganization program inaugurated recently. For many years the center of religious and social activities at the institution, the parlor will soon be partitioned into a number of medical offices thereby affording a much needed expansion.

Sunday evening religious services, held previously in the parlor, will be transferred to the chapel room, located just off the new lobby. The service next Sunday, however, will be transferred to the Union building for the occasion of Dr. Frederick Vining Fisher's address, "The World Challenge to America," it was announced today by the chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Jordan.

According to remodeling plans, the main parlor will be divided into a number of smaller rooms for medical purposes. There will be one large room, suitable for a meeting place for the medical staff of the Sanitarium. Two small parlors adjoining the main room have already been partitioned into offices.

Just previous to starting remodeling work in the parlor, workmen have finished similar activities in the chapel room, a place which will probably be the location of many programs for guests and patients in the future. A platform has been installed and facilities for motion pictures have been provided. The room, somewhat larger than the parlor, will have a capacity of several hundred.

Extensive remodeling work is being conducted at the Sanitarium this year, most of which is being confined to the main building. The changes were planned following the occupancy of the new building which transferred much of the activity of the institution from the older structure.

Tani Jones' Fashion Forecast

"Meeting the public in her shop, she says, has changed the way she sings. 'I see a different aspect of people,' she said. 'It's quite different from having them out there as an audience, with lights between us.'"

Continued

the light. Once I made her a dress that had over 5,000 crystal beads on it — every one sewn by hand. My sister and I made it, and it took us over eight weeks and cost Tani over $1,000."

Evelyn creates costumes for Detroit's industrial shows. Exhibitors at Cobo Hall know her as one of the lovelies who acts in the costumes, too. Besides, she manages the business side of the shows and acts as wardrobe mistress and dancing teacher.

Evelyn has played the nightclub circuit herself, as one of Detroit's own Terry Sisters.

Perhaps it's only a reflection of her own rosy glow, but Tani's forecast for summer wear is for bright colors. "Apple oranges. Lots of stark dramatic whites. Colors that are bold and offbeat. New combinations of shades.

"And our customers don't want those exaggerated short skirts," she added, like hemlines just above the knee, even the kids. The A-line continues very popular. So is the shift. It looks like a nice, relaxed-looking summer."

Tani the torch singer even talks, now, like Tani the proprietor.

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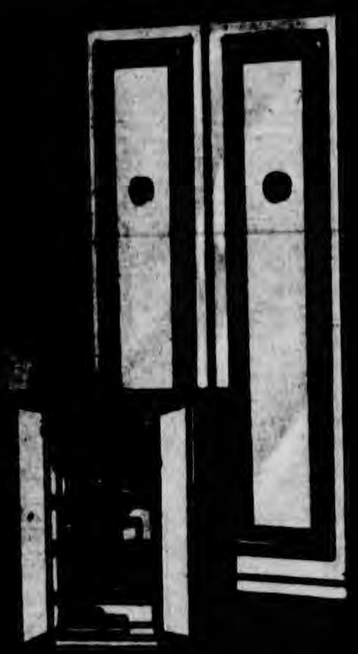

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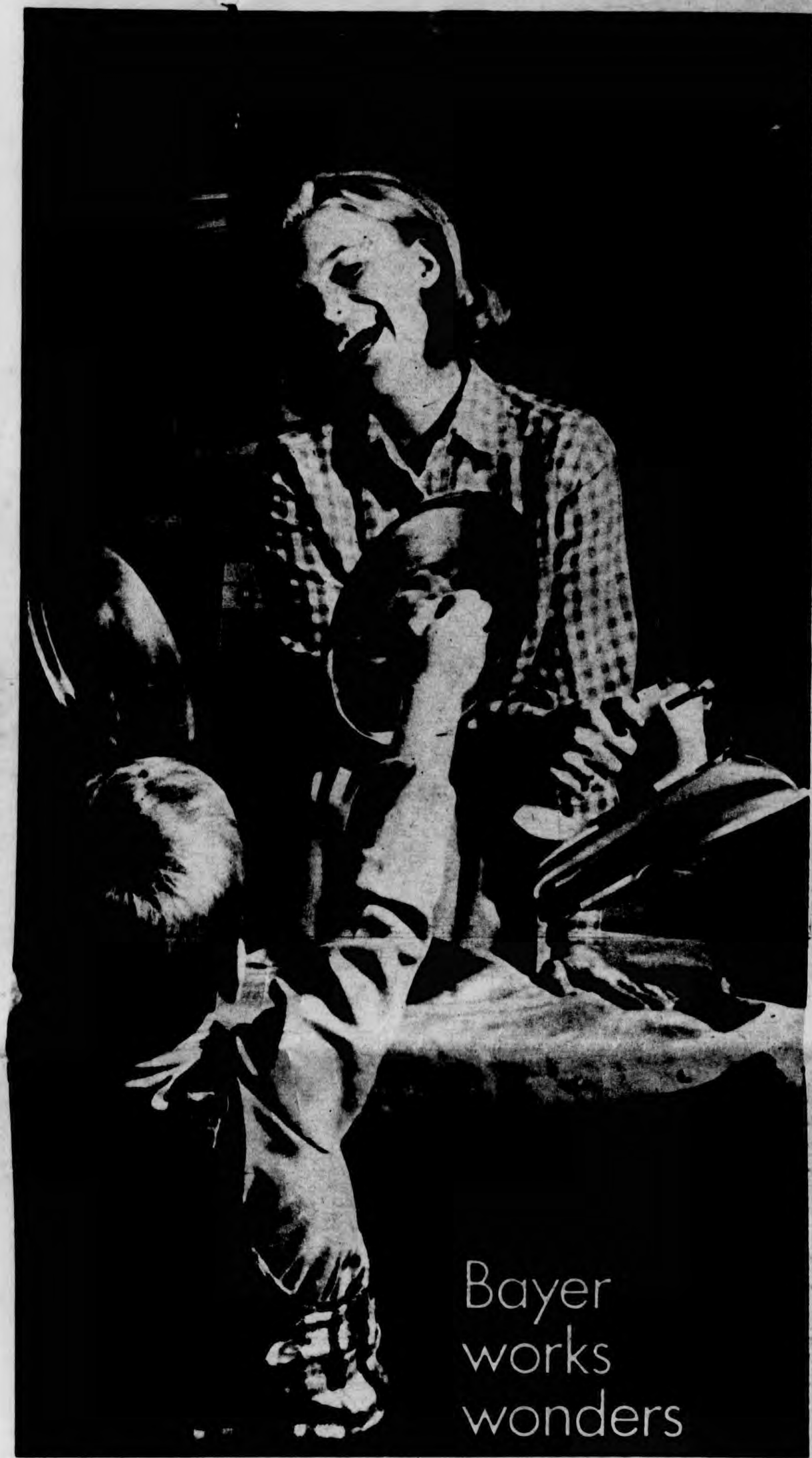

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BY BOBBY MATHER
For *Detroit* Magazine

The other thing to do in Battle Creek (besides touring the Kellogg place, you know) is to stop off at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

I mean the Battle Creek Health Center.

No, they've changed it back again and now it's the Sanitarium once more.

The San, as they call it around Battle Creek, has had its ups and downs. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg sold his monumental granite pile with the later 15-floor tower addition to the Federal Government in 1942 for $2,250,000, after flirting with bankruptcy.

The Depression hit the San hard, and one suspects that the brilliant, flamboyant Dr. John was not the world's best manager when it came to money matters anyhow.

The San is making a comeback nowadays, although housed in a somewhat less imposing building than the pharaoh's tomb now occupied by the Army and other Federal agencies.

The present building is still something to see, however, — the "world's largest fieldstone building," a rambling affair five stories high with a full-width veranda and clusters of tall, white, wooden Ionic columns. Inside . . .

. . . Inside, Warren G. Harding's in the White House after a campaign of "Back to Normalcy" and all's well with the world.

You can stay at the San as a transient guest, just as at any hotel. To do so you have to be either a little masochistic or (like me) a devoted searcher of things past.

The lobby —"our spacious beautiful lobby"—sets the tone. The furnishings are not quite old enough to be camp and too well kept to be dumpy. The arm chairs and loveseats and sofas have curly spindled legs and hard little damask cushions, Queen Anne style of the '20s.

The bellhop led me down the shadowy fourth-floor corridor to my room. The halls are nine feet wide and carpeted wall-to-wall. The ceilings are maybe 15 feet high. Ahead stretches half a block of ornately paneled white painted doors, all closed.

During the time I stayed at the San, I never encountered another human being in that hall. All the doors stayed closed. When I locked myself in my room about 11 p.m. with the old-fashioned kitchen-door key, I might have been the only living soul on the floor. (On the floor? In the world.)

It was a good-sized room with a white enameled dresser and mirror, white nightstand, white bed with a white chenille spread and a white thermal blanket, a white desk and chair and — daringly — an ashes-of-roses damask armchair. The windows were curtained with sheer white panels. The temperature in the room was about 84 and I didn't know how to shut off the white painted radiator. It was all immaculately clean and smelled faintly of vanilla.

There were also two table lamps —one circa 1924 and one circa 1934 — and a spindly floor lamp. You have never seen as many floor lamps in your life as you will see in the San.

SMOKING is forbidden, except in the guest rooms, and it's really rather frowned on even there. Dr. John's teachings also forbid coffee, tea, spices, meat and, naturally, alcohol, all a remnant of his strict Seventh Day Adventist upbringing.

I went down to dinner in the Colonial Dining Room, which easily can seat 200 and which that evening was occupied by 10 women, two men and one foursome, all at widely scattered tables. (Many guests prefer trays in their rooms, where they may have meat.)

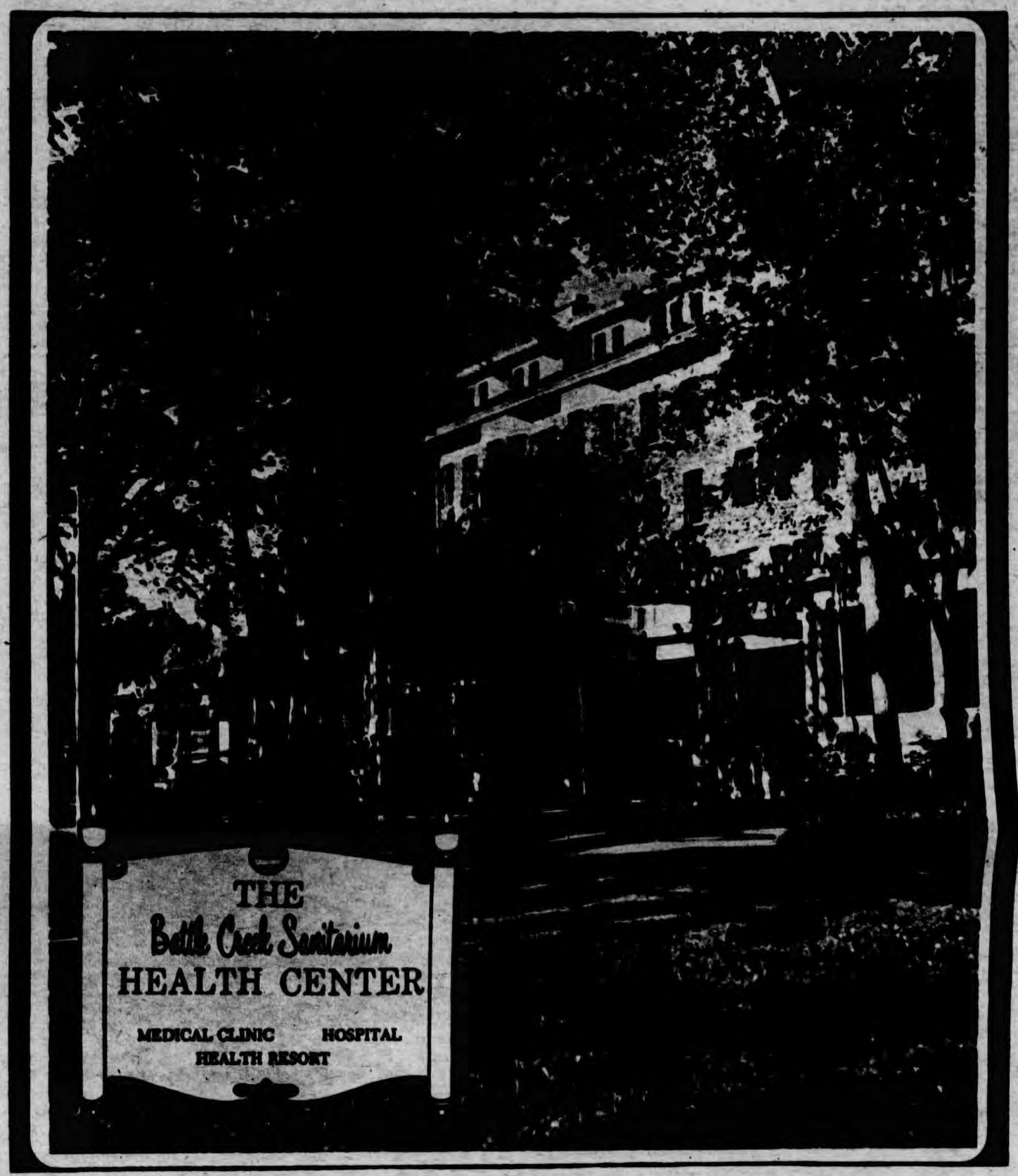
I checked my dinner selections from a mimeographed menu which lists the calorie count of each item. Here's what I had:

Assorted relishes, calorie count, 15: One radish, one celery frond, ten small carrot strips, one sprig of parsley.

Berkshire soup, 135 calories: A cup of what was, as far as I could tell, hot pink milk.

Protose with dressing, 345 calories: Protose is a meat substitute which the hostess told me is made of nuts, but I think it's really shredded insulation. It was a roundish gray and tan blob about the size of a tennis ball, topped with a

Dr. Kellogg's Health Palace: A Nice Place to Visit, But...



"World's largest fieldstone building," they claim at the San. Inside the clocks seem to run backwards.

beige gravy containing two mushroom slices. Protose has no discernible taste whatsoever.

Mashed squash, 80 calories: Mashed squash is mashed squash.

Celery cabbage salad with a thick, orange-colored dressing, 150 calories.

Decaffeinated coffee, zero calories: A strange, murky brew with a burnt cereal aftertaste.

As I finished, I thought of my husband at home, sitting down to a savory pot roast and brown gravy and mashed potatoes, probably after an icy martini or two, and I sobbed. Then I ate the sprig of parsley. By ten o'clock that night I would have assaulted my own mother for a hamburger.

Dinner music was provided by records which the hostess played on a large cabinet-type phonograph. I expected Ethelbert Nevin, but we got the score of "Oklahoma" with "Moonlight and Roses" for an encore.

After dinner we gathered — now 12 women and three men, plus the foursome — in the lounge for the Sunday evening program, an inspirational talk by the Rev. Elwyn Drake, one of the San's four chaplains (two full-time, two part-time). The lounge is huge, studded with more white Ionic columns reaching to the lofty ceilings, gold floor-length draperies, ornate gilt-framed mirrors, crystal and gold bibelots on the mantle flanking the portrait of Our Founder, two pianos, a thicket of floor lamps, starched antimacassars on the

Continued on Page 49

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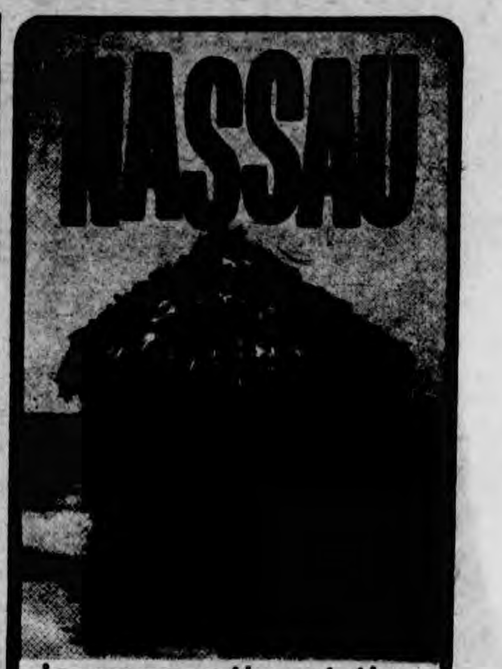

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The Nemesis Of Demon Rum

Continued

couches, an acre of floral carpeting.

Mr. Drake's talk was pop psychology — "Life can be exciting; change your patterns of thinking" —and his small audience listened closely. Mostly, they were people on the shady side of 60, one or two in wheelchairs but the rest in apparent good health.

Mr. Drake kept his talk short so we wouldn't miss the Ed Sullivan show. There's a color TV in an adjoining lounge and a black and white set down at the far end of the hall.

I drifted into the library, another vast area bristling with lamps. It had locked cases of books labeled "Non-Fiction," "Fiction" and, ingenuously enough, "Old Fiction." The rental fee for new books is five cents a day, but old books go free for the first week.

The center of the library is occupied by a giant library table studded with what is apparently every periodical published except Playboy: The Illustrated London News, Vogue, Rudder, the National Jewish Monthly, McCalls, Oral Roberts' Abundant Life, a hundred others.

There's also a rack of Michigan, Chicago and New York papers. The atmosphere is hushed, club-like. Two elderly ladies worked a jigsaw puzzle at a card table.

Back out in the lobby a few others sat sipping from two punch bowls, one for reducers and one straight. I sampled a cup of reducer's punch and then in sheer bravado, dipped into the real stuff. Neither was particularly heady.

The guests tend to keep to themselves; there is little striking up of casual conversation.

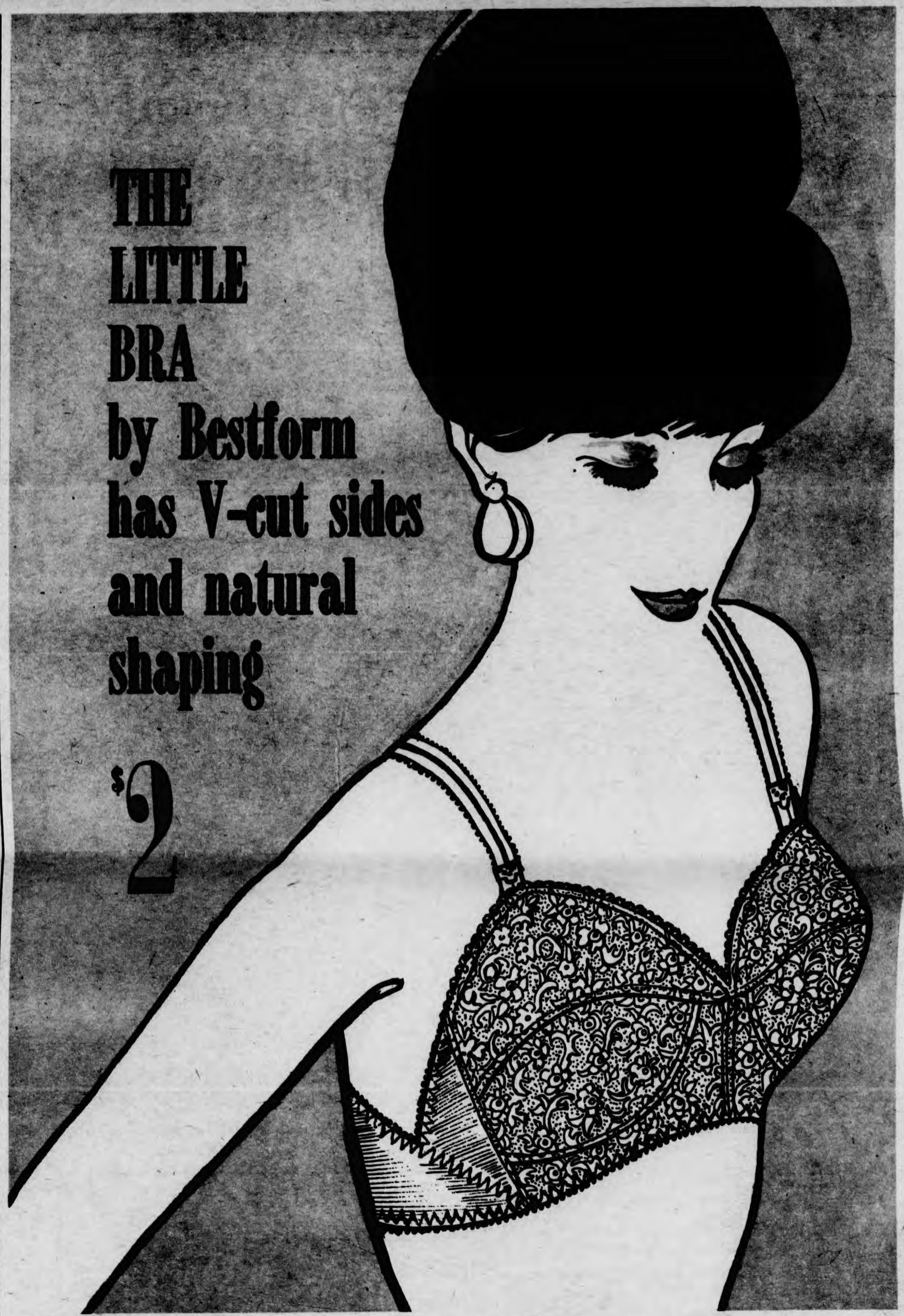
One old lady to another: "How was your nap today?" Second old lady: "EH?" First old lady, shouting: "HOW WAS YOUR NAP?" Second old lady: "Lovely, lovely, I had a beautiful nap."

I sat in my wingback arm chair and wondered if I too would come to a time when my nap would be the highlight of my day. I felt depressed, and sought out the Rev. Mr. Drake.

Mr. Drake is a well-set-up man, probably in his late 40s, with a booming delivery and a flashing pastoral smile. He is a Seventh Day Adventist minister, as the other three chaplains happen to be just now, although the San is strictly nondenominational.

All the chaplains are involved in the Sanitarium's one-year-old program for alcoholics. Mr. Drake told me 44 men and 7 women

Continued on Page 53



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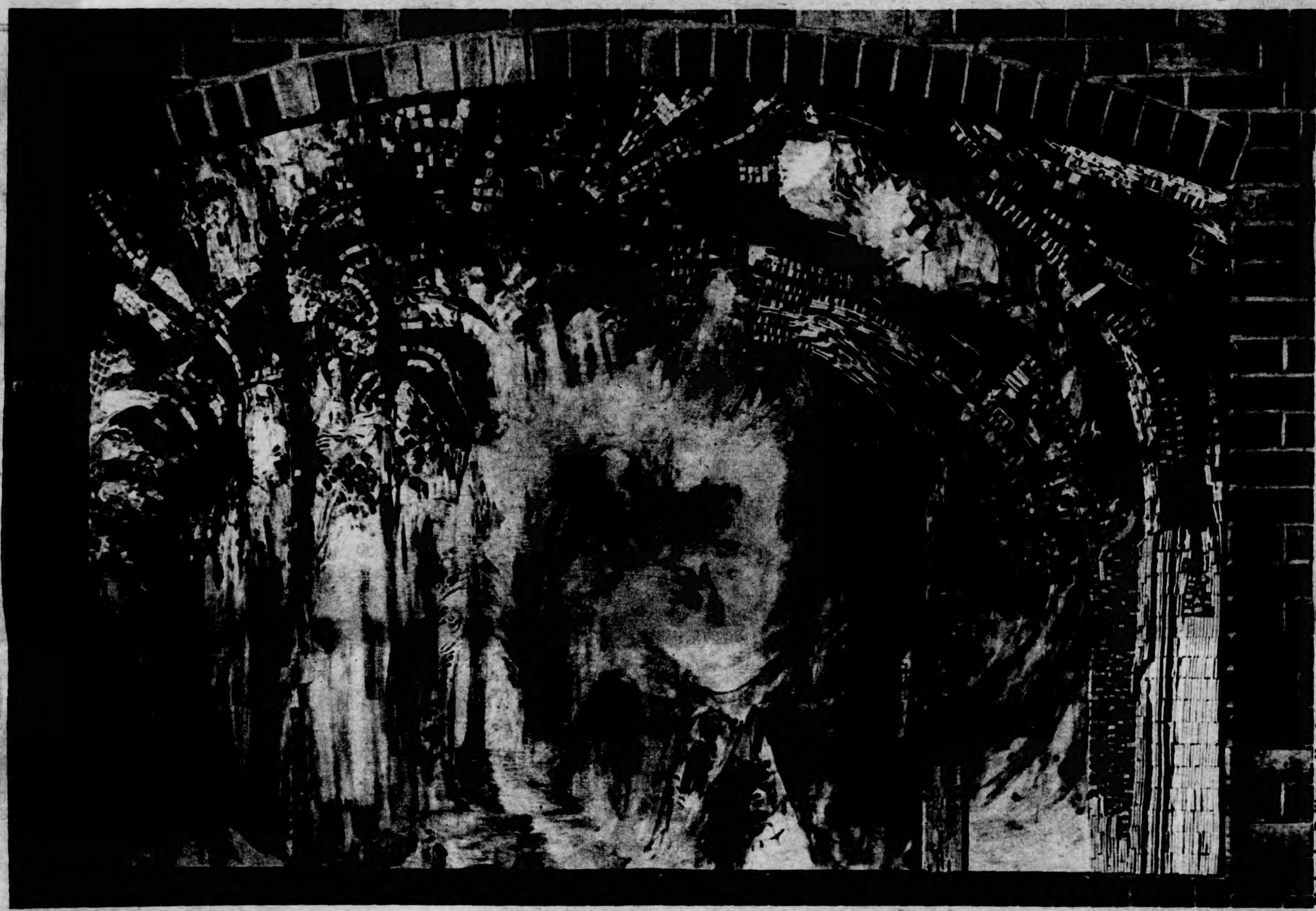
Hudson's Budget Stores

The Artist, Building Beauty Into a Blueprint



Photos by Balthazar Korab

A meeting of sculpture, painting, architecture and music — the Madonna and Child mural at Duns Scotus College.

BY LILIAN JACKSON BRAUN
Free Press Good Living Editor

Music, painting, sculpture and architecture flow together in Glen Michaels' imagination.

"Think transition!" says the Birmingham artist, who has studied music at Yale and taught art at Cranbrook. He puts painting in his sculpture, sculpture in architecture, architecture in sculpture, and music in everything.

His Madonna and Child mural at Duns Scotus College in Southfield is a landmark in his career; it combines all his artistic experience. Set in a brick wall, the seven-by-five-foot mural employs paint, tile, porcelain and bronze to create an optical illusion. It has great architectural depth, like a vast vaulted cathedral. Where painting becomes sculpture or sculpture becomes architecture, it is hard to tell. That's the transition, the flowing together that Glen Michaels is striving to express.

"So much could be done for churches," he said, "if they would call in the artist while the building is in the blueprint stage . . . People are becoming more aware of their environment. We need to relieve the starkness of buildings."

"For a New York Advertising agency Michaels created a wall of metal sculpture, using printer's type and spacing bars from all the countries serviced by the organization. In his own living room there is a wall of cigar molds..."

In his garage studio Michaels experiments with new materials, new methods. There he makes small studies or sketches that become large works of art—not only sculpture-paintings but sculpture-painting-architecture. He has created fireplaces, light fixtures, fountains, doors, walls and terraces for residences and public buildings.

His paving for a terrace in Grosse Pointe—in collaboration with architect and landscape designer—is a swirling composition of bricks in black, white and grays, the brick cut to odd sizes with a diamond saw.

A fireplace in Atlanta, Ga., is a mosaic of the local slate. Another chimney breast is a collage of rice paper and gold, overlaid with thousands of industrial glass rods.

Two sliding doors in a Birmingham collection have the color and design of Tiffany glass, and their design changes as one door slides in front of the other.

For a New York advertising agency Michaels created a wall of metal sculpture, using printer's

So you think father has everything?

Wanna bet? From several others, here are two conversation pieces for his desk that he probably has never seen. What's more, they serve a practical purpose, too. The accurate call-timer by Gorham, lets him know when his 3-minute long distance call is up. Sterling silver caps, heavy lucite center, 9.95. To give him an extra chuckle, a pair of sterling silver dice by International, $15. Both serve as handy paperweights, too. Hudson's Silver Galleries—Downtown, 3rd; Northland, Eastland and Westland.

HUDSON'S

Behind Michaels, his wall of cigar molds.

type and spacing bars from all the countries serviced by the organization.

In his own living room there is a wall of cigar molds.

"I went into an old cigar factory and asked to buy a mold," he said, "and they offered to sell me a whole basementful. There's a lot going on in a cigar mold. When you chop them up, lay them vertically and horizontally, and add a few piano parts . . ."

He likes the challenge of surfaces, of things happening. He has used wooden parts from a clock, keys, watch springs, rusted metal stampings, bits of ebony, and broken ivory from fans —the pieces tilted, maneuvered to create shadows, and arranged so that they lose their identity.

He once bought boxes and boxes of the black and white buttons used in the Japanese game of GO. Three years ago he bought a whole tile floor from a villa in Tripoli that had been built in ancient Roman times. He has been using it ever since. Bits of it appear in the Duns Scotus mural.

"Tile appeals to the sense of touch," said Michaels, "as opposed to plastic, which has a greasy feeling that is repulsive. Japan gave me a sensitivity to patina and the tactile sense. Italy gave me a sense of architecture. The artist should not exist without a sense of architecture.

"My great interest now is in stainless steel—used with bronze filigree to create an impressionist effect. As you walk past it, the shadows and reflections on the steel move and change." That's the artist speaking. Then the practical side of his nature takes over. "The use of stainless would bring costs down. A sheet of stainless can cover a lot of space and serve an esthetic function at the same time. Civic sculpture need not be monumental in price. There are ways to stay within the budget." D

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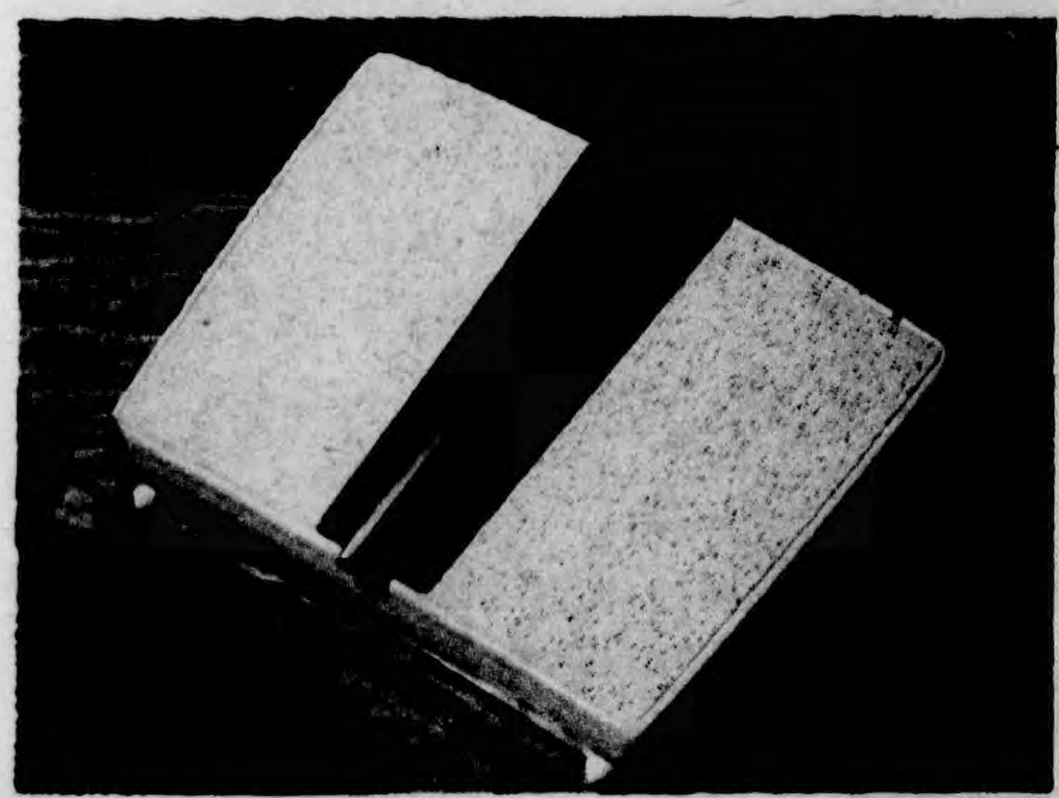

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Roughing It At the San

Morning calisthentics in public view: The townspeople seem to have adjusted to the sight.

Continued

have been treated under the program. The San claims a good rate of success: 21 stayed dry, 16 "improved" and 14 flopped.

The program takes two weeks, with three group therapy sessions a day. Those in the group—which averages five to eight people — meet with ministers, a clinical psychologist, psychiatrists if necessary, and representatives from AA.

The cost: $180 for the two weeks.

The alcoholic program is a departure for the San, though.

Today, most people visit it for weight reduction. The reducers get the full treatment: Complete physical examination, individual diet sheets, special baths, PLUS workouts in the San's mechanical gyms.

I visited the women's gym. At first glance it looks like a sadist's vision of heaven.

The nurse in charge proudly showed me three of Dr. Kellogg's original machines, still in use. One is a spanking machine, with a flapping belt that gently slaps wherever you need to be slapped. Another is a similar machine that pummels you softly with padded knobs.

Still another, which I gingerly tried, is a sliding cot-type thing which runs you back and forth over rollers that massage your spine. It felt great.

They says the Smithsonian is dying to get Dr. John's machines, but the San is not about to part with them.

THE GYM is also thick with rowing machines, electric bicycles, tilt boards, weights, rings, vibrators, an ominous row of what look like experimental electric chairs that tingle. It must be an awesome sight when everything is going full blast.

A day at the San begins at 7:45 a.m. with "fresh air breathing exercises" out on that big front porch, right in front of everybody. I watched.

The instructor — incongruously clad in street clothes, a car coat, felt hat and gloves—led his class of three portly ladies through simple calisthenics. It was a nippy morning. The sight is apparently routine to Battle Creekers passing by on the way to work.

I followed the fresh-air exercisers into breakfast. Breakfast was fine: fresh grapefruit, the most perfectly coddled egg I've ever had and a delicious warm cinnamon roll. If you really want to feel like a degenerate, eat a cinnamon roll with butter while those about you are munching melba toast.

A typical day would include a morning workout in the gym, a juice hour at 11 a.m. in the lobby and

Continued on Page 54

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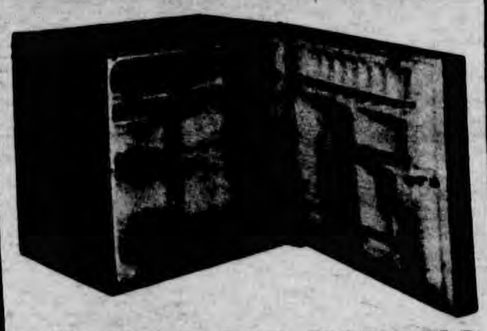

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S. OF 9 MILE - SOUTHFIELD

Hailing 1910, At the San

Continued

midday devotions at noon. After lunch, there's arts and crafts at 2 p.m. and another workout in the gym. Tea-time — back to the lobby — is 4 p.m. Weeknights include a grand march in the gym at 7:30 p.m., an intricate drill routine devised originaly because Adventists disapprove of dancing.

Monday nights feature "The Question Box" at 8 p.m., when a staff doctor will answer any medical question submitted during the day. Dr. John started "The Question Box" and it used to attract great crowds.

Dr. John died in the early 50s, but he still runs the San. His photograph and portrait are everywhere. His voice crying, "Biological Living! An Heritage of Health!" still echoes softly. Apparently, it works. He lived to be 91, then died after a brief siege of pneumonia.

The San does fine work in rehabilitating victims of polio and strokes. Some come seeking relief from arthritis, neuritis, colitis. Others still come just to restore themselves to a feeling of fitness: The cherished rest cure. For many it's an annual pilgrimage, an eagerly awaited event. They come from Canada and Texas, from all over, staff members will tell you proudly.

And they'll tell you proudly of the famous who have stayed at the Sanitarium: William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft, Luther Burbank,

"The nurse in charge proudly showed me three of Dr. Kellogg's original machines, still in use. One is a spanking machine, with a flapping belt that gently slaps wherever you need to be slapped."

Evangeline Booth, Booker T. Washington, Billy Sunday, Richard Halliburton, O. Henry's widow — apparently unaware that the names trail a dusty aroma of days long since gone by.

The townspeople are prone to call the San a haven for the idle rich, but it isn't really. Daily rates for the whole shebang—the doctor's care, the gyms, the baths, the special diet ("every meal a prescription") — run about $25 a day, about what it would cost you to stay at any good hotel and buy your meals.

For a transient, as I was, it's even less: Under $8 for my chaste white room, $2.35 for dinner, $1.30 for breakfast.

There's something about the place that gets to you. Maybe it's the fingerbowls after each meal . . . or the unflagging courtesy of the staff members, who seem so genuinely interested in your welfare . . . or those vast hushed halls, a million miles from blaring juke boxes and drunk drivers and unhappy headlines.

The hands on the clock seem to go slower and slower, and then finally run backwards . . . back to 1921 . . .

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NOTED GUESTS COMING

Affair to Be Held in Main Dining Room at 8 o'Clock, Next Wednesday Evening.

One of the most notable events at the Battle Creek Sanitarium that has been arranged for within years will be a great gathering and banquet next Wednesday evening, October 13, at which the associates of Dr. J. H. Kellogg will seek to give due and fitting celebration to the fiftieth anniversary of his taking the superintendency of this now world famous institution.

The sponsors are the Sanitarium staff and officers and Dr. W. F. Martin is in charge of arrangements, while M. W. Wentworth will preside as toastmaster.

Men of Note Coming

Though the program of speakers is not yet complete, as it is as yet not quite certain whether several of the men of note among them will be able to come to Battle Creek on that date, it is known that these will speak: Dr. Oscar Rogers of New York, superintendent of the New York Life Insurance company; Dr. George Thompson of Los Angeles, Professor O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin and Professor Scott of Ann Arbor, all nationally known in the medical profession, as well as Mayor Charles C. Green, representing the city.

There will be a large number of out of town guests, some coming from great distances, and including many noted physicians and surgeons as well as other widely known men. The guest will number about 300.

The banquet will be held in the main dining room at 8 o'clock.

Enquirer, Oct. 9, 1926

Pretentious Plans Made to Commemorate Dr. Kellogg's Fiftieth Anniversary.

The announcement of the names of other men of national prominence as speakers at the big gathering and banquet to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Dr. J. H. Kellogg's taking charge as superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, to be given next Wednesday evening, are expected to be made within a day or two.

In the account given yesterday in the Enquirer and News of the big preparations that are being made to make this a fitting recognition of the half-century of effort Dr. Kellogg has given to the building of this great health institution the list of speakers as completed up to that time was given.

As these men of prominence in most cases come from a considerable distance and must make arrangements to have the necessary time free from their constant engagements, the arrangement of such a program is a difficult one and requires time.

Meanwhile the local arrangements for the big affair—invitations to the limited number of guests in the city who can be accommodated, with those to the out of town guests who are coming from many distant points, arrangements for reception of the guests, decorations, and the multitude of other details, are going busily forward.

This will be in many ways the most notable gathering of physicians and surgeons and of health authorities in the various departments covered by this wide field of modern scientific effort that Battle Creek has ever entertained.

10-15-26

TRIBUTES BY CABLE.

Cables to Dr. J. H. Kellogg on the occasion of the golden anniversary of his taking direction of the Battle Creek Sanitarium were received from the Pasteur Institute of Paris and from the Skodsborg Sanitarium of Copenhagen, Denmark, yesterday morning.

The message from the famous Pasteur Institute read: "Cordial feleictations on the semi-centennial of your devotion to public welfare."

The Danish institution, also widely known through Europe, cables: "Heartfelt congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary."

SANITARIUM CITY TO HONOR KELLOGG

Battle Creek Plans Two-Day Fete of 50th Anniversary.

Special to The Free Press.

Battle Creek, Oct. 11.—Tuesday and Wednesday at the sanitarium will be dedicated to a celebration of the 50th anniversary of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg as superintendent of the institution.

Dating from the time the sanitarium was known as the Health institute and was commonly referred to as "The Water Cure," its growth and progress into an institution of world renown will be traced during the two days' program. Prominent men and women from other cities will participate in the program.

Annual field day at Battle Creek college tomorrow will be made a part of the celebration for Dr. Kellog. It is expected he will be one of the speakers on the field day program. A special program will follow in the men's outdoor gymnasium and in the evening the official sanitarium family will gather to pay homage to their chief.

Particular attention is being given to a banquet program Wednesday evening at the sanitarium, when Mayor Charles C. Green will be one of the speakers.

PRESENT WATCH TO DR. KELLOGG

Program at San Gym Ends Three-Day Celebration.

Celebration of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg's fifty years as head of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, closed last night with a program held in the Sanitarium gymnasium and attended by students of Battle Creek college and employes of the institution.

Dr. Kellogg spoke during the program on the progress made by the Sanitarium. Dr. Linda Roth spoke on "Our Educational Activities" and M. W. Wentworth spoke on "Our Accomplishments." Dr. W. F. Martin presided during the meeting and musical numbers were furnished by the Sanitarium orchestra and Dr. Ed. Foster.

Presentation of awards to prize winners of the Field Day events were made by Dr. B. N. Colver and Dr. Kellogg was then presented with a gold watch and chain, a present from the employees of the Sanitarium. The presentation was made by Oscar Buechel. College songs and yells and motion pictures completed the program.

Lansing-Journal, Oct. 15, 1926.

RECALLS EARLY HISTORY OF SAN

Oct. 11/36

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg Marks 60th Anniversary As Head of Institution.

ONCE SAVED BY PATIENT

On the successful treatment of one patient once hinged the future of the Sanitarium—although no one realized it at the time.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Battle Creek's 84-year-old physician of world-wide prominence, told the story Saturday night as he recalled his three-score years at the head of the Sanitarium.

For his 60th anniversary with the institution, October 1, had slipped by practically unnoticed by reporters. And so lost was Dr. Kellogg in planning the bright future he foresees for the institution he built, and so wrapped up was he in his many other humanitarian interests, that he forgot it himself.

Had Given Up Hope

Still surprisingly spry for a man of his age, Dr. Kellogg sat by the fireside in his Manchester street residence as he told the story of the Sanitarium's threatened doom, and how his successful treatment of Victor P. Collier, old-time Battle Creek banker, saved the institution from financial ruin at its very beginning.

Famous physicians of the midwest had diagnosed Mr. Collier's ailments, and told him to make out his will and prepare immediately for the inevitable. The ailment was incurable, they told him.

But, as Dr. Kellogg examined the banker that autumn, 60 years ago, he relieved Mr. Collier's mind by informing him his trouble was "just a simple digestive disorder—and we'll fix that up in no time."

Money Needed Badly

The next spring money—lots of it—was needed for buildings in which to house the patients, then literally flocking to the one-time "water cure" establishment. The out-of-favor institution, which had recently adopted the newly coined name, "Sanitarium" along with a surprising young physician and his theories and practices in health, was rapidly regaining its lost popularity.

That spring—1877—$120,000 was needed for the building as Dr. Kellogg had planned it. During his first six months as superintendent Dr. Kellogg had paid off a $10,000 debt outstanding against the Sanitarium, from the profits. Another $10,000—also profits—formed the nucleus of the building fund. Bankers, viewing the Sanitarium as a "shaky" investment, refused credit, Dr. Kellogg explained. The money finally was raised through small loans by many individuals who believed in the future of the institution.

Banker Comes to Aid

Still later, shortly before the Sanitarium was to flo[illegible] a [illegible]00 bond issue, a $30,000 [illegible] me due. And, when Dr. Kellog[illegible]d about given up hope of savin[illegible] the Sanitarium, Bank President Collier furnished the money.

The next week another loan—this time $10,000—became due. Again Dr. Kellogg was on the verge of despair. Bank President Collier again furnished the money.

Twenty years later, Dr. Kellogg said, he and Mr. Collier, healthy as ever, chatted about the difficult first years of the Sanitarium.

In answer to Dr. Kellogg's request for an explanation of his willingness to risk his money and his depositors' money on the venture, Mr. Collier replied:

"Dr. Kellogg, you probably don't remember diagnosing my condition in your first days in Battle Creek. And you will never know how much it relieved me to be assured a simple cure could be effected after the others had told me there was no hope.

"I gambled on that sort of skill—and won."

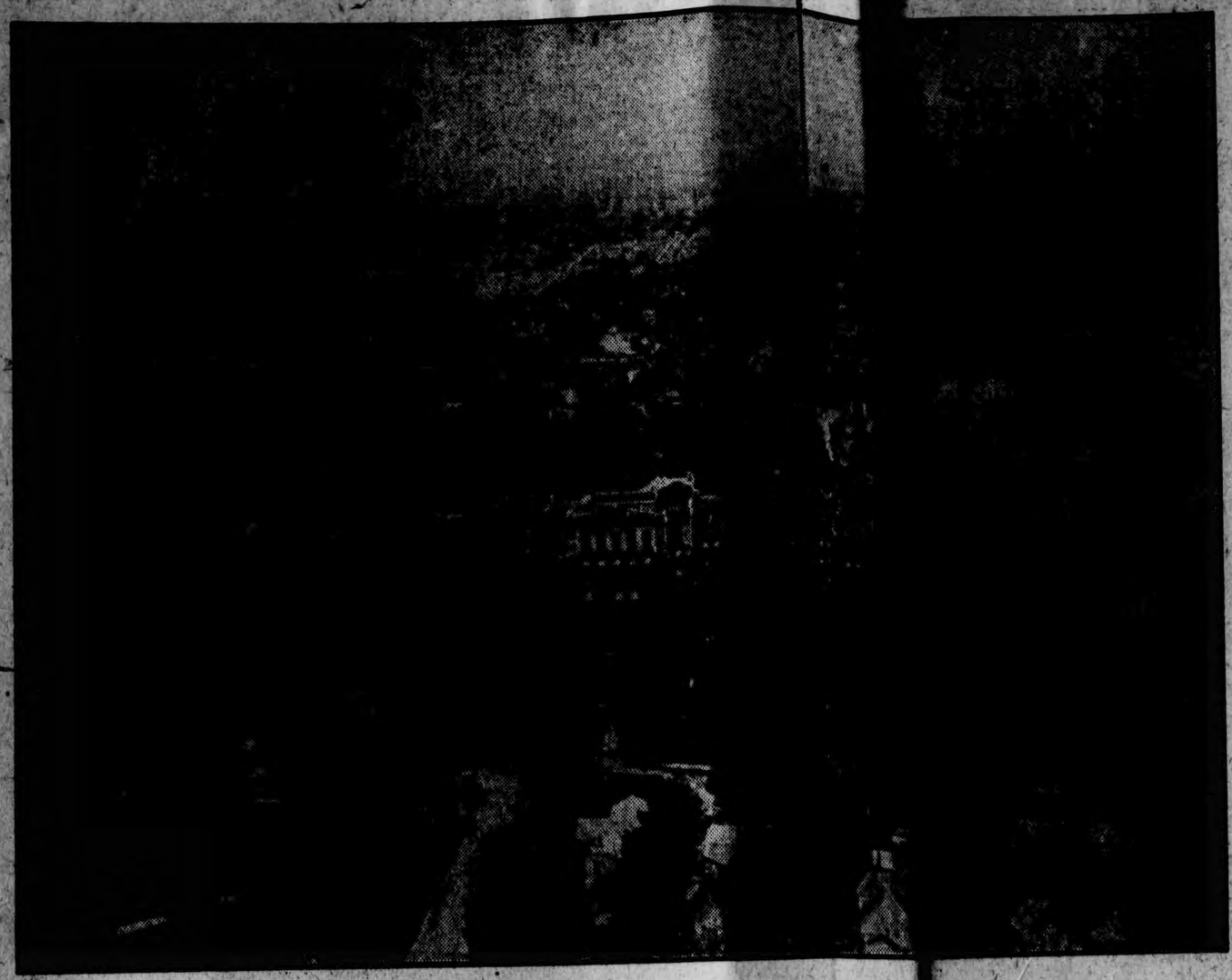
100,000 Operations Performed

Since the start of the Sanitarium, under that name, 60 years ago, 7,500 doctors have been treated there, 350,000 patients have been treated there, and 100,000 operations have been performed, Dr. Kellogg said. And 22,000 of those operations he performed himself.

Looking into the future, Dr. Kellogg predicted the Sanitarium will surpass its former peak, reached in the hysterical days of 1929.

"I haven't a particle of doubt that within two or three years the building will be filled up," he said, and continued, "as soon as we are able to throw off the receivership—and I hope that will be soon, now—the Sanitarium will take rapid strides ahead.

"The Sanitarium's success in the past has been due largely to keeping in advance of general medical practice, and, by the same token, we must keep ahead in the future. We must develop new and effective methods and improve old ones, if we are to do this."



The Battle Creek Sanitarium

A Self-Supporting Philanthropic Organization

This institution was organized September, 1866, and was incorporated in the spring of 1867 under an Act especially created by the Legislature of Michigan to render possible the incorporation of an establishment of this kind.

As the constitution of the State of Michigan at that time did not permit the granting of Articles of Incorporation for more than thirty years, the first charter expired in 1897. On the 18th day of December, 1897, the institution was reincorporated as the MICHIGAN SANITARIUM AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, as a self-supporting, philanthropic organization under Act No. 242, of the Public Acts of Michigan of 1863, an act especially provided for the incorporation of hospitals, asylums and other charitable and eleemosynary institutions. A copy of the Articles of Incorporation is on file with the Secretary of State, Lansing, Michigan. The following extract from the Articles clearly sets forth the objects and purposes of the institution and defines its character:

"To found a hospital or charitable asylum within the State of Michigan for the care and relief of indigent or other sick or infirm persons, at which institution may be received also patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefits there received, and which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it from time to time from all sources exclusively to maintaining itself, improving its condition and facilities, extending its benefits and usefulness and facilitating and promoting its purposes, by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto; all of its said purposes being undenominational, unsectarian, philanthropic, humanitarian, charitable and benevolent, and in no manner directly or indirectly for private profit or dividend paying to anyone."

The Institution is governed by a Board of Trustees of ten members, who are elected by a constituency made up [illegible] to the enterprise.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR BY PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1901, AND BY YEARS FROM 1902 TO 1922.

5 years ending 1871	$ 3,189.71
5 years ending 1876	1,997.46
5 years ending 1881	15,391.15
5 years ending 1886	31,165.02
5 years ending 1891	79,936.28
5 years ending 1896	162,051.49
5 years ending 1901	176,317.03
Total, 1866 to 1901	$ 470,048.13
Year of 1902	$ 12,549.95
Year of 1903	8,308.02
Year of 1904	12,936.97
Year of 1905	25,859.24
Year of 1906	20,138.71
Year of 1907	24,237.87
Year of 1908	45,881.85
Year of 1909	40,541.03
Year of 1910	63,052.53
Year of 1911	89,206.83
Year of 1912	102,335.45
Year of 1913	115,768.77
Year of 1914	152,041.48
Year of 1915	142,812.63
Year of 1916	170,353.70
Year of 1917	176,367.22
Year of 1918	160,830.42
Year of 1919	209,782.78
Year of 1920	259,127.23
Year of 1921	302,531.06
First nine months of 1922	195,106.54
Total 1866 to Oct. 1, 1922 inclusive	$2,799,818.41

Since its organization over 200,000 have visited the institution. The annual report shows that 800 patients were treated during the first five years (1866-1870) while more than ten times that number now visit the institution annually. These patients come from every state in the Union, and from many foreign countries, including: China, England, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Japan and New Zealand. Among the patients treated during one recent year more than 113 different occupations and professions were represented, including: Physicians, 136; Bankers, 80; Farmers, 282; Housewives, 2,884; Manufacturers, 269; Merchants, 485, and Teachers, 183.

Educational Work

The Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Nurses was organized in 1877. It has a three years accredited course. In attendance at the present time, 165 students.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium School of Home Economics was established in 1906. It has a two-years accredited course and meets the necessity for training dietitians and institutional administrators. In attendance at the present time, 148 students.

The Normal School of Physical Education was established in 1909. It has a three-years accredited course and gives a diploma of recognized merit. The graduates of this school serve Public Schools, Recreation Centers and Playgrounds, High Schools, Academies, Colleges and Seminaries; Factories, Department Stores and Business Offices, Doctors' Offices, Sanitariums, Army Hospitals, Church Clubs and Young Women's Christian Associations. In attendance at the present time, 168 students.

Personnel of Institution

PHYSICIANS	43
NURSES AND ATTENDANTS	338
CLERICAL, MECHANICAL AND OTHER WORKERS	988

Citizens of Battle Creek

You Are Cordially Invited to Visit The Sanitarium with Your Guests

Tours of the building are under the direction of capable guides; time 3:00 P. M. Daily except Saturday. An interesting stereopticon lecture including a short history of the institution is given

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

SOCIETY PLANS HOLIDAY FROLIC

Many Social Functions Are Planned, Thanksgiving.

DANCES ARE POPULAR

Athelstan Club and Elks Announce Largest Affairs; Lodges Will Entertain

Thanksgiving launches the social hall for 1922-23fl which will continue to spin, gaining in rapidity until afther the Yuletide. Marked by hundreds of family dinner parties and reunions, the day of thanks, Thursday, Nov. 30, will be well observed. Although the weather does not promise snow for sleighing, as in years gone past, many will drive to the country homes of friends and relatives to partake of golden brown turkeys and geese.

Probably the largest function scheduled for the holiday is the Athlestan club ball, for which special arrangements are being made by the entertainment committee. This will undoubtedly attract many of the college students, fortunate to be home for the occasion. However, owing to only one day being given for the observance of Thanksgiving, many students at the university will find it too short a stay for travel.

Elks Plan Big Affair.

Another big dance that evening will be given by the Elks' entertainment committee for all Elks and friends. This will be a cotillion, and according to present indications it will be one of the largest events on the year's program.

At the Country club, the Thanksgiving dinner-dance was given Saturday, Nov. 25, with special turkey dinner, and large coteries of friends entertained. Miss Evans, club hostess, announced for Thanksgiv-

At the various lodges in the city impromptu dances and card parties will be given, while church classes and clubs will give entertainments. Informal afternoon teas and at homes will be featured by many societies.

At the Y. W. C. A. there will be open house for all girls, unable to be at home for the day. A jolly program will be arranged for entertainment, and tea served. These informal at homes have proven of great value to the out-of-town girls here in industry.

The Gobbler and Ann Maria Teller

By F. H. SWEET

Ann Maria Teller was guarded with the jealousy of crabbed ownership rather than love; while Lester Brockaw, the son of an impecunious neighbor, was hated because he was poor and boldly aspired to the hand of Ann Maria.

So it came to the day before Thanksgiving. That morning old Job Teller was in his yard looking with ominous eyes at a big gobbler. It was a good bird, and would be a wise leader for the next year's flock. But the gobbler weighed fully 28 pounds and there was a son of his, a dejected young turkey that never strutted in the irate father's presence, which weighed not more than 12. That left a difference of 16 pounds, at probably 25 cents a pound, live weight. It was too big a strain on the old man's avaricious soul, and the narrowing eyes said that the old gobbler was doomed.

It may be that long association of similar minds had brought them to read each other's thoughts; or perhaps the death croaks of ex-

Looking With Ominous Eyes at a Big Gobbler.

piring chickens that morning had agitated the wise bird with a presentiment of danger. But be that as it may, even as the avaricious eyes were sizing up the weight, the old fellow gave a defiant gobble, spread his wings, and rose majestically to the top of a nearby apple tree. There he rested a brief moment, then went on to the next, and from there to the next and next, and so on to the woods beyond.

The grim eyes watching him grew wrathful for a moment, then followed the flight speculatively. A little way in the woods was a spreading oak, and there the gobbler had often spent a night in his younger days, to wear off a fit of colics. Old Job made a motion to follow, then shook his head, chuckled, and went on through the yard to select other turkeys and chickens for the Thanksgiving sacrifice. Following turkey nature, the old gobbler would pass the night in the oak and with dusk he would become stupid and drowsy and easy to remove from the limb.

Ann Maria was shy, but had signals of red and blue and other shades in clothing to hang from her window, and these she used freely. Lester was not shy nor to be intimidated, but he was diplomatic, and so managed his labor and hunting and fishing as to keep the window conspicuously in sight. When Job went from the house, soon after dusk, a white skirt and a blue jacket appeared successively at the window. Lester dropped his fishing pole unceremoniously and scuttled forward to a forbidden interview.

They were standing close together in the shade of the vine-covered porch, when there came a shrill outcry of gobble-gobbling and denunciatory threats and exclamations of pain from the direction of the woods.

"Your father's got the gobbler, or the gobbler's got him, or both," commented Lester, as he stuck his head through the vines to listen.

"They're coming this way, slowly," said Ann Maria, after some moments.

"Then it's your father who's got him, a little," declared Lester, with conviction. "But it's a fight."

"Hadn't you better be going now?" asked Ann Maria, at the end of another five minutes, as she tried half-heartedly to disengage herself from his embrace.

"No," he decided, "it'll take another five minutes to get here, and there's a good chance of the gobbler's breaking away and it all having to be done over again. Then at the worst I can push back into the vines out of sight. Your father'll be too excited to bother about me. Now you will consent, won't you?" dropping his voice coaxingly. "I've spoken to the minister and all, and he'll be looking out for us any time I can get you away. Won't—"

There came a tremendous clatter right at the corner of the house. "Gob-ble, gobble-gob-ble!" shrieked the turkey; and "I'll wring your blamed old neck soon's I get a good holt, see if I don't, you—you imp of feathers!" snarled the man. And then followed a more determined flapping of wings, threats and snarls of pain, accompanied by a tugging and dragging sound, and—

"Crowd into the vines, quick!" whispered the girl. "He's right here."

The arm left her waist, and she stepped out to the edge of the

Lester Dropped His Fishing Pole

porch, where a streak of moonlight touched her and flickered off in front.

Another moment, and the struggling Job and the gobbler broke into the flicker. The angry bird looked rough and disheveled, the man's hat was gone, and trickles of blood showed on his face and hands where claws and beak had been at work. Of the two, the bird was the freshest.

"Ti—wring —your—blam ed," gasped old Job, thickly, and then, "Drat it all! He's got away!"

The gobbler flopped off into the the dusk. Job stumbled after, yelling as he did so. "Ann Maria, Ann Maria! Come and help."

The sight of the lumbering exhausted figure, with blood on face and hands, filled the girl's heart with consternation.

"Dad!" she cried, as she raced after him. "The horrid thing will kill you. Come back!"

From the darkness of the porch another figure sprang out.

"If that raging old gobbler tackles Ann Maria he's liable to claw her eyes out," he exclaimed anxiously, and disappeared, too, in the gloom.

Straight across lots, and less than a fourth of a mile away, was the minister's home. Around it grew apple trees. The gobbler went directly for these, dazed, weak from exertion and terror, and behind him followed three figures, the first stumbling and fuming with wrath, and calling to the fleeter second as she came up, "Run, run, Ann Maria! Don't ye stop by me, 'cause I'm beat out! Grab the—blamed—old—"

And then as Ann Maria darted away, the third figure rushed past. But it was too dark and old Job was too angry to realize who it might be.

As he went under the apple trees, the gasping turkey heard swift steps closing in on him from behind and with a last mighty effort buried himself forward into the minister's open doorway, and fell dead. At that instant Ann Maria's quick fingers closed upon him, and the eager hand of Lester dropped caressingly upon the girl's shoulder.

"Hello, who's there?" called the minister. "Come in."

It was too late for retreat, so they stepped inside. Ann Maria holding the turkey.

"What! what!" exclaimed the minister, delightedly. "A Thanksgiving turkey for me, and a big one, too! You are indeed neighborly. Jack," to a boy standing near, "take this fine fellow to the kitchen. And yes, here's Lester, too. I see, I see. Well, we're all ready, I guess. Jack, tell your mother and sister to come in here for witnesses."

He turned to a table and picked up a book. Lester and Ann Maria stared inquiringly at him. Then the man's face broadened into an ecstatic grin, and he winked at his companion. Ann Maria comprehended and grew red, but answered the wink with a smile.

In five minutes the ceremony was over, and as the last word fell

It Was Too Late to Retreat.

from the minister's lips, another figure darkened the doorway.

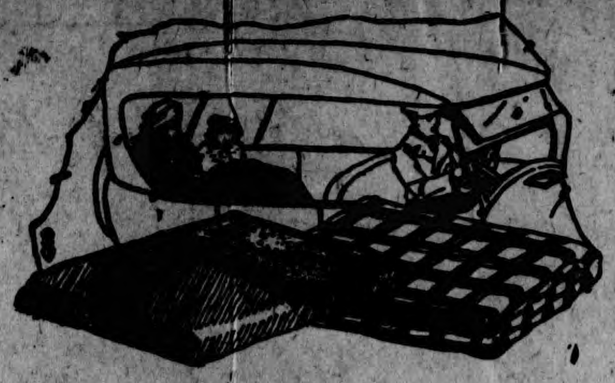
"What? Neighbor Job Teller!" greeted the minister, advancing cordially. "They did not tell me you were coming. Too bad, too bad it's all over! But you're just as welcome."

Job Teller opened and shut his mout, and then opened and shut it again. There were those who said Job did not have a single redeeming trait. But that was not so. He could swallow a fact when

It was too late to retreat.

it was thrown at him. He turned and stumbled out.

"Well, I'll be darned," they heard him mutter.



For the Motorist's Christmas

For the man who owns a car there can be no more appreciated gift than an Auto Robe, and we are Auto Robe Headquarters in Battle Creek, carrying in stock a large assortment of all kinds, from the real light coverings to the big heavy rubber lined plushes. The prices vary according to size and quality desired.

$4 to $25

Auto Robe Special

We have about 25 all wool Robes, positively wind and waterproof. To close we offer them at

$5.50

The Ideal Gift for Men

GLOVES

Here is an article that is always needed and always wanted in winter, and no matter what you are looking for in the glove line it is found here. We carry all sizes and styles of every kind of glove or mitten that is manufactured. And they are to be had at all prices. If you want gloves look no farther.

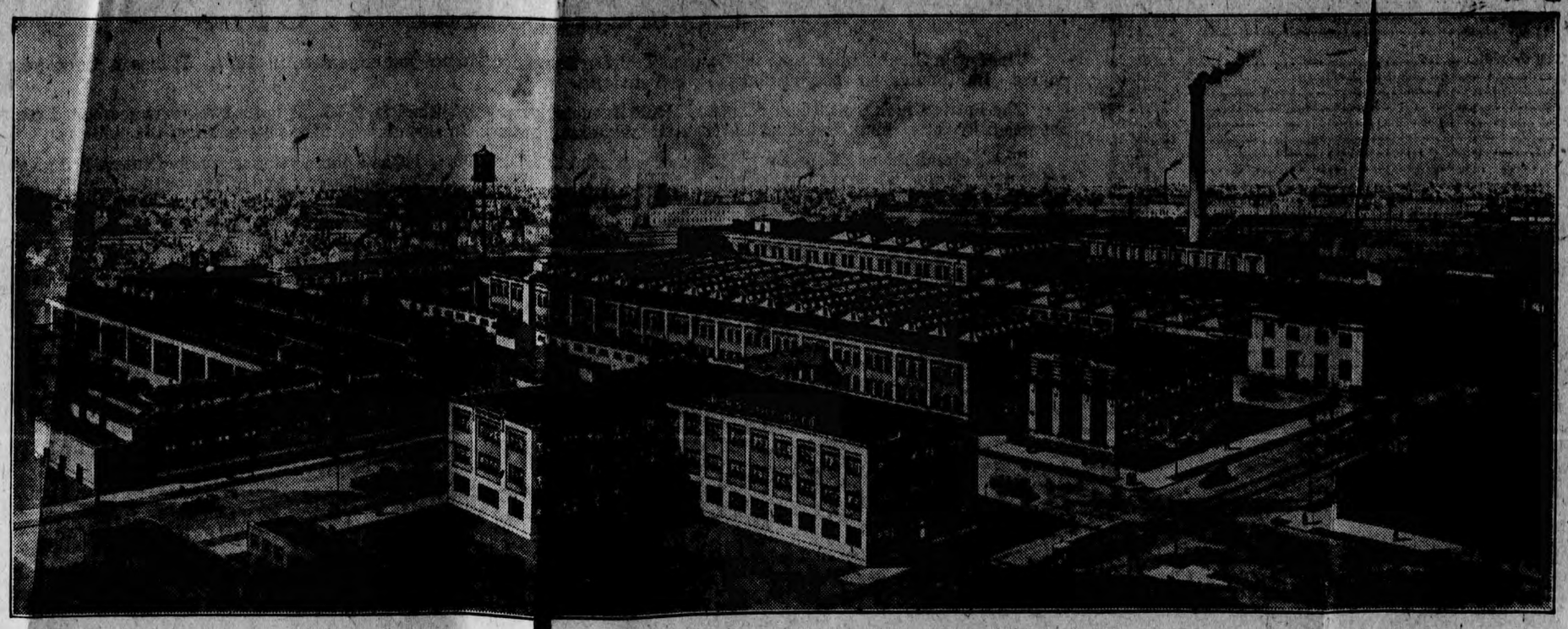
Gifts of Leather Are Gifts That Last

Harris Brothers

Corner Jefferson and Jackson Sts.

Union Steam Pump Company

Battle Creek, Michigan



Plant of the Union Steam Pump Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

The second largest plant in the U. S. A. devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Pumping Machinery, Condensers and Air Compressors. Six acres of floor space are devoted to the manufacture of the Union Steam Pump Company's products.

W. J. SMITH, Vice Pres.
A. T. HATTENDORF, Sec'y & Treas.

C. W. BRAINARD, President
BURRITT HAMILTON, General Counsel

V. H. BRAMBLE, Vice Pres.
GEO. N. BAILEY, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.

Chas. S. Osborne

The Reason Why

The Reason Why

By the Superintendent

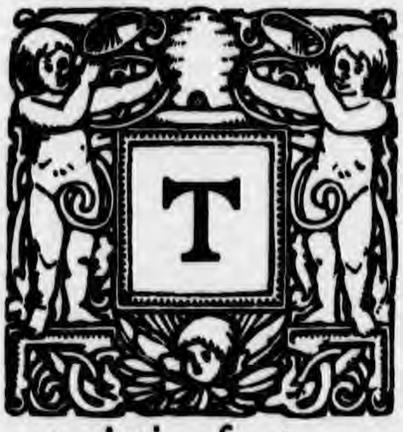
. . . The . . .

Battle Creek Sanitarium

Battle Creek, Mich., 1911

MAIN BUILDING OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

THE REASON WHY



THE purpose of this brochure is to answer briefly and simply a large number of questions which are daily asked, demanding a reason for various characteristic features of the curative regimen and methods of health training which within recent years has come to be known as the Battle Creek Sanitarium System.

First of all, it should be said that these methods and principles do not rest upon merely theoretical or empirical grounds. It should be acknowledged also that only a few of the characteristic features of this regimen have originated in Battle Creek. The Battle Creek Sanitarium System professes to be nothing more or less than a thoroughly up-to-date, scientific and progressive system of health culture for the sick and the well. It is unique only in that it represents the pioneer attempt to organize under one management the best results of experience and the latest findings of medical science in everything pertaining to health culture and the treatment of the sick.

Its claim for confidence rests, first, upon well-established physiological facts, the outgrowth of extended laboratory research

by numerous observers in various parts of the world; and second, upon the provings of intelligent and carefully controlled experience, the winnowed results of which have been accumulating for nearly a century and have finally crystallized into practical and proven facts, especially within the last twenty-five years.

The chief merit claimed for the Battle Creek Sanitarium System is that it is not a novelty or in any sense a new departure, but rather, like the "Brook Farm" experiment of Ripley, Wendell Phillips, Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, and their colleagues, "an effort to return to nature." On the occasion of his visit to the Battle Creek Sanitarium some years before his death, the Concord philosopher, Bronson Alcott, recognized in the enterprise the successful working out of some of the ideals of the Brook Farm experiment. The Brook Farm effort failed for lack of financial support, but the idea of a return to natural, wholesome ways, of cultivating sympathy with nature, was a spark from Heaven's altar which could not be extinguished, a divine thought born into the world with a great purpose behind it, to meet the needs of a suffering race and stem the tide of invalidism and inefficiency.

The Mystery of Healing

In these days, when prophets of healing are rising in all directions and crying, "Lo here, and lo there," when mind healers, faith healers, and layers on of hands, along

with patent medicine vendors and the purveyors of magnetic insoles, electric hair brushes, and mineral waters, savory and unsavory, are fattening upon the gullibility of the public in matters which pertain to health-getting, it is essential that the invalid should obtain, if possible, a clear idea of the nature of the healing process, and how the work of curing the sick man is carried on.

The fundamental principle recognized by the Battle Creek Sanitarium is that expressed by Dietl, the pupil of the famous German pathologist, Rokitanski: "*Nature alone can cure; this is the highest law of practical medicine, and the one to which we must adhere. . . . Nature creates and maintains; she must therefore be able to cure.*"

The healing power is in the blood; it is the blood that heals, or rather, the creative power which formed the body in the first place, and which repairs the damage done by the wear and tear of life. It is this same power which restores disordered functions and repairs damaged tissue. Physicians do not and cannot heal. Medicines, baths, and other so-called remedial measures are powerless to heal. All that physicians and remedies can do is to aid in removing causes of disease and supplying favorable conditions. Physiological measures, such as water, electricity, massage, exercise, and sunlight, regulation of diet and clothing, possess a wonderful controlling influence over the healing power of the body by regulating the movement of

the blood, the greatest of all remedial agencies; and by stimulating the vital activities and controlling the vital forces by which the healing process is carried on.

Physiological Remedies

The most important measures which can be employed in dealing with the sick may be said to be *fresh air*, *baths*, *exercise*, and *diet*. The chronic invalid can be made well only by being reconstructed. The sick man must be transformed into a healthy man by a process of gradual change. Little by little the old tissues must be torn down and new tissues built in their place.

By means of exercise the movement of the blood is accelerated and the old diseased tissues are broken down and carried out of the body. Exercise always diminishes weight. Cold baths stimulate the destruction of tissues, increase the activity of the heart and of all the vital functions, encourage the formation of the digestive fluids, and increase the appetite for food. Warm baths increase the elimination of waste substances. A dietary consisting of pure food substances of a character to be easily digested and assimilated, is the proper material with which to construct a new and healthy body. Thus baths, exercise, and a natural dietary constitute a therapeutic trio, each member of which is a complement to the others.

Health-getting, for the chronic invalid, is chiefly a matter of training, of health culture, under favorable conditions, which

include the discarding of all disease-producing habits, such as the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, and all irritating, indigestible, and disease-producing foods.

Hydrotherapy, phototherapy, mechanotherapy, vibrotherapy, manual Swedish movements, massage, the X-ray, electricity in its various forms,—the high frequency current, static, sinusoidal, etc.,—all these and other natural means are of invaluable service when employed, either severally or in combination, to uproot diseased conditions.

Examinations and Tests

In addition to the ordinary examination, which covers the history of the patient's malady, an account of his habits of life, his ancestry and other facts relating to his personal history, a thorough understanding of the real conditions present in a case of chronic disease requires a series of special examinations, which, for the most part, are made possible only by methods and appliances discovered in comparatively recent times. Some of the most important examinations and the reasons therefor are as follows:

Blood Examination. This important examination is made in every case. The blood is the life. If the number of blood cells present is only 75 or 50 per cent of the normal, the defensive and healing power of the body, its vigor and vitality, are 25 to 50 per cent below the normal standard. The vital forces are proportion-

ately weak. The blood examination comprises a careful examination of the blood cells, a determination of the proportion of coloring matter present, a study of the different kinds of white cells, and other determinations. The examination not only makes certain whether or not anemia is present but yields information otherwise unobtainable concerning the possible presence of many other grave diseases. This examination is taken as soon as possible after the patient arrives, and where any departure from normal conditions is observed, the examination should be repeated every two weeks while the patient remains under treatment, the final examination being made just before going home.

Determination of Blood Pressure. This highly important test, although not yet in general use, has been made a routine feature of examinations at the Battle Creek Sanitarium for many years. It is one of the means by which the presence of grave diseases, especially of the kidneys and blood-vessels, is determined, while still in an incipient and curable stage. The normal blood-pressure is 90 to 110. A permanent increase of blood-pressure to 130 or 140, or, as found in some cases, to 250 or more, is an indication of obstruction in the circulation due to spasm of the blood-vessels, or to narrowing or obliteration of the vessels through hardening of the arteries. This elevation of blood-pressure is one of the early symptoms of grave disease of the kidneys or blood-vessels. When recognized soon enough, this diseased pro-

cess may be arrested, and in many cases great improvement may be effected. When the blood-pressure is found above normal, unremitting efforts should be made to reduce the pressure to the normal, not by means of drugs, but by removing the causes of the condition, of which the high blood-pressure is merely a symptom. In advanced cases of disease of the blood-vessels, the pressure is low because of progressive weakening of the heart. This condition, known as secondary low pressure, is much more serious than that in which the blood-pressure is high. One of the first symptoms of improvement in cases of this sort is an increase in the blood-pressure. Cases are sometimes observed in which the blood-pressure rises 25 to 50 points after beginning treatment. With the higher blood-pressure there is improved nutrition through a better blood supply to the tissues, and in favorable cases the blood-pressure then gradually falls under the influence of treatment.

The Gastric Examination. By means of this examination, made in connection with a test meal, accurate information is secured concerning the functions of the stomach, and a regimen of treatment determined both as to diet and other measures. The gastric examination reveals the quantity of gastric acid present, the presence or absence of pepsin, of bacteria, of abnormal fermentations, of mucus and other indications of gastric catarrh, or other morbid conditions. The motility of the stomach—its ability to empty itself of

its contents—is also determined by this examination. Another highly important fact which may generally be settled by this examination is the complete or partial obstruction of the pylorus, a condition which, once considered hopeless, may now be successfully dealt with. Thoroughgoing and systematic examinations of the stomach have been conducted in the laboratories of the Battle Creek Sanitarium on a more extensive scale and for a longer period than at any other place in this country, over 30,000 examinations having been made to date.

By means of X-ray examinations of the stomach, it is now possible to determine the exact shape, size and location of this organ and to actually follow its activities with the eye, thus making clear many conditions which were formerly highly problematical and obscure.

Urinary Examination. This examination serves two purposes of the highest importance, first, to discover whether the kidneys are diseased, and second, to ascertain the condition of the blood and the general state of the body, especially with reference to such maladies as intestinal autointoxication and diabetes.

Examinations of the Liver, Pancreas and Other Viscera. These organs, formerly regarded as beyond the reach of investigation during life, are now made to reveal much concerning their condition by means of special tests for hepatic and pancreatic efficiency. Ordinary examinations of the urine give comparatively little in-

formation, because the urine is influenced to such a large degree by the character of the food. By placing the patient upon a special dietary for a definite period, during which the urine is collected, and by comparing the results with the data secured from the examination of healthy persons under like conditions, information of the most practical significance is obtained. By the use of the urinary test ration or special urinary research, first undertaken systematically at this institution, new standards for the accurate study of the urine in conditions of disease have been worked out in our clinical laboratories.

Fecal Examination. The examination of the end products of digestion as found in the stools or fecal discharges must be regarded as equal in importance to any other examination which can be made. Enormous light has been thrown upon digestive disorders and large classes of chronic maladies by careful examination of the stools through the methods devised by Schmidt and others. The system of examination of the stools employed in the laboratories of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is the most thoroughgoing in use. This examination not only determines the presence or absence of intestinal parasites, such as tapeworm, hookworm, amœba, etc., but indicates the kind and the number of bacteria present, and hence gives the key to the character of the fermentations taking place in the intestines, and the nature and amount of the bacterial toxins produced.

In cases of intestinal autointoxication, which are exceedingly common, the friendly or acid-forming bacteria are often found present in very small proportion. The percentage of this class of bacteria, indicated as gram positive, has been found as low as 3 per cent, most of the other 97 per cent consisting of putrefactive bacteria, which produce a prodigious amount of pernicious toxins. Absorbed into the blood, these toxins cause degeneration of the walls of the blood-vessels and ultimate degeneration of the liver, kidneys, thyroid glands and other important vital organs, besides giving rise to such distressing symptoms as headache, nervousness, nervous exhaustion, pigmentation of the skin and various skin eruptions, high blood-pressure, irritability, loss of memory, etc. Examination of the stools, made immediately after the arrival of the patient and repeated at intervals of a week or two, afford an opportunity to watch the gradual change of the intestinal flora from a noxious to a friendly sort, under the influence of an antitoxic diet and the use of Yogurt, Tissane and other antitoxic ferments.

Strength Tests. By means of the Universal Dynamometer, an instrument devised at this institution and now in use by the United States Government at its Military and Naval Academies, as well as by the leading gymnasiums of the country, the strength of each group of muscles and the aggregate strength of the body is accurately tested. By successive examinations at intervals of a week or two, the

progress of the patient's gain in strength under carefully graduated gymnastic training may be readily noted. An aggregate strength gain of 500 to 1,000 pounds in a single week is frequently observed. The results of the tests are plotted on the Strength Chart, a copy of which is given to each patient. This chart represents in a graphic and easily comprehensible manner the exact relation of the strength of each group of muscles to the normal standard for a person of the same height. The height and weight coefficient obtained by this comparison with the normal standard indicates whether the patient is over weight or under weight. A dozen or more important physical coefficients are thus worked out by means of the Universal Dynamometer.

Examinations of the Eye, Ear and Nose. Examinations of these organs are often of the highest importance in cases of chronic disease, not only to ascertain the presence or absence of special diseases of these organs but to discover early indications of grave disorders which may not be far enough advanced to reveal themselves through more prominent symptoms. For example, disease of the blood-vessels and of the kidneys may often be recognized by examination of the eye. Morbid conditions of the nose frequently give rise to serious nervous and pulmonary disorders.

Examination of the Teeth. Unless known to be sound through the assurance of a competent dentist who has but recently examined them, the teeth should be

thoroughly looked over, not merely to discover the beginnings of dental decay but to note whether the teeth are in condition to thoroughly masticate the food, and also to make sure that there are not present in the mouth septic conditions which may serve to perpetuate a state of intestinal autointoxication.

General Physical Examination. Thorough physical examination in every case is necessary to obtain as much information as possible concerning the heart, lungs, and abdominal viscera, as well as to make a general inventory of the physical condition of the body.

Many of the examinations in the foregoing list should be repeated from time to time as the only means by which the degree of progress the patient is making may be accurately measured. The advantage of such exact examinations cannot be overestimated, not only as a guide to the physician in the application of the curative measures but also as a means whereby the patient may be enabled to see for himself at a very early period the effects produced by his treatment, and thus to form a reasonably accurate judgment respecting the ultimate outcome of his therapeutic effort.

A Natural Bill of Fare

The Sanitarium bill of fare excludes meats, animal fats, mustard, pepper, and other irritating condiments, spices, tea and coffee, pickles, ice cream, baking-powder breads, and all articles of food known to

be unwholesome, indigestible, or productive of disease,—and here are a few of the reasons why:

Condiments, such as mustard, pepper, capsicum, etc., cause blistering and inflammation of the skin when applied to it; when applied to the stomach they produce similar irritation, and their habitual use produces gastric and intestinal catarrh. In those parts of Old Mexico where peppers are freely used, chronic gastritis is almost universal. This the writer knows from personal observation, as well as from the testimony of intelligent American physicians who have practiced medicine in the Mexican Republic for many years. The idea that pepper and similar substances aid digestion is entirely an error. Comparative experiments made by giving the patient test meals with and without pepper, mustard, etc., show that condiments hinder rather than aid digestion. Experiments on animals made by French and German investigators with extracts of mustard, pepper and other condiments show that these substances produce hardening of the arteries. Their use is positively dangerous in persons with high blood-pressure. Those who wish to live out the total measure of their days will do well to avoid them.

Pickles, being hardened by the action of acetic acid, salt, perhaps with the addition of alcohol, become almost absolutely indigestible. When taken into the stomach they resist the action of the gastric juice much as would sawdust or pebbles, and become a source of great irritation and

even of inflammation and chronic disease. Green olives, brandied peaches, and even preserves must be put in the same category. Fresh, crisp cucumbers are not unwholesome for persons whose digestive organs are in a fair condition. Lemon juice should be substituted for vinegar. The acid of vinegar has been shown by Boix to be twice as active as alcohol in producing gin liver. It is quite unwholesome for well persons, and must be rigorously excluded from the bill of fare of the invalid.

Animal Fats, together with olive oil and other non-emulsified fats, when mixed with starch, as buttered toast, cake, piecrust, griddle cakes, Saratoga chips, fried bread, fried mush, baked, boiled and mashed potatoes, etc., prevent the action of the saliva upon the starch. Fats also hinder the action of the gastric juice upon the albumins, and, as shown by Pawlow, diminish the formation of gastric juice, and in this way give rise to biliousness, so-called torpid liver, and other digestive disturbances. Fats are easily digested and assimilated only when taken in the form of natural emulsion, as in cream, in nuts, or nut preparations.

Butter, unless made from sterilized milk, contains germs in great quantities; even the germs of tuberculosis and typhoid fever have been found in butter which had been made several weeks. The butter used upon the Sanitarium tables is made from sterilized milk, and so is free from noxious germs. Rancid butter is highly injurious, not only because of the germs which it

contains but because of the unwholesome effect of the butyric acid present. Pawlow has shown that this acid irritates the stomach in such a way as to cause it to produce an excess of acid. On this account it is especially important that persons suffering from gastric hyperacidity should avoid the use of butter which has the slightest taint.

Cheese must be condemned for the same reason, with the exception of Yogurt cheese. The Yogurt cheese which is used on the Sanitarium tables is prepared in the Sanitarium creamery by the aid of the famous Oriental ferment, the *Bacillus Bulgaricus*, and is not only a wholesome and most palatable food but is also a useful remedy, since it introduces into the alimentary canal friendly germs which combat the poison-forming organisms which cause intestinal autointoxication.

Why Flesh Meats are Excluded

Flesh foods of all sorts, including red meats, fish, flesh, fowl, oysters, clams, lobsters, etc., are excluded from the Sanitarium bill of fare for several excellent reasons:

1. *The great majority of invalids are suffering the ill effects of flesh eating.* Rheumatism, gout, certain forms of Bright's disease, gall-stone, renal calculi (stone in the kidney), many forms of neurasthenia, migraine or headache, gastric ulcer, hyperacidity, and many other maladies belong to a class which has been

aptly designated as "meat-eater's disorders," because directly promoted by flesh eating.

The observations of Combe, Tissier, Metchnikoff and others have shown that flesh foods promote intestinal autointoxication. There are two reasons for this. Flesh rapidly undergoes putrefaction within the body as well as outside of it. The same germs which cause the offensive decay of a dead rat are found present in beefsteak, fish, fowl, oysters and flesh of all sorts. The following table shows the number of bacteria found in different samples of meat freshly obtained and examined in the Sanitarium clinical laboratory:

Specimen	Putrefactive Bacteria per gram (moist)	
	When purchased	After 20 hrs. at room temp.
No.		
1. Large sausage ...	420,000,000	490,000,000
2. Small sausage ...	663,000,000	640,000,000
3. Round steak	560,000,000	840,000,000
4. Roast beef	560,000,000	750,000,000
5. Smoked ham	43,120,000	750,000,000
6. Hamburger steak.	129,000,000	700,000,000
7. Pork	126,040,000	1,036,000,000
8. Porterhouse steak.	30,000,000	700,000,000
9. Sirloin steak	378,000,000	.....
10. Tenderloin (well done)	25,200,000	.....
11. Tenderloin (rare).	168,000,000	.....

Second, flesh foods encourage intestinal autointoxication by supplying the sort of material which promotes the growth of poison-forming germs. The samples of meat examined and shown to have the number of bacteria indicated in the above table were taken from portions of meat about to be served on the table of a first-

class hotel, and represent meat in the form in which it is ordinarily eaten.

Uric Acid Facts

Persons who are suffering from uric-acid poisoning—and cases of this sort are exceedingly numerous—will be interested in the following facts worked out by Dr. Hall, the eminent physiologist of Manchester, England, concerning the amount of uric acid found in meat and other common articles of food:

A pound of beefsteak contains fourteen grains of uric acid. The amount produced and eliminated daily by a person living on a non-flesh diet is only six grains, or less than half the amount which is swallowed in eating a pound of beefsteak.

A pound of liver contains nineteen grains of uric acid, or three times as much as the body ordinarily discharges in one day.

A pound of sweetbreads contains seventy grains of uric acid, or more than twelve times the amount which the body is normally required to dispose of in a day.

Chicken, fish, oysters, and other flesh foods contain uric acid in about the same proportion as beefsteak.

A pint of beef tea contains eight grains of uric acid, or twice as much as the same quantity of urine.

A person's liver and kidneys may be able to destroy and eliminate the uric acid produced in his own body, while not at

all prepared to deal with two to ten times this quantity.

Nuts of various sorts are the vegetable analogue of meat, and require only suitable preparation to render them not only exceedingly palatable, but in the highest degree wholesome and digestible. The invention of methods by which this can be done, and the discovery of such interesting preparations as protose, malted nuts, nut butters, creams, etc., has made it easily possible for any person to at once and entirely dispense with the use of flesh foods.

Dujardin-Beaumetz, the most eminent medical practitioner of Paris, himself a sufferer from Bright's disease, prolonged his life many years by discarding flesh foods of all kinds.

2. *Meat must be entirely avoided by persons suffering from gastric disorders—either hyperpepsia or hypopepsia.* Those who have hypopepsia have not the ability to digest flesh foods because of the deficiency of gastric juice, the element essential for the digestion of this class of food substances. In cases of hyperpepsia, as shown by Pawlow and numerous other investigators, an excessive production of hydrochloric acid is increased by the use of flesh food. In cases of dilatation of the stomach in which the chief inconveniences are the outgrowth of too long retention of foods in the stomach, meats as well as cheese, and in many cases even milk and eggs must be avoided, because of the putrefaction of these substances in the dilated or pouched stomach, giving rise to the for-

mation of poisons. When absorbed into the blood, these poisons cause sick-headache, palpitation of the heart, biliousness, and even degeneration of the kidneys or Bright's disease, and inflammation with cirrhosis and atrophy of the liver.

Healthy people soon become sick when fed exclusively on meat; even dogs become sick and die on an exclusive meat diet. Dog fanciers give dogs very little meat, and the keepers of trained dogs exclude meat entirely from their dietary. Hunters feed their dogs cornmeal cakes, asserting that the use of flesh spoils the dog's wind and also his scent. Flesh foods are not the natural diet of man, who is naturally, according to Cuvier and other comparative anatomists, a frugivorous or a fruit- and nut-eating animal.

3. Chittenden and others have demonstrated the necessity for a *low-protein standard in diet.* The experiments of Chittenden and numerous other investigators have shown that the amount of protein formerly supposed to be necessary is about three times as much as the body actually requires. By the aid of experiments conducted by Chittenden, in which more than a score of men lived upon a low-protein diet for nine months, it has been shown that the necessary amount of protein (the food element represented by the lean of meat and the white of egg) is so small that an ample supply can be obtained from vegetable sources, so that it is not at all necessary to resort to the eating of flesh foods in order to obtain a supply

of this element. All of the persons who were the subjects of the experiment improved. Six athletes who were in good condition at the beginning of the experiment doubled in strength. Experiments made by Fisher have shown that the endurance of flesh-abstainers is far greater than that of flesh-eaters. One of these tests consisted in holding the arms straight out until they could no longer be maintained in a horizontal position. Fifteen flesh-abstaining physicians, nurses and bath attendants of the Battle Creek Sanitarium corps were able to hold out their arms nine times as long as fifteen of the well-trained athletes of the Yale gymnasium. The facts were published by Professor Fisher of Yale University, who conducted the tests in a most thoroughly scientific manner.

Beef tea, beef extracts, beef juice, bouillon, etc., contain little or no nourishment, consisting chiefly of the waste matters derived from the tissues of the dead animal—uric acid, creatin and other poisonous substances. An ounce of beef broth contains only three calories of food substance, barely as much as a small teaspoonful of milk. An eminent French physician remarked: "Beef tea is a veritable solution of poisons." The late Dr. Austin Flint made an examination of beef tea and found its composition to correspond very closely to that of urine. A pint of beef tea contains more than twice as much uric acid as the same quantity of urine. These preparations should be wholly discarded from the dietary of both the well and the sick.

They are particularly unwholesome for the sick, whose power to deal with poisons is impaired.

Eggs are somewhat less objectionable than flesh foods, yet when freely used they encourage intestinal autointoxication and may be well discarded by persons who are anxious to escape as speedily as possible from the distressing inconveniences of chronic intestinal toxemia. The yolks are preferable to the whole egg, for the reason that they are intended as a foodstuff for the developing chicken and are much more easily digestible. Fried eggs and omelets are very difficult of digestion, hence are unwholesome and should be avoided.

The Antitoxic Diet

A fruit diet is of the highest value in cases of chronic disease, especially when the stomach is infected with germs. Germs will not grow in fruit juices. Even cholera and typhoid fever germs succumb in a short time to the influence of the juices of such fruits as the orange, the lemon, the apple and the strawberry. A fruit diet is the best means of disinfecting the stomach and the alimentary canal in general. An exclusive fruit dietary for three or four days is sometimes advantageous. In other cases a fruit breakfast, a fruit supper, and a mixed diet for dinner, is a practical plan. Fresh ripe fruits are somewhat more effective than stewed fruits for the destruction of germs. In several cases which have been under treatment at the Sanitarium the

stomach fluid has been found to contain more than two hundred and fifty million germs to the ounce. After a test meal, consisting exclusively of fruit, no living germs could be found.

Fruits should be masticated with great care. Fruits are not digested in the stomach, and hence must be reduced to as nearly a liquid state as possible in the mouth by thorough mastication. Neglect to do this is the principal cause for inconvenience from the use of fruits, of which many invalids complain. Bananas, which are thought to be quite indigestible by many, become readily digestible when reduced to a smooth pulp before eating or by means of thorough mastication.

Strongly acid fruits sometimes interfere with the digestion of starch in the stomach, and in such cases should be avoided or eaten only at the close of the meal.

In the use of melons, the pulp should be rejected; the juice only should be swallowed. Fruits, with the exception of the banana and the olive, contain but very little nutrient material, consisting chiefly of water; they tax the digestive organs but very little, and may therefore be taken when other foods cannot be eaten.

Fruit juices require no digestion, and hence may be taken between meals without taxing the digestive organs. They contain a considerable amount of nourishment ready to be immediately absorbed and assimilated. This fact explains the peculiarly refreshing properties of fruit juices. Fruit juices containing considerable

quantities of cane sugar are very objectionable on account of the irritating effects of this sugar, which is not a natural foodstuff. Fruit juices should not be swallowed rapidly, but should be sipped slowly and mixed with the saliva.

Cereals of all sorts are highly antitoxic. This is especially true of dextrinized cereals. Experiments have shown that rice is the most antitoxic of all cereals. The reason for this is that the starch of cereals encourages the growth in the intestines of the acid-forming germs which prevent the development of the poison-forming putrefactive germs. Meltose, malt honey in the form of syrup and in the form of sugar, are highly valuable antitoxic foods, as they greatly encourage the growth of the friendly germs or antitoxic ferments.

Vegetables

Fresh vegetables may be freely used, if care is taken to thoroughly masticate each morsel. Their use is important to give bulk to the food mass, so as to encourage intestinal activity and also to supply the body with useful salts.

Such fresh green vegetables as lettuce and raw cabbage should be used freely when not contraindicated by chronic inflammation of the stomach or by some other morbid condition which renders the stomach incapable of dealing with bulky foods. Lettuce and cabbage are often contaminated with the eggs or embryos of intestinal parasites as the result of the use

of fresh manure or night soil as a top dressing by gardeners. Metchnikoff has called attention to the fact that certain forms of intestinal parasites are generally acquired in this way. It is claimed by Metchnikoff that appendicitis and typhoid fever may be often traced to the use of raw vegetables which have been thus affected. This danger is entirely avoided at the Sanitarium by the production of lettuce and other vegetables which are eaten in a raw state in gardens and greenhouses connected with the institution. Fresh fruits which are purchased in the market are submitted to a thorough washing and disinfection by means of harmless germicides.

The potato is in general a most wholesome vegetable but must be avoided in certain cases in which there is great gastric irritability, because of the large amount of alkaline salts which it contains. In such cases rice is much preferable, as the rice contains less than one-twenty-fifth part as much of these salts as does the potato. In the use of potatoes, it is highly important that each morsel should be thoroughly chewed. It must be reduced to a perfect liquid state before leaving the mouth. When swallowed in lumps, potato is almost indigestible in the stomach, as it consists so largely of starch. When thoroughly reduced to a liquid state, the potato leaves the stomach very quickly and enters the intestine, where it is digested by the pancreatic juice. Soggy potatoes are very indigestible because of the difficulty in reducing them to a liquid state. The

potato is perhaps best taken in the form of potato porridge, or puree, especially in cases of hyperhydrochloria.

Why Cane Sugar Is Discarded

1. Cane sugar is not a natural human foodstuff. It is chiefly found in grass-like plants such as sorghum and the sugar cane, in roots and the sap of certain trees.

2. Cane sugar is digested with difficulty by the human digestive apparatus. One of the four stomachs of ruminants is specially provided with a ferment for the digestion of cane sugar. In the human intestine the digestion of cane sugar does not begin until three or four hours after it is eaten.

3. Cane sugar is irritating to the stomach. Brandel, a German investigator, showed in experiments upon a dog that irritation of the stomach was caused by a 6 per cent solution of cane sugar. A 20 per cent solution produced such irritation and distress that it was necessary to terminate the experiment.

4. Cane sugar often produces acidity by irritating the stomach and causing an excess of gastric acid. The acid is not due to fermentation but to irritation.

5. Cane sugar, when taken freely, produces gastric catarrh.

6. Cane sugar is an objectionable form of carbohydrate food because it lacks the lime and other bone-making salts which are naturally, as in the cereals, associated with carbohydrates. Professor Sherman, of Columbia University, has shown that the

free use of cane sugar is largely responsible for the lime starvation from which about one-half of the population of the United States, according to his estimate, are suffering. According to the United States government statistics, the average American citizen eats a quarter of a pound of cane sugar daily. With this amount of carbohydrate food should be associated a considerable proportion of lime. This not being supplied, the bony structures of the body suffer as a consequence, and the rapid decay of the teeth is one of the results.

A recent official inspection of the public schools of one of our large cities showed that 90 per cent of the children were suffering from decay of the teeth.

The sugars to which the stomach is naturally adapted are milk sugar, or the sugar which is normally found in milk; malt sugar, which is produced by the action of the saliva upon the starch; and fruit sugars, dextrose and levulose, which are found in fruits, also in honey. Fruit sugars in the form of sweet fruits, as raisins, figs, prunes, and other sweet fruits are much preferable to cane sugar. They are ready for immediate absorption and assimilation.

Malt Sugar

Malt sugar in the form of malt honey or Meltose, a syrup, and in the granular form resembling brown sugar, may be with advantage very largely substituted for cane sugar. The excellent flavor of these

products combines well with the various cereals and with fruits of all sorts. Persons suffering from hyperacidity, gastric catarrh, Bright's disease, arteriosclerosis, apoplexy, gastric ulcer, colitis, should use malt sugar instead of cane sugar. Herschel, of London, has recently called attention to the fact that malt sugar serves a useful purpose in cases of ulcer of the stomach and duodenum if taken a couple of hours after eating, by checking the digestive action of the gastric juice upon the mucous membrane.

Dextrinized Cereals

Dextrinized cereals, that is, cereals which have been cooked at a temperature of 400° F. or above, are much more easily digestible than are the ordinary cereals. In the process of digestion, starch is converted into fruit sugar, passing through many different stages. Ordinary cooking or boiling starch converts it into paste; this renders its digestion in the stomach possible, if it is retained there for a sufficient length of time. The saliva can not act upon raw starch. A more prolonged cooking, at a higher temperature, produces a higher form of dextrin, which is soluble and is more easily acted upon by the saliva. Cooking at a temperature of 320° produces achroodextrin, which is rapidly converted into malt sugar when brought in contact with the saliva. Malt sugar, while passing through the mucous membrane of the intestine, is converted into

dextrose, in which form it is absorbed into the blood. The purpose of cooking should be to bring the starch as nearly as possible into the form of sugar, so as to tax the digestive organs as little as possible. The use of foods thus dextrinized by cooking at a dry heat of 320° is especially necessary in cases of hyperpepsia, in which the period of starch digestion in the stomach is very short, instead of continuing thirty or forty minutes, as in the normal stomach.

The following foods are dextrinized cereals, which are both more palatable and more digestible, even for the well: Browned rice, toasted rice flakes and biscuit, toasted wheat flakes, toasted granose biscuit, granola, zwieback, crystal wheat, toasted whole-wheat wafers. Granola, crystal wheat, and browned rice are served as moist cooked grains, and should take the place of oatmeal, cracked wheat, and other mushes.

Malted Cereals

In certain extreme cases starch digestion is so deficient that this element of food must be not only dextrinized but converted into maltose by predigestion by diastase. This predigestion of cereal foods does not weaken the digestive organs, but aids them by bringing cereal preparations as nearly as possible to the condition of well-ripened fruits. Chemical changes which take place in the process of ripening, and those which may be produced by cooking, are almost

identical in character as regards the changes effected in the starch, the only difference being that under the influence of sunlight the digestion of starch is made more complete than it can possibly be made by any process of cooking or artificial digestion. The following are the principal malted foods: Granuto, bromose, malted nuts and malt honey. These preparations may be used in many cases in which cane sugar cannot be at all employed. Combe has shown that malted or predigested foods are highly antitoxic.

Why Tea and Coffee Are Discarded

Tea and coffee are discarded from the Sanitarium bill of fare because they are poisons, mild intoxicants, capable of producing decidedly injurious effects upon the nervous system, and highly detrimental to digestion. The digestion of starch ceases entirely in the presence of tea or coffee. Tea is, on the whole, more detrimental to starch digestion than coffee, but both are in the highest degree objectionable. They interfere with the action of the salivary glands by rinsing the food down before it has been properly insalivated. They prevent the action of the saliva upon the starch both in the mouth and in the stomach. Sir Wm. Roberts showed that tea and coffee interfere with the digestion of albumin, and that their total effect is to delay or prevent digestion. Many dyspeptics know this by experience. Dr. Haig has shown that their

effect is the same as that of meat-eating in producing sick-headache, rheumatism, and other uric-acid disorders.

Tea and coffee contain caffein, a poison which is essentially identical with uric acid.

A pound of tea, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate contains from 150 to 200 grains of uric acid, or its physiological equivalents, thein, caffein, or theobromin.

The habitual use of this poison is undoubtedly a potent cause of arteriosclerosis and high blood-pressure, and leads to Bright's disease and apoplexy. Dr. H. W. Wiley has pointed out that a cup of coffee contains four grains of caffein, which is a medicinal dose of the drug. A glass of coca-cola contains the same amount of caffein. A cupful of coffee contains twice as much uric acid as the same quantity of urine. These poisonous drugs are responsible for a vast deal of mischief. Their use should be discarded by persons in health as well as by the sick.

The Number of Meals

Two meals a day are, for most persons, preferable to three meals or more. This is especially true when the digestion is slow. The average person's stomach retains the food from four to six hours. The stomach should be allowed an hour to rest after a meal is digested before another meal is taken; and, as at least three or four hours should elapse before retiring, after the last meal, it requires very little computation to show that it is impossible to eat more than

twice a day and comply with physiological requirements. Two meals a day has been the general custom of the world from the earliest period. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. are convenient hours. While getting accustomed to this plan one may eat a little fruit at midday or in the evening to relieve the sensation of hunger. Many persons have adopted the "no breakfast plan" with benefit; but the no supper plan is preferable, in that it admits of sound sleep, a clean tongue, sweet breath, and a good appetite for breakfast, with power to digest and assimilate it. The "no breakfast plan" is specially suited to persons who take six o'clock dinners, for the reason that the stomach is jaded in the morning and not prepared for the work of digestion. The practice of making the hearty meal of the day at six o'clock or later is often responsible for insomnia and various forms of indigestion.

Persons who take liquid meals, or who take but small quantities of food, may sometimes do better with three or four meals daily. When necessary in such cases, which are very rare, a special prescription is given by the physician.

Thorough Mastication

Nearly twenty years ago, granose flakes, the first toasted flaked cereal, was produced at this institution, the purpose being to provide a dry food which would encourage mastication. Each flake of granose is a filmy bit of zwieback. It was for a

long time the custom of the institution to require each patient to masticate at the beginning of each meal a saucer full of dry granose flakes. This proved to be an effective means of correcting numerous gastric troubles. The use of dry foods is preferable in the great majority of cases of indigestion, chiefly for the reason that they demand thorough mastication and insalivation. It is not necessary that the food should be hard, as is the case with zwieback, but it must be dry. Granose flakes, granose biscuit, rice flakes and biscuit are very palatable and may be easily masticated, even without the aid of teeth. Whole wheat sticks, laxative or bran biscuit and other water breads are also excellent articles to encourage mastication.

The great attention devoted to the subject of mastication by the scientific world within recent years, as a result of the unique and most successful propaganda conducted by Mr. Horace Fletcher, has placed the importance of thorough mastication and mouth digestion upon a thoroughly scientific basis. The numerous important facts developed by Mr. Fletcher in his study of the subject of mastication have fairly entitled him to the high compliment paid him by the creation of the new terms "fletcherism" and "fletcherizing."

Thorough mastication of the food is to be specially commended for the following reasons:

1. Mastication develops the flavors of the food and thus stimulates the gustatory nerves to notify the stomach through the

psychic centers, thereby enabling the stomach to prepare in advance the gastric juice required for the digestion of the food. This "appetite juice," discovered by Pawlow, is a most important element of the gastric secretion, being more active and powerful than any other.

2. Prolonged mastication secures the admixture with the food of the saliva required to digest the starchy portion, and thus prepares the food for the action of the gastric juice and other juices later on. The action of the saliva is not confined to the mouth; it is continued in the stomach, and although it is interrupted by the secretion of the acid gastric juice the saliva is reactivated by the digestive fluid after the food mass leaves the stomach and so continues its work in the intestine. This fact, recently discovered, greatly emphasizes the importance of securing an abundant secretion of saliva by thorough and prolonged mastication.

3. By thorough mastication the food is finely divided so that the various digestive fluids may come in direct contact with each minute particle, thus greatly facilitating the process of digestion.

4. By thorough mastication the gustatory nerve is enabled to exercise a most interesting and important function by which the nutrition of the body is very exactly and automatically regulated. When the proper opportunity is thus afforded for the performance of its function, the gustatory nerves not only determine the amount of food but indicate which particular food-

stuffs are required to meet the nutritive needs of the tissues.

Thorough chewing of the food need not be a tedious matter; in fact, the proper chewing of the food really increases to a marked degree the pleasure and satisfaction of eating. The length of time required need not be more than thirty or forty minutes for an ordinary meal. When the food has been sufficiently masticated, it seems to be drawn into the throat by a semi-automatic process, or, as one has said, "swallows itself." The tongue, as well as the teeth, should be used in masticating the food, not only by rolling the food about but by pressing it against the roof of the mouth, by which means also the presence of uncrushed particles may be detected and detained. In many cases it is better to reject the coarse hulls of beans, peas and green corn. These are sometimes retained in the stomach, especially in cases of dilatation.

Milk Dyspepsia

One-third to one-half of all invalids have learned to recognize by their own experience that milk does not agree with them. Combe has pointed out the fact that many invalids suffer from "casein dyspepsia." Many persons suffer from coated tongue, constipation and headache after the free use of milk, a condition which is often described as "biliousness." This is found to be especially true when rich milk or cream is freely used. These symptoms

are the result of intestinal autointoxication, which is produced by the putrefaction of undigested curds in the colon. The presence of a considerable amount of fat in the milk encourages the autointoxication.

Buttermilk or sour milk is preferable to sweet milk. Yogurt buttermilk is preferable to ordinary buttermilk. It is prepared under the supervision of our bacteriologist by the aid of the Oriental ferment, the *Bacillus Bulgaricus.*

Many who cannot use milk in any form find it advantageous to substitute Malted Nuts, a preparation somewhat similar in appearance and flavor to malted milk but more digestible and more palatable. Ordinary commercial milk is quite unsafe and unfit for use, as it often contains billions of germs to the ounce. Sterilized or boiled milk is unquestionably constipating in many cases. When sterilized milk or any other cooked food is made the principal diet, some uncooked foodstuff, such as fresh fruit juice, must be used daily to prevent scurvy. "Certified" milk is preferable to sterilized or pasteurized milk. The milk supply of the institution is under careful bacteriological supervision.

The Antitoxic Regimen

In combating intestinal autointoxication, the first essential is to suppress foods which encourage the growth of the poison-producing germs,—that is, foodstuffs which readily undergo putrefaction. This includes meats of all kinds, and not infre-

quently also eggs. Many cases also require the suppression of milk, at least for a time. Instead of meats, the dietary must consist of foodstuffs which do not putrefy but on the contrary encourage the growth of acid-forming germs, the friendly organisms which combat poison-forming germs. Cereals, sweet fruits, fruit juices, especially dextrinized and malted cereals and malt sugar, are the best for this purpose.

Another measure of great importance is the use of antitoxic ferments. Poehl of St. Petersburg discovered more than twenty years ago that intestinal putrefactions may be suppressed by the use of sour milk. Tissier, of the Pasteur Institute, discovered that fermented milk combats intestinal putrefaction by reason of the acid-forming germs which it contains. A very active germ, the *Bacillus Bulgaricus*, was found to be the secret of the special value of the fermented milk commonly used in Bulgaria and in Oriental countries generally, and known in these countries under the various names of *yoghourt*, *madzoon* (Turkey), *leben* (Egypt), *dadhi* (India). Careful study has been made in the clinical laboratories of the Sanitarium of ferments obtained from these different countries, and it has been ascertained that some are very much more active than others and that all are more active than most of the cultures sold under various trade names. The most active ferments of all were obtained from the vicinity of Mount Ararat in Mesopotamia and from India.

The Sanitarium tables are supplied with

preparations of these ferments in the form of Yogurt buttermilk, made fresh every day in the Sanitarium creamery. The ferments are also prepared in the form of tablets or capsules. The use of Yogurt in the form of Yogurt buttermilk, Yogurt whey, Yogurt tablets and delicious Yogurt cheese, which is made from it in the Sanitarium creamery, has been found exceedingly helpful in combating intestinal autointoxication.

Various European bacteriologists have demonstrated that the intestine of an infant, as well as of the young of all species of animals, is at birth entirely free from bacteria. Within a few hours—six hours in summer, and twenty hours in winter—the intestine becomes occupied with a bacterial flora consisting chiefly of two species, one which grows freely when exposed to the air, known as the *Bacillus acidiparalactici*, and another, a germ which grows best in the absence of air, the *Bacillus bifidus*. Both of these bacteria produce lactic acid, which prevents the growth of putrefactive bacteria and thus exercises a disinfectant or antiseptic influence in the intestinal canal of the infant,—the *Bacillus acidiparalactici* thriving in the small intestine, where air is present, and the *Bacillus bifidus* flourishing in the large intestine, from which oxygen is absent.

So long as these wonderful watch-dogs, the *Bacillus acidiparalactici* and the *Bacillus bifidus*, are present, the infant thrives. But infants fed upon cow's milk or fed artificially become infected very often with

putrefactive organisms. Not infrequently the intestinal putrefactions become so intense that the child dies of autointoxication. Probably more young infants die as the result of these intestinal putrefactions than from any other cause.

In other words, nature makes of the infantile intestine a flower garden, filling it immediately after birth with protective acid-forming germs by which health is insured so long as the flowers continue to flourish; but when weeds, in the shape of putrefactive germs, get into the flower garden through wrong feeding and other means, the friendly germs disappear, the body is flooded with poisonous substances which take the place of the protective acids, and disease results.

Tissier, the great bacteriologist of Paris, who made these observations, was quick to recognize the fact that if by some means the weeds could be driven out and the normal flora restored, the return to natural conditions would be speedily followed by the disappearance of disease. Experiments upon animals, extended to infants and adult human beings, showed that this might be readily accomplished by suitably prepared cultures of the *Bacillus acidiparalactici* and the *Bacillus bifidus*. These facts were communicated to the Society of Biology by Dr. Tissier in February, 1906, since which time many thousands of lives have been saved by the use of Professor Tissier's culture.

Experiments conducted in the clinical laboratory of the Sanitarium have led to

the preparation of a ferment which combines the advantages of Tissier's culture and Yogurt. This culture is known as Tissane.

Intestinal Activity

Increased activity of the bowels is found to be necessary in most cases of chronic disease; even in cases in which the bowels move every day there is often found a putrefying residue left behind in the colon which is never completely evacuated. Constipation is an almost universal disease among civilized people as a result of an unnatural dietary and deficient muscular activity. Normally, the bowels should move after each meal, or two to four times daily. This prevents the retention of food remnants, bile and other excretions in the intestines long enough to permit of any considerable degree of putrefaction. This increased bowel activity is highly essential for the cure of intestinal autointoxication. How to secure it without the use of harmful means is one of the most difficult problems with which the therapeutist has to deal.

In most cases a combination of therapeutic measures is necessary. One of the most valuable which has been discovered in recent times is the use of the Japanese seaweed agar-agar. This substance is used as food in Japan, where it takes the place of the animal gelatin so much used in this country, to which it is in every way superior. This substance is supplied to Sanitarium patients in the form of small bis-

cuit under the name of Colax. The use of Colax at each meal is a valuable means of securing a very satisfactory increase of intestinal activity. The free use of fresh fruits and of such fresh uncooked vegetables as lettuce and the tender leaves of cabbage, together with other laxative foods, is essential in combating intestinal autointoxication. The mechanical kneading of the abdomen, massage, hydrotherapy, applications of electricity, local treatment of the bowel, and in some cases surgical measures, are other means employed as indicated.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Diet System

This institution was the first (and in that particular is still unique) to provide its patients with a scientific bill of fare so arranged as to make possible the exact regulation of the diet in quantity and quality. Every article on the bill of fare has been examined by expert chemists and its value determined. A little instruction from the dietitians, who are always in the dining-room during mealtime, shows the patient how to arrange his bill of fare so as to secure just the right amount of fats, carbohydrates, proteins and other elements, as may be ordered by the physician.

This scientific accuracy puts the health-seeker on the road to recovery so quickly that he enters into the scheme with enthusiasm and counts his "calories" or his "portions" with interest, reporting to his

physician and making a record in his "book" provided for the purpose.

Every patient may read with profit the "Sanitarium Diet List," a little book containing a wealth of useful information.

Most chronic invalids have badly depreciated bodies. Their muscles are weak and flabby, they have feeble hearts, shallow breathing, flat chest, round shoulders, and little endurance. These conditions are the natural results of malnutrition and the chronic toxemia nearly always present. This state of physical inefficiency must be combated not only by removal of causes but by systematic training of the heart and muscles by scientific physical culture.

Systematic exercise of some sort is thus an essential feature in the Sanitarium system of treatment. The fatigue and muscular soreness occasionally produced at the start disappear rapidly when exercise is taken systematically. By means of exercise, heart and nerves as well as muscles are strengthened, and the tissue changes necessary for a thoroughgoing cure are encouraged.

The breathing exercises before breakfast prepare the stomach and liver for the digestion of the coming meal. After-dinner exercises aid the stomach in its digestive work, relieving heaviness and other discomforts. All exercises which accelerate the breathing aid greatly in the absorption of fluids from the stomach and intestines, and in this way greatly promote digestion and nutrition.

The gymnasium work prescribed to be

taken at other times has for its purpose the general improvement of the system and the correction of various deformities, such as round shoulders, flat chests, weak abdominal muscles, spinal curvatures of various sorts, weak carriage in walking, malpositions in sitting, etc. Persons who have very feeble abdominal muscles or prolapsed viscera should wear an abdominal supporter while taking exercise until the muscles have been developed.

In this connection should be noted the Sanitarium Chair, so called because constructed especially for this institution. The curves and slope of the back are such as to support the trunk and hold up the chest, and thus preventing the harmful relaxation of the abdominal muscles, which causes prolapse and congestion of the liver, stomach, bowels, and other viscera, and robs the brain and other organs of their proper blood supply. The chair is a constant reminder of the injunctions of our gymnasium trainers to "hold the chest up."

The gymnasium department is in charge of experienced trainers, who, with the assistance of the physicians, will see that each patient receives the special exercises adapted to his particular case. Exercise in the fresh air, either out of doors or in the enclosed corridors, should be taken at stated hours daily as one of the most efficient means of promoting appetite, good digestion and tissue rebuilding.

Every patient is expected to have a strength test by the dynamometer and a strength chart made before beginning ex-

ercise. Other tests should be made at intervals to show the progress being made from week to week, and a final test should be made just before the patient goes away, so as to have a record of the improvement made.

The Fresh-Air Cure

The experience of recent years in hundreds of sanatoria for consumptives has demonstrated the immense value of the open air, especially of cold air, as a means of cure. Sixty per cent of cases of consumption are cured in these establishments by fresh air alone. Fresh air is just as useful in the treatment of other chronic maladies as in consumption. In combination with the antitoxic diet and multi-varied health-promoting methods and measures, the value of the fresh-air cure cannot be overestimated.

Every patient not otherwise instructed is expected to spend as much time as possible in the open air and to sleep with open windows at night. There are outdoor walking-parties daily, rides, excursions, and "outings" which are entertaining as well as recreative.

Hydrotherapy

Hydrotherapy, or the use of water as a means of cure, is chiefly relied upon to stimulate the vital activities necessary for the curative process. By cold applications suitably applied, every bodily function may be stimulated. By hot appli-

cations properly applied, excessive action may be controlled, pains relieved, and blood diverted from congested parts. By various other applications most powerfully sedative, alterative, and restorative effects may be produced. Scientific hydrotherapy affords the most direct and most rapid means of influencing the great functions of life, the circulation of the blood, the process of respiration, the action of the brain and nerves, the functions of the liver, kidney, stomach, and bowels. There is no means by which the various bodily functions may be so perfectly and so quickly controlled as by hydriatic measures applied with intelligence and skill.

Cold applications, suitably managed, are essential to the production of strong and lasting tonic effects, so that, almost without exception, the physician aims to accustom the patient as rapidly as possible to the use of cold water by carefully graduated and progressive measures, which constitute what might be termed a hydriatic ladder up which the patient climbs. The series of measures may perhaps begin, in the case of a very feeble patient, with a wet-hand rub applied first to the back, then to the back and legs, and finally to the whole body. Beginning with 65 to 70 degrees, the temperature is lowered one or two degrees daily to 40 or even 34 degrees. Next in order is the cold-mitten friction, graduating the temperature down from 60 to 40 degrees, followed by the cold-towel rub, graduating from 65 to 40 degrees. Then come in succession the wet-

sheet rub, the half bath, and finally douches.

Packs, fomentations, applications to the spine, foot baths, sitz baths, and various other measures are used in connection with general cold applications to produce desired local effects; but the general cold applications must be progressively increased in intensity as a means of increasing vital resistance and raising the general tone of the system. If disagreeable effects are at first experienced from the cold application, these quickly disappear, and the exhilaration and the sense of well-being and buoyancy following the cold rub or douche will be ample compensation for the efforts made to accustom one's self to this most powerful of all known tonic remedies.

Phototherapy

The wonderful influence of the sunlight as a curative agent has been appreciated from the most ancient times. The Greeks and Romans provided most excellent arrangements for "insolation" or sun bathing in connection with their great public baths as well as in the palaces of the rich. Sick animals show a preference for the sun.

The discovery of the electric light, veritable resuscitated sunlight, has placed in our hands the means by which the powerful healing agent which permeates the body with its healing rays may be utilized at all seasons of the year. The arc light is called into service with special frequency in the cold months when the outdoor gymnasiums are not in use.

The electric light bath, now perhaps the most popular of all special forms of bath known to the world, originated in this institution and was here used for several years before it was employed elsewhere. It was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and was thence introduced into Germany, where it was first used at the famous institution of the renowned Dr. Winternitz at Kaltenleutgeben. It is now used in all the leading hospitals of Europe and has for years been in use in the palaces of Emperor William, King Oscar, the King of England, and numerous other members of royalty and the nobility.

The electric light bath possesses all the virtues of the Turkish bath with none of its dangers and inconveniences, and adds the marvelous virtues of light. The luminous heat rays do not stop at the skin as does ordinary heat, but penetrate the soft parts of the body in every direction, searching out painful and sluggish parts and imparting their powerful vital stimulus. Its value in the treatment of chronic maladies of all sorts can scarcely be overestimated. Its superior efficiency as well as its luxurious attractiveness are well attested by the fact that it has been more extensively copied and imitated than any other invention of the sort. The Sanitarium Electric Light Bath is without doubt the most important improvement in bath appliances that has been made in modern times.

Mechanotherapy

The Mechanotherapy department, in which the mechanical Swedish movements are given, is much appreciated. There are kneading machines for the abdomen, to stimulate sluggish bowels to normal action. There are vibrating chairs, tables, stools, and bars, which warm the extremities, dissipate weariness and the "numb," "cold," "creeping" and other queer sensations which worry the neurasthenic. It is really remarkable how quickly the heaviness and other discomforts which follow eating in many cases of dyspepsia disappear under the influence of vigorous vibration. Then there are rubbing and percussing machines, and other apparatus, all of which do something helpful. This department may be visited twice a day with profit by most patients.

A Scientific Method

The Sanitarium method is thoroughly scientific and cannot be carried on successfully without the information to be obtained through well-equipped laboratories and specially trained chemists, bacteriologists, and other experts in laboratory methods, as well as physicians, nurses, and attendants who have made a special exhaustive study of hydriatic and other physiological measures of treatment, and are thoroughly familiar with the technique as well as the general principles of hydriatic treatment. With these in hand, and the thorough co-operation of the patient, all

curable maladies are curable by these methods perseveringly employed. The list of so-called incurable diseases has been largely diminished by the success obtained in the treatment of many maladies by these physiological methods which had proven utterly intractable to ordinary remedies. Even incurable cases may receive great benefit, for in a great majority of cases the disease can be arrested, or the rate of progress greatly lessened, and distressing symptoms may be wonderfully ameliorated if not wholly controlled.

Hints to New Patients

1. Make a business of getting well. Make every other consideration secondary.

2. If you have not left all worries, anxieties and cares at home, send them back by first mail. Worry and other depressing emotions are sinkers which must be cast off. In the race for health, the invalid "must lay aside every weight."

3. If you have any bad habits which have not been abandoned, lay them aside at once. The use of tobacco and tea and coffee, wrong habits in dress, theater going, evening parties, and all other ways in which energy is dissipated, are costly and harmful luxuries which no invalid really desirous of gaining health can afford to indulge. Every unnecessary expenditure of energy must be scrupulously avoided. All the vital resources of the body must be carefully husbanded to combat disease and rebuild the wasted tissues.

4. Do not talk about your ailments to any one but your physician.

5. Be sure to keep in close touch with your physician who expects to see you daily. Report the effects of each day's treatment. If any unpleasant or apparently evil effects are observed, report immediately. All the physicians who have charge of patients in this institution are experts in Battle Creek Sanitarium methods, having had a long and special training in the institution. They have no superiors anywhere.

6. Be careful to get specific directions respecting diet, exercise, and everything pertaining to your case. Then follow these directions religiously. These prescriptions will of course be changed at frequent intervals, as the Sanitarium system is in all respects progressive. There is no "course" or routine. Count the calories at meals.

7. Never eat anything between meals and resolutely resist all temptations in the shape of invitations to "dine out" at some restaurant or hotel. Many patients have paid the penalty of weeks of suffering for such an indiscretion. If the Sanitarium bill of fare does not altogether suit you at first, be certain you will in a short time come to enjoy it better than any other.

8. Be whole-hearted, earnest, conscientious, energetic, determined, and persevering in your efforts healthward. Such a spirit has saved many an invalid whose case had been pronounced hopeless by eminent authorities. The physician can only do his best when he is conscious of the cor-

dial and conscientious co-operation of his patient.

9. Get your physician to make out for you a program which will indicate how every waking hour shall be spent in such a way as to help you on toward recovery.

10. The course of treatment for each patient is so planned as to apply to him each day a number of health-promoting measures, each following the preceding, after a short interval, so that each helpful uplift is received before the effect of the preceding one has been lost. By this means the patient is kept continually under the uplifting influence of powerful physiologic measures, which not only palliate his sufferings but actually change his bodily structure and make a new man of him.

11. Spend every moment possible out of doors. Do not waste time loafing about indoors, reading books or newspapers, or talking business, gossip, or politics. If you have ten minutes to spare, go right out of doors and take a few turns upon the veranda or walk a quarter of a mile and back.

12. Swimming is the most healthful of all exercises. Every patient should spend from half a minute to half an hour in the swimming bath daily unless advised to the contrary by his physician. If you do not know how to swim, learn. With a little help the art is easily acquired.

13. Every patient, with very rare exceptions, requires cold treatments of some sort. It is the cold bath that tones the nerves, invigorates the muscles, aids diges-

tion, stimulates the liver, encourages the appetite and the general nutrition. Hot baths depress. Every hot bath must be followed by a cold bath of some sort. All patients, with rare exceptions, require some sort of a cold bath before breakfast as an eye-opener and an appetizer. The form of the bath should be prescribed by the physician. A dip or a swim in the pool is the best for those not too feeble. A cold-air bath, accompanied by dry-hand rubbing, is best for feeble patients.

14. The blood and urinary examination should be repeated weekly when the first examination shows marked evidence of disease. The test breakfast should be repeated as often as is required by the physician. The test for the stools should be repeated every week or two, and likewise the blood-pressure and strength test, so as to know what progress is being made in overcoming autointoxication and arterial degeneration when this condition is present.

15. Do not forget to chew. Every morsel of food should be chewed five or six times as long as is generally done.

16. Don't forget that getting health is like digging in a gold mine. The longer you dig the more you get. It takes four months to raise a crop of potatoes. A good crop of health can scarcely be expected in less time. Improved health requires improved tissues. New tissues are produced in the same way as new potatoes,—by the process of growth. Improvement without tissue change is only brief and temporary. Few patients are substantially benefited in

less than three months. Four to six months is the average time required for permanent results in serious cases.

17. Avoid artificial heat as much as possible. In cold weather wear sufficient clothing to retain the natural warmth of the body. Extra stockings and underclothes, felt shoes, leggings and extra wraps should be worn when necessary. This is of vital importance. Little improvement can be expected while the feet and limbs are habitually cold.

18. Dismiss fears. The same power which made you can heal you. This power is manifested in you. It is this life and power which keeps your heart beating and your lungs in motion while you are sleeping. "He is thy life." Deut. 30:20. "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Ps. 103:3. Though your case may have been pronounced incurable and though every effort you have previously made has been in vain, though you have perhaps been weeks under treatment and have seen no perceptible change for the better, if your physician encourages you to believe that you may recover, do not doubt that this result will be attained. The physicians of the Battle Creek Sanitarium are not omniscient, but they are experienced and conscientious, and it is a principle of the institution not to encourage any patient whose prospects for recovery are not such as to abundantly warrant the expectation of substantial improvement. Incurables are not encouraged to remain. The thoroughgoing and many-

sided methods of treatment employed in the Sanitarium system accomplish results which are impossible under less favorable conditions. So be of good cheer, and try to cheer others by cheerful and hopeful words.

The Daily Program

The daily program of exercise drills, baths and lectures is not a chance, or merely arbitrary, arrangement. Each item has its special value and significance as a factor in working out the hoped-for recovery.

THE MORNING BATH—6:00 to 6:30

This may be a shower bath, a swim, a cold friction, an air bath, or a simple rub, according to the needs of the case. Its purpose is to awaken the vital activities, and set the bodily forces into full swing.

THE FRESH-AIR WALK—6:40

This continues the effect of the bath and creates an appetite. Hold the chest high and walk briskly.

BREATHING EXERCISES IN THE GYMNASIUM—7:00

Special exercises which quicken the circulation through the lungs, liver, stomach and other viscera and thus prepare the way for breakfast and good digestion.

FAMILY PRAYERS IN PARLOR—7:30

A grateful recognition of the fact that all healing is divine healing and of the privilege accorded to everyone to put himself in co-operative harmony with the

Power which created and maintains, and which will, whenever possible, build health and vigor out of disease and weakness.

BREAKFAST—7:40

A delectable repast of natural foods well chewed or fletcherized. If there are any puzzling problems about what to eat or to order, or how much, or anything else pertaining to diet, a skilled dietitian is at hand in the dining-room, ready to answer each question. So worries and fears, the chief promoters of indigestion, may be dismissed.

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS AND CALISTHENICS—9:00 A. M.

Of great value as an aid to digestion and the acquirement of correct bodily carriage.

BATH TREATMENT—9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

The attending physician may make out a week's program or may arrange the bath especially for each day, as the case may require.

MECHANOTHERAPY—9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

A most valuable means of stimulating the great nerve centers and promoting circulation. It relieves fatigue, energizes and warms the extremities. Don't miss it.

MANUAL SWEDISH—9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

An exceedingly valuable curative means in diseased conditions of the heart, consti-

pation, paralysis and most chronic cases. The exercises are progressive and adapted to each individual case.

CORRECTIVE GYMNASTICS—9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

These exercises alone are worth a visit to the Sanitarium. Every patient should have the benefit of these exercises daily. Get your physician to indicate which grade of exercises you should take—one, two, or three.

CONSULTATION WITH PHYSICIAN — 9 A. M. to 12 M.

See your physician daily, at least while getting started. If at any time you need to consult a physician outside of your physician's office hours, call up the Medical Office, where a physician is always in attendance.

REST HOUR—12:00 to 1:00 P. M.

Most neurasthenics and feeble patients will find it to their advantage to spend a half-hour or an hour before dinner resting quietly in bed.

DINNER—1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Consult the diet prescription which your physician gives you, then call on the dietitian in the dining-room for such further help as you may need.

GYMNASIUM—2:15 P. M.

The after-dinner exercises are especially valuable in aiding digestion and liver action. All except very feeble patients and those suffering from painful digestion should take these exercises.

MECHANOTHERAPY — 3:00 to 6:00 P. M.

Two daily visits to this department will be found advantageous, especially to those who suffer from constipation and nervous exhaustion.

CORRECTIVE GYMNASTICS — 3:00 to 6:00 P. M.

These exercises may be taken twice a day with benefit. Those who do not find time for this training in the forenoon should certainly be on hand at this hour.

BATH—3:00 to 6:00 P. M.

Few patients except those suffering from obesity or great pain require hydriatic treatment more than once a day. In some cases it is preferable that the bath should be taken in the afternoon. This will be determined by the physician.

X-RAY—3:00 to 6:00 P. M.

The X-Ray Department is an important therapeutic resource for certain cases, particularly skin diseases and malignant disorders. It is of greatest value, however, as a means of diagnosis. By this means the location of important internal organs may be determined and conditions not otherwise discoverable may be ascertained.

PHOTOTHERAPY—3:00 to 6:00 P. M.

The electric light bath and the arc light render inestimable service in the treatment of most chronic ailments.

ELECTRICITY—3:00 to 6:00 P. M.

The static, galvanic, faradic and sinusoidal currents, particularly the last, are of

great service in cases of paralysis, weak muscles and various painful disorders. The high frequency current, the current of d'Arsonval, is of special service in arteriosclerosis.

Supper—6:00 p. m.

The supper should be the lightest meal of the day. It is better to avoid the free use of fats, pastry and all hearty foods at supper, making the meal chiefly of fruits, rice, and other easily digestible cereals. It is often best to avoid supper, especially in cases of insomnia.

Calisthenics—Marching—6:45 p. m.

The exercises at this hour are of service not only as an aid to digestion but also as an aid to sleep, by diverting the blood from the brain and nerve centers into the muscles.

Lecture or Entertainment—7:45 p. m.

The lectures and most of the entertainments given in the institution are of an educational character, intended to give the patient such information as will prepare him to carry out the principles of the institution in his daily life after returning home.

Retiring—9:30 p. m.

Patients should retire as early as 9:00 or 9:30, so as to secure at least eight or nine hours in bed. The curative processes are carried on much more actively during sleep than during the waking hours.

SILENCE UNTIL 6:30 A. M.

With the co-operation of guests, it is possible to secure almost complete quiet after retiring until the rising hour, which is conducive to the comfort and well-being of all.

Weekly Program of Lectures and Entertainments

Sunday evening—Religious services.

Monday evening—Dr. Kellogg's Question Box.

Tuesday evening—Musical Concert by the Sanitarium Orchestra, popular lecture, gymnastic exhibition in the gymnasium, or some other entertainment.

Wednesday evening—Lecture by Dr. Riley.

Thursday evening—Stereopticon lecture by Dr. Kellogg.

Friday evening—Song service in the lobby.

Saturday evening—Concert or other entertainment.

Tuesday and Thursday afternoons—School of Health.

Departments

The various forms of treatment administered in the institution are included in the following departments, in which treatment is regularly given at the hours specified:

Bath Department, 9:45 A. M. to 12:45 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

Electrical Department, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4:30 to 6:30 P. M.

Static Electrical Department, 5 to 7 P. M.

Galvanic Department, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

Phototherapy, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 to 7 P. M.

Manual Swedish Movements, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 to 7 P. M.

Mechanical Swedish Movements, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Massage, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4:30 to 7 P. M.

Gymnasium, 7:15, 9 A. M., 10:00 to 12:00, 3:00, 4:30, and 6:45 P. M.

Roentgen Ray or X-Ray Department, 9:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., except Wednesday, and by appointment.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 9 A M. to 1 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium, which has been the nursery for the ideas set forth in the foregoing pages, and has come to be recognized the world over as the mother of sanitariums, represents a new departure in the treatment of the sick. For the first time in the history of medicine, the promoters of the Battle Creek Sanitarium undertook to bring together under one roof all rational and scientific remedies for disease, to place these various means, hydriatic, electrotherapeutic, dietetic, physical, chemical, medicinal, and mechanical, in charge of thoroughly trained scientific physicians, and to supplement the ordinary means of diagnostic research with complete laboratories for microscopical, chemical and physiological investigation in which cases of dis-

ease might be studied in the most elaborate manner and original researches undertaken for the purpose of eliciting new and useful information from nature's storehouse.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is not a hospital, neither is it what the public understands by a sanitarium or sanatorium,—which is a sort of medical boarding house, —neither is it a headquarters for faddists and cranks. It is in no sense a commercial or mercenary enterprise. It is the center of a reform movement, the essential principle of which is to return to nature and seek for those paths which lead men to harmony with nature and with themselves. The movement which centers here in this institution has become world-wide and is making progress everywhere among intelligent and reasoning people of all classes. The corporate name of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association, which is organized under the provisions of Act No. 242 of the Public Acts of 1863 for the organization of charitable institutions, and is by statute exempt from taxation. No person or set of persons has ever been or can be financially benefited in any way by their connection with this institution.

Those who desire further information concerning the Battle Creek Sanitarium and the movement which it represents should ask for a copy of the Sanitarium Blue Book. Inquire at the desk, or address

THE SANITARIUM.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

238
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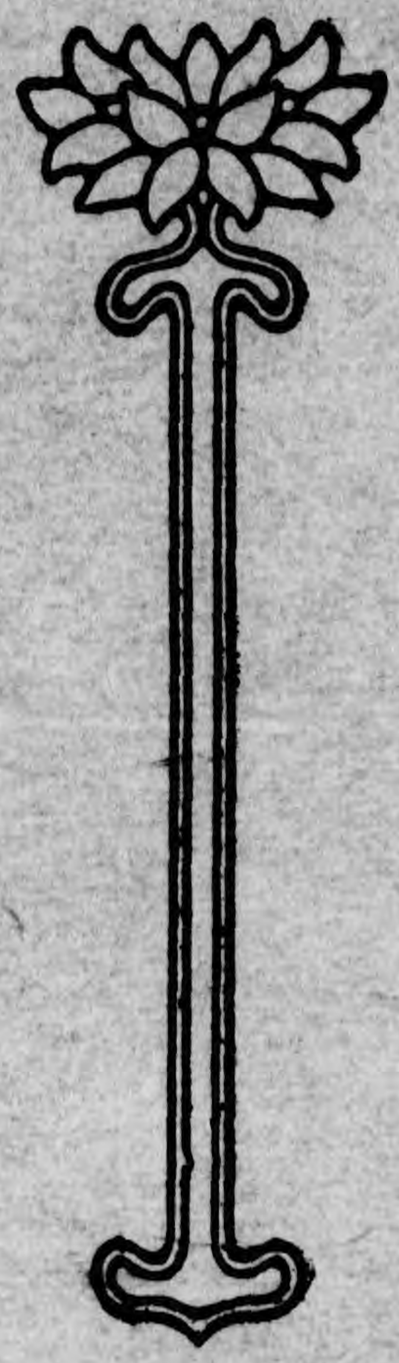
Battle Creek

Annual Report

The Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital

Battle Creek, Michigan

Fifty-fifth Year



1920

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital

Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.

1920

With Summaries
of the Work of the Institution Since Its Establishment

Organized September, -	1866
Incorporated March, - -	1867
Reorganized - - - -	1876
Reincorporated December,	1897

Under Act 242 of the Public Acts of Michigan of 1863, providing for the incorporation of Charitable and Eleemosynary Institutions

Printed by
ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Battle Creek, Michigan
1921

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INCORPORATION
OF THE
MICHIGAN SANITARIUM AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

As a Self-Supporting Philanthropic Organization

This institution was first incorporated in the spring of 1867 under an Act especially created by the Legislature of Michigan to render possible the incorporation of an establishment of this kind.

As the constitution of the State of Michigan at that time did not permit the granting of Articles of Incorporation for more than thirty years, the first charter expired in 1897. On the 18th day of December, 1897, the institution was reincorporated under Act No. 242 of the Public Acts of Michigan of 1863, an act especially provided for the incorporation of hospitals, asylums and other charitable and eleemosynary institutions. A copy of the Articles of Incorporation is on file with the Secretary of State, Lansing, Michigan. The following extract from the Articles clearly sets forth the objects and purposes of the institution and defines its character:

"To found a hospital or charitable asylum within the State of Michigan for the care and relief of indigent or other sick or infirm persons, at which institution may be received also patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefits there received, and which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it from time to time from all sources exclusively to maintaining itself, improving its conditions and facilities, extending its benefits and usefulness and facilitating and promoting its purposes, by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto; all of its said purposes being undenominational, unsectarian, philanthropic, humanitarian, charitable and benevolent, and in no manner directly or indirectly for private profit or dividend paying to anyone."

The institution is governed by a Board of Trustees of ten members, who are elected by a constituency made up of contributors to the enterprise. Five members of the Board of Trustees are elected each year for a term of two years.

INSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

JOHN H. KELLOGG, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. S.
Superintendent

CHAS. E. STEWART, M. D.
Assistant Superintendent

MERTON W. WENTWORTH
Steward and Business Agent

GEORGE E. JUDD
Secretary

MRS. MARY S. FOY, R. N.
Superintendent of Training School for Nurses

MISS LENNA F. COOPER, B. S.
Dean of School of Home Economics

LINDA M. ROTH, M. D.
Dean of Normal School of Physical Education

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

J. H. KELLOGG, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S.....Surgeon-in-Chief, Supt.
W. H. RILEY, M.S., M.D.....Neurologist
C. E. STEWART, M.D.....Assistant Superintendent; Internal Medicine
M. A. MORTENSEN, M.D., F.A.C.P.....Internal Medicine
E. L. EGGLESTON, M.D.....Internal Medicine
B. N. COLVER, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S...Surgeon; Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
JAMES T. CASE, M.D., F.A.C.S.....General Surgery
W. F. MARTIN, M.D.....Surgeon; Genito-Urinary Diseases
PAUL ROTH, M.D., F.A.C.P.....Physiologist
J. S. PRITCHARD, M.D., F.A.C.P.....Diseases of Chest
C. C. HUBLY, M.D.....Internal Medicine
M. J. CAPRON, M.D.....Associate in Internal Medicine
J. E. COOPER, M.D.....Internal Medicine; Obstetrics
W. O. UPSON, M.D.....Roentgenologist
H. B. KNAPP, M. D.....Internal Medicine
R. F. WAFER, M.D.....Psychiatrist; Associate Neurologist
C. W. HEALD, M.D.....Associate in Internal Medicine
W. B. LEWIS, B.S., M.D.....Chemist
S. E. BARNHART, A.B., M.D.....Associate in Internal Medicine
C. G. WENCKE, M.D.....Surgeon; Ear, Nose and Throat
A. H. PHILLIPS, M.D.....Associate in Genito-Urinary Diseases
BERTHA E. MOSHIER, M.D.....House Physician of Hospital
G. M. DOBBIN, M.D.....Bacteriologist
MARY V. DRYDEN, M.D.....Internal Medicine
GERTRUDE JOHNSON, M.D.....Internal Medicine
LOUIE VANDERVOORT-STEGMAN, M.D.....Ophthalmologist
CLARA V. RADABAUGH, M.D.....Internal Medicine
LESLEY FRASER, M.D.....Internal Medicine
NETTIE EVANS-KNAPP, M.D.....Internal Medicine
WINONA E. LONG, M.D.....Associate in Internal Medicine
ESTELLE G. NORMAN, A.B., M.D.....Internal Medicine
LYDIA JESPERSON, A.B., M.D.....Internal Medicine
DOROTHY T. HARBAUGH, M.D.....Internal Medicine
ROXETTE L. RUNK, M.D.....Assistant in Nose and Throat
LINDA M. ROTH, M.D.....Physiology—Normal School
WILHELMINA M. KEY, Ph. D.....Biologist
SVEN JESPERSON, A.B., M.D.....Internal Medicine—Industrial
J. E. HEALD, M.D.....Associate in Internal Medicine
W. R. CHYNOWETH, M.D.....Receiving Physician for Men
WM. VANDERVOORT, M.D.....Assistant in Internal Medicine
D. T. FOURNADJIEFF, M.D.....Assistant in Neurology
R. H. FRASER, A.B., M.D.....Assistant in Nose and Throat
RICHARD M. KELLOGG, D.D.S.....Dental Prophylaxis

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

The year 1920, covered by this report, witnessed the maximum of the strain of readjustment in prices and business activities. Hospitals, sanitariums and medical institutions throughout the country, as well as philanthropic enterprises of all sorts, have felt the effect of the slowing up in the commercial world. Many of the large hospitals have had scarcely half the usual number of patrons. Physicians and surgeons have complained of a falling off in their practice. The query has arisen whether this is the result of low finances or preoccupation—that is, do sick people neglect to seek medical aid because of lack of funds to pay doctors' bills, or is it that men and women are so busy with readjustment that they have not time to be sick?

Notwithstanding the "hard times," the work of the Institution has gone forward with no interruption and with only a small shrinkage in the volume of business done, both as regards the number of patients and the total receipts. In this respect the Management feel that the work of the Institution has been almost unique. The total number of patients received in the year has been 7,467; the total receipts, $3,539,557.81; charitable allowances and disbursements, $259,127.23; discounts, $111,412.95. Total, $370,540.18.

Considerable progress has been made in the way of improvements, especially in the educational departments. The number of students in the schools has increased. In the School of Home Economics and the Normal School of Physical Education the increase has amounted to nearly 50 per cent of the previous year's enrollment. Standards have been raised, and in the case of the Normal School of Physical Education the length of the course has been increased by the addition of a year. The demand for the services of graduates of all of the schools has been so great that only a small proportion of the positions offered could be filled. Trained dietitians, graduates of the School of Home Economics, have been in special demand. The creation of a large number of new hospitals throughout the country, many of them through the efforts of the U. S. Public Health Service, has created openings for scores of well trained dietitians, positions which for the most part are yet unfilled. The Battle Creek Sanitarium trained nurses are at a premium in every large city in the United States.

The Management feel that they are more than justified in the efforts that are now being made to enlarge the educational facilities of all these schools and to provide opportunities for the training of health lecturers and workers in various lines of health reconstruction work for which there is at present a growing demand in all parts of the United States. The dietetic departments of more than fifty hospitals, including some of the leading medical institutions of the United States, are in charge of graduates of this school.

The post-graduate course in the training school for nurses is increasing in popularity, as shown by a larger enrollment each year. The School of Home Ecenomics also offers opportunity for advanced studies, and the Normal School of Physical Education, in addition to the extension of its regular course to three years, has established a summer camp for girls, with accommodations for one hundred.

The Management are now making plans to offer a four years' course in each of the three schools, beginning in the fall of 1922. It is the present intention of the Management to still further extend the educational opportunities now offered in connection with the institution by the opening of a fully organized college or university in which will be incorporated the present schools, together with other departments. The main objective of the college will be health and race betterment. The curriculum will include such academic chairs as are necessary to justify the college in conferring the usual academic degrees.

An item of special interest to the Educational Department is the gift by Miss Elizabeth Haskell of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be awarded to the extension of the educational work. The Race Betterment Foundation has also made a notable contribution to this department by devoting to its use the large stone building, known as the Annex, purchased by it some years ago and at present leased to the Sanitarium for use by patients. This building will be released by the Sanitarium and devoted to educational purposes as soon as other provision can be made for the Sanitarium patients.

Improvements have been made in every department of the Institution, as well as in the educational branch of the work. A new and thoroughly up-to-date boiler plant has been installed. The economy in the consumption of coal and labor effected by the new plant is so great that it is believed the saving will be sufficient to cover the total cost of this improvement in a few years.

During the year considerable consideration was given by the Management to the question of an up-to-date dairy, to be owned and operated by the Institution. These plans were consummated soon after the close of the year by the purchase of a fine herd of

registered Holstein cows owned by the Lakewood Dairy, which for several years furnished to the Institution a supply of high quality milk for its table. This dairy has already been made famous throughout the United States by the circulation of films showing its operation, which have been distributed by the United States government. Three films furnished the Government for this purpose have been in constant circulation during the last five years.

Rather late in the fall a start was made toward the establishment of a sanitary hennery for the purpose of supplying the Institution with the highest quality of eggs. At the date of this writing the hennery numbers 4,500 fowls of the White Leghorn variety of exceptional breeding. This work is being conducted under the general supervision of Professor Burgess, of the State Agricultural College. It is the intention of the Management to increase the flock to the number of 8,000 laying hens, which it is believed will be sufficient to supply the Institution with eggs of quality far superior to that of eggs which can be purchased on the open market.

The Main Dining Room has been enlarged by an enlargement on the west side. Several new offices have been opened. Important additions have been made to the Bath Rooms, and the building formerly occupied as the James White Memorial Home has been purchased for use as a clinic building. In this building it is the intention of the Management to establish the Battle Creek Sanitarium Clinic, which will be an enlargement and extension of the work which has been carried on by the present Dispensary, which has now been in operation for nearly thirty years. Several other buildings have been purchased during the year for use as dormitories for the accommodation of students. The growing attendance of the several schools will require still further provision of dormitory space.

One of the notable events of the year was the celebration of Founders' Day, the anniversary of the opening of the Institution in September, 1866. It is intended to make this an annual event hereafter.

On the whole, the year 1920 has been one of the most successful in the whole history of the institution and has been marked by many steps of definite and substantial progress.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MICHIGAN SANITARIUM AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

For the Year Ending December 31, 1920

RESOURCES

Real Estate	$2,159,818.51
Personal Property	929,239.81
Notes Receivable	34,361.54
Accounts Receivable	208,260.15
Total	$3,331,680.01

LIABILITIES

Sanitarium 5% Gold Bonds	$ 169,400.00
First Mortgage Refunding Bonds	103,700.00
Notes Payable	483,940.85
Accounts Payable	361,140.24
Net Worth Dec. 31, 1920	2,213,498.92
Total	$3,331,680.01

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR BY PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1901, AND BY YEARS FROM 1902 TO 1920

5 years ending 1871	$ 3,189.71
5 years ending 1876	1,997.46
5 years ending 1881	15,391.15
5 years ending 1886	31,165.02
5 years ending 1891	79,936.28
5 years ending 1896	162,051.49
5 years ending 1901	176,317.02
Total, 1866 to 1901	$ 470,048.13
Year of 1902	12,549.95
Year of 1903	8,308.02
Year of 1904	12,986,97
Year of 1905	25,859.24
Year of 1906	20,138.71
Year of 1907	24,237.87
Year of 1908	45,881.85
Year of 1909	40,541.03
Year of 1910	63,052.53
Year of 1911	89,206.83
Year of 1912	102,335.45
Year of 1913	115,768.77
Year of 1914	152,041.48
Year of 1915	142,812.63
Year of 1916	170,353.70
Year of 1917	176,367.22
Year of 1918	160,830.42
Year of 1919	209,782.78
Year of 1920	259,127.23
Total 1866 to 1920 inclusive	$2,302,230.81

THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FROM 1866 TO 1920

PATIENTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS,	1866-1870	800
" " " " "	1871-1875	1,337
" " " " "	1876-1880	1,777
" " " " "	1881-1885	4,158
" " " " "	1886-1890	6,042
" " " " "	1891-1895	9,919
" " " " "	1896-1900	14,298
" " " " "	1901-1905	14,877
" " " " "	1906-1910	20,597
" " " " "	1911-1915	26,822
" " " TWO "	1916-1917	14,329
PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR	1918	6,140
" " " "	1919	7,540
" " " "	1920	7,467
Total patients to December 31, 1920		136,103
Patients under treatment January 1, 1920		345
Patients received during	1918	6,140
" " "	1919	7,540
" " "	1920	7,467
PATIENTS TREATED DURING 1920		7,467

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS TO 1920

Year	Urine	Pathological Tissues	Gastric Contents	Blood	Feces	Strength Tests
1885	951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	1017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	1312	.....	.....	.....	.....	231
1889	1044	44	.....	.....	.....	522
1890	1721	98	.....	.....	.....	113
1891	1870	89	.....	.....	.....	524
1892	1969	78	574	.....	.....	847
1893	2424	131	2128	144	.....	1002
1894	3101	118	1549	1076	.....	1093
1895	2755	224	1516	2036	.....	1604
1896	4715	396	1803	1689	.....	1297
1897	6025	290	2209	2504	.....	1753
1898	6717	339	2071	2400	.....	2187
1899	7657	567	1861	2804	.....	1908
1900	8919	662	1718	1112	.....	1637
1901	8667	619	1821	3500	.....	1675
1902, year of fire	4117	244	1221	2406	.....	768
1903	5089	271	1774	3408	.....	1485
1904	5128	272	2014	4008	*1361	1383
1905	4987	581	2411	4432	.....	1945
1906	4398	375	1986	4120	.....	1240
1907	6282	269	2503	5932	1903	1033
1908	5768	280	1224	4116	3002	1537
1909	6337	259	1265	5290	1463	1802
1910	7464	332	1403	6472	990	1804
1911	7303	309	1367	6223	2598	2708
1912	7802	365	1167	6849	3905	2557
1913	11356	450	1488	8370	5171	2201
1914	13543	397	1547	8790	5613	2289
1915	16139	428	1243	9111	6123	1970
1916	21281	445	2018	11766	6140	1911
1917	20570	671	1858	14557	6561	3578
1918	17640	439	2159	8647	5824	2456
1919	19370	532	1994	10615	6639	2792
1920	11250	500	1442	13182	9207	2810
Total	258518	11074	49334	155559	66500	54662

*Total for the years 1902 to 1906, inclusive.

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

Clinical Work

OF THE

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

From January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920

Patients of 1920

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients under treatment Jan. 1, 1920	165	175	340
Number of patients received during the year	3553	3914	7467
Total treated during the year	4236	5088	9324
Number of patients dismissed	3587	3915	7502
Number of patients Jan. 1, 1921	127	189	316
Number of men patients treated during 1920			3553
Number of women patients treated during 1920			3914
Average daily number of patients assigned			20
Average stay of men patients who remained one week or more			43
Average stay of women patients who remained one week or more			28.12
Number of days' treatment given women in 1920			109,592
Number of days' treatment given men in 1920			145,673
Total number of days' treatment during the year			255,265

Classification of Patients

	Number of patients
Children	230
Obstetrical patients	140
Surgical patients requiring hospital care	779
Medical patients	6688

Civil State

Married	4454
Single	2374
Widowers	200
Widows	439
Total	7467

RESIDENCES

Patients received during the year 1920 arranged according to States and Countries

Alabama	58	Kansas	78
Alaska	2	Kentucky	140
Arizona	15	Louisiana	67
Arkansas	62	Maine	7
California	37	Maryland	20
Colorado	27	Massachusetts	76
Connecticut	48	Michigan	2085
Delaware	6	Minnesota	78
District of Columbia	21	Mississippi	92
Florida	54	Missouri	115
Georgia	63	Montana	11
Idaho	9	Nebraska	36
Illinois	584	Nevada	1
Indiana	353	New Hampshire	2
Iowa	170	New Jersey	86

New Mexico	9
North Carolina	42
North Dakota	31
New York	601
Ohio	720
Oklahoma	153
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	387
Porto Rico	0
Rhode Island	9
South Carolina	31
South Dakota	40
Tennessee	130
Texas	241
Utah	1
Vermont	9
Virginia	42
Washington	21
West Virginia	207
Wyoming	9
Wisconsin	109
Total	7199
Canada:	
Alberta	13
British Columbia	4
Manitoba	1
Nova Scotia	9
Ontario	131
Saskatchewan	17
Quebec	28
New Brunswick	4
P. E. Island	0
Total	207
Foreign Countries:	
China	5
Cuba	16
Denmark	1
England	2
France	5
Finland	1
Ireland	2
Korea	1
Japan	1
Mexico	15
Peru, South America	4
Switzerland	1
B. West Indies	3
New Zealand	3
Columbia	1
Total	61
United States	7199
Canada	207
Foreign	61
Total	7467

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

Patients treated during the year 1920

Accountants	18
Actors	5
Advertisers	7
Agents	20
Architects	3
Army Officers	5
Artists	3
Attorneys	1
Auto Dealers	25
Archbishops	1
Bakers	4
Bankers	80
Barbers	2
Blacksmiths	7
Bookkeepers	45
Butchers	8
Brokers	20
Carpenters	21
City Officials	2
Customs Officers	0
Chemists	10
Cashiers	13
Clerks	193
Coal Dealers	26
Contractors	49
Congressmen	2
Chiropractors	0
Chiropodists	4
Dietitians	108
Decorators	10
Dentists	31
Draughtsmen	5
Druggists	23
Editors	7
Electricians	8
Engineers	42
Farmers	282
Firemen	1
Florists	1
Foremen	18
Fur Dealers	3
Furriers	4
Government employes	11
Grain dealers	11
Grocers	2
Hotel proprietors	6

Housewives	2884
Hydrotherapy course	34
Importers	5
Insurance agents	44
Inspectors	1
Jewelers	21
Journalists	1
Judges	6
Landscape	2
Laundrymen	3
Lecturers	4
Librarians	2
Liquor dealers	6
Lumber dealers	51
Managers	111
Manufacturers	269
Mechanics	41
Merchants	485
Millers	1
Milliners	8
Miners	4
Ministers	65
Missionaries	69
Musicians	5
Nurses	33
N. S. P. E.	103
Occulists	3
Office employes	27
Oil Dealers	36
Osteopaths	4
Painters	6
Photographers	3
Physicians	136
Packers	1
Plumbers	11
Postal employes	9
Presidents	44
Priests	8
Printers	7
Pupil Nurses	112
Publishers	28
Railroad employes	32
Ranchers	7
Real estate	114
Restaurant proprietors	4
Retired business	204
Reporters	2
Seamstresses	2
Secretaries	25
Stenographers	13
Salesmen	192
Ship builders	2
Soldiers	9
Stock dealers	10
Students	357
Superintendents	27
Sculptors	1
Tailors	9
Teachers	183
Theatrical	12
Telegraph operators	3
Traveling salesmen	52
Treasurers	8
Tobacco dealers	11
Telephone employes	7
Undertakers	4
Veterinary	1
Waiters	5
Wholesale merchants	26
Writers	6
Unclassified	293
Total	7467

Ages

PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1920

Five years of age and under	64
Between 6 and 10 years of age	59
" 11 " 15 " " "	107
" 16 " 20 " " "	468
" 21 " 25 " " "	537
" 26 " 30 " " "	555
" 31 " 35 " " "	616
" 36 " 40 " " "	787
" 41 " 45 " " "	802
" 46 " 50 " " "	845
" 51 " 55 " " "	810
" 56 " 60 " " "	657
" 61 " 65 " " "	493
" 66 " 70 " " "	275
" 71 " 75 " " "	149
" 76 " 80 " " "	59
" 81 " 85 " " "	18
" 86 " 90 " " "	1
" 91 " 95 " " "	2
With no ages given	163
Total	7467

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1920

Strength tests with Universal Dynamometer	2810
Nose and throat examinations	2164
Eye refractions and opthalmoscopic examinations	1869
X-ray examinations, skiagraphic	5982
X-ray examinations, fluroscopic	5095
Determination of renal efficiency, Ph. Th. test	35
Special cardiac examinations with electrocardiograph	671
Determination of alveolar carbon dioxide tension	8087
Special chest examinations	1142
Respiration test (metabolism)	1490

SPECIAL TREATMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1920

Genito-urinary and rectal office treatments for women	4533
Genito-urinary and rectal office treatments for men	9425
Nose and throat treatments	8910
Galvanic and sinusoidal electric treatments	1073
Static electrical treatments	534
Phototherapeutic treatments, arc light and actinic ray	3092
Massage treatments	38406
Colon massage treatments	55636
Hydriatic treatments, including electric baths, gen. and local	104307
Diathermy treatments	14621
Eye treatments	1672
Mechanotherapy	26869

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL LABORATORIES FOR THE YEAR 1920

Metabolism tests	1490
Goetsch tests	7
Alveolar Co2 tension tests	7252
Examinations of gastric contents, 1½ hr.	7
Examinations of gastric contents, fractional	914
Examinations of vomitus	41
Chemical examinations of food	48
Chemical blood analysis	
For sugar	5566
For non-protein nitrogen	5345
For urea nitrogen	156
For uric acid	220
For creatinin	51
For total lipoids	20
Unclassified chemical analysis	79
Renal efficiency ration tests	125
Renal efficiency (Phthalein tests)	52
Quantitative Urinalysis and miscroscopic examinations	19981
Inspection microscopic and bacteriological examinations of feces	9207
Digestive motility tests	250
Bacteriological examinations	
Of sputum	850
Of gastric fluid	123
Of urine	2052
Of blood	31
Of bile	140
Of milk	18
Of water	21
For diphtheria	199
For diplocci of neisser	487
For spirochaeta pallida	5
Of blood for malarial plasmodium	95
Of blood for Widal reaction	26
Unclassified	110
Autogenous vaccines	43
Protein sensitization	45
Coagulation tests for blood	250
Blood typing	410
Blood cell count and hemeglobin	12142
Differential blood cell count	1040
Tonsil cultures	5700
Blood serum	
Complement fixation tests for syphilis	6442
Complement fixation tests for tuberculosis	540
Complement fixation tests for gonoc. infection	15
Cerebro-spinal fluid	
Cell count	79
Nonne-apel	79
Lange colloidal gold tests	79
Mastic tests	25
Esbach	20
Complement fixation tests for syphilis	79
Pathological examinations of tissue	500
Post mortems	25

PRINCIPAL DISEASES OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1920

WITH NUMBER OF CASES OF EACH

Alimentary System

Intestines	
Acute colitis	1
Chronic colitis	1988
Diverticula of colon	19
Acute Ileus	2
Enteroptosis	85
Intestinal stasis	3457
Ulcer of duodenum	87
Diastasis of recti-abdominis muscles	8
Inguinal Hernia	111
Umbilical hernia	1
Median Ventral hernia	1
Liver and bile passages	
Atrophic cirrhosis of liver	10
Biliary cirrhosis	1
Chronic cholecystitis	377
Cholelithiasis	88
Catarrhal jaundice	1
Mucous membrane of mouth, tongue and teeth	
Aphthous stomatitis	2
Caries of teeth	1042
Gingivitis	1252
Periodontitis	5
Pyorrhea alveolaris	1328
Pancreas	
Chronic pancreatitis	2
Peritoneum, omentum and retroperitoneal tissue	
Peritoneal adhesions	70
Peritonitis, acute	1
Pelvic cellulitis	5
Throat	
Tonsilitis (chronic)	1685
Rectum, anus and perirectal tissue	
Fissure of the anus	10
Rectal fissures	58
Fistula in ano	63
Hemorrhoids	946
Chronic proctitis	86
Pruritus ani	31
Stomach	
Achylia gastrica	100
Chronic gastritis	6
Hyperchlorhydria	267
Hypochlorhydria	133
Ulcer of stomach	60
Vermiform appendix	
Acute appendicitis	2
Chronic appendicitis	108

Cardio-Vascular System

Arteries	
Aneurysm of aorta	10
Arteriosclerosis	733
Aortitis	8
Embolism of artery	2
Veins	
Thrombophlebitis	13
Varicose veins of leg	84
Heart and pericardium	
Angina pectoris	75
Cardiac arrhythmia	43
Auricular fibrillation	21
Cardiac hypertrophy	5
Cardiac insufficiency	34
Subacute endocarditis	1
Chronic endocarditis	5
Chronic myocarditis	529
Neurovascular asthenia	133
Chronic cardiac valvular disease	27
Paroxysmal tachycardia	3
Connective tissue	
Abscess of right arm	2
Ductless glands	
Ryperpituitarism	1
Exophthalmic goitre	49
Introthoracic goitre	3
Hyperthyroidism	90
Hypothyroidism	110
Hypoadrenia	2

Hematopoietic System

Blood	
Pernicious anemia	16
Secondary anemia	749
Polycythemia	2
Lymph glands, lymphatic vessels and lymphoid tissue	
Hodgkin's disease	1
Chronic cervical lymphadenitis	49
Spleen	
Splenic anemia	2
Acute splenitis	1
Splenic infarct	1

Muscular System

Bursae	
Chronic bursitis	29
Muscles and aponeuroses	
Paralysis	1
Atrophy of muscles of right leg	1

Nervous System

Brain and cerebral meninges	
Ataxia cerebellar (hereditary)	1
Epilepsy	8
Optic atrophy	3

Paralysis agitans	25
Hemiplegia	32
Hemorrhage into cerebrum	12
Tumor of brain	1
Left hemiparesis	3
Paralysis, Bulbar	1
Paraplegia	1
Diseases of the mind	
Simple depression	54
Exhaustion psychosis	155
Manic depressive psyochosis	97
Senile psychosis	10
Paralytic dementia	2
Hypmania	2
Neurasthenia	432
Schizophrenic psychosis	16
Nerves	
Tic douloureux	7
Neuritis	239
Multiple neuritis	2
Paralysis of nerve	4
Trifacial neuralgia	2
Nervous diseases of unknown origin	
Angioneurotic oedema	1
Hysteria	35
Somnambulism	1
Meniere's disease	10
Migraine	341
Psychoneurosis	9
Raynaud's disease	3
Spinal cord and spinal meninges	
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	3
Acute posterior poliomyelitis	1
Traumatic myelitis	3
Spinal paraplegia	4
Lateral sclerosis	2
Multiple sclerosis	23
Tabes dorsalis	28

Osseous System

Bones and cartilages	
Chronic periostitis	1
Joints	
Intraarticular adhesions of shoulder joint	1
Bony ankylosis of vertebrae	2
Chronic multiple arthritis	29
Chronic arthritis	126
Chronic osteoartiritis	215
Loose body in joint	5

Urinary System

Kidneys and Ureters	
Acute nephritis	40
Chronic nephritis	456
Nephrolithiasis	10
Pyelitis	1

Suppurative pyelonephritis	2
Pyonephrosis	1
Stricture of ureter	36
Prolapsed right kidney	4
Uremia	1
Urinary bladder	
Diverticulitis of bladder	5
Acute cystitis	1
Chronic cystitis	135
Unuresis	5
Diseases due to animal parasites (Metazoa)	
Amkylostoma duodenalis	1
Ascarides	1
Trichomomas intestinalis	6
Uncinariasis	1
Congenital malformations	
Patent ductur arteriosus	2
Rudimentary uterus	1
Hypospadias	2
Undescended testicle	3
Supernumerary ribs	3
Deformities	
Kyphosis	8
Lordosis	4
Scoliosis	13
Pes planus	77
Intoxications and poisons	
Acute alcoholism	1
Chronic alcoholism	35
Acidosis	3
Acute ptomaine poisoning	1
Intestinal toxemia	1028
Morphinism, chronic	9
Tobacco poisoning, chronic	138
Disturbances of metabolism	
General asthenia	36
Diabetes mellitus	253
Malnutrition	73
Obesity	491
Adiposis dolorosa	1
Rickets	1
Gout	16
Rheumatic diathesis	4
Diseases due to microrganisms	
Typhoid fever	1
Acne bacillus	36
Amebic dysentery	1
Septicemia	1
Influenza	98
Psilosis	2
Acute rheumatic fever	42
Chronic rheumatic fever	42
Subacute rheumatic fever	1
Pellagra	1
Malaria	20
Lues, constitutional	194
Tertiary lues	4
Trichophytosis	2

Tuberculosis, pulmonary	169
Tuberculosis of bladder	4
Tuberculosis of cecum	1
Tuberculosis of glands	3
Tuberculosis of kidney	8
Tuberculosis of skin	1
Pott's disease	1
Neoplasms	
Carcinoma	
of stomach	41
of lungs	1
of cervix uteri	3
of prostate	3
of pancreas	1
of ovary	1
of bladder	2
of spine	18
of rectum	4
of teratoma	11
of sigmoid	1
of colon	1
of liver	1
Polyp of cervix uteri	64
Polyp of rectum	8
Adenoma of thyroid	10
Bronchial epidermoid cyst	1
Fibromyoma of uterus	102
Tumors unclassified	
of brain	7
of cervix	2
of kidney	2
of face	7
of overy	7
of uterus	1
of rectum	2
of breast	3
of thyroid	5
of mole	4
of bladder	1

Reproductive System

Female urethra	
Caruncle, urethral	57
Chronic urethritis	4
Ovaries and uterine tubes	
Cystic ovary	3
Oophoritis, chronic	7
Chronic salpingitis	1
Uterus and ligaments of uterus	
Anteflexion of uterus	40
Erosion of cervix uteri	208
Chronic endometritis	78
Cervictitis	43
Cyst of cervix uteri	37
Old laceration of cervix uteri	127
Partial prolapse of uterus	3
Complete prolapse of uterus	24

Retrocession of uterus	15
Retroflexion of uterus	20
Retroversion of uterus	321
Subinvolution of uterus	2
Pregnancy and associated conditions	
Pregnancy	49
Failure to become pregnant	12
Vagina and pelvic floor	
Old laceration of pelvic floor	126
Prolapse of anterior vaginal wall	95
Prolapse of posterior vaginal wall	90
Acute vaginitis	24
Stricture of vagina	2
Vulva and gland of Bartholin	
Abscess of vulva	3
Adhesions of clitoris	15
Pruritis vulvae	9
Male urethra and bulbourethral glands	
Chronic urethritis of the male urethra	55
Phimosis	14
Prostate	
Hypertrophy of prostate	209
Acute prostatitis	2
Chronic prostatitis	149
Seminal vesicles	
Chronic seminal vesiculitis	1
Varicocele	58
Testicle	
Atrophy of testicle	38
Chronic epididymitis	8

Respiratory System

Bronchi and trachea	
Asthma	57
Bronchiectasis	1
Acute bronchitis	20
Chronic bronchitis	97
Lungs and pleurae	
Abscess of lung	1
Pulmonary emphysema	4
Pneumonia	34
Pneumonoconiosis	1
Pleuritis adhesions	8
Pleurisy	10

Tegumentary System

Skin, hair, nails and glands of skin	
Alopecia areata	2
Dermatitis seborrheica	1
Eczema	67
Furnucle	16
Herpes of genitalia	1
Leukoderma	10
Lichen planus	1
Psoriasis	28

Urticaria	16
Vitiligo	2
Sebaceous cyst	3
Onychogryphosis	2
Paronychia	1
Miscellaneous conditions	
Menopause	46
Artificial menopause	1
Senility	37

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT
1920
Eye

Amblyopia
- exabusu 3
- exanopsia 17

Angio neurotic oedema of lids.. 2
Arterio sclerosis of retinal vessels 473
Arterio sclerosis with retinal apoplexy 32
Arterio sclerosis of choroidal vessels 21
Aphakia 4
Blepharitis Marginalis
- Squamous 26
- Ulcerative 2
- Blepharo-spasmus senilis.... 1
- Buphthalmus 2

Cataract
- Anterio polar 5
- Incipient 515
- Nuclear 40
- Diabetic 16
- Senile 156
- Posterior polar 4

Chalazion 24
Choroid
- Coloboma of 2

Choroiditis
- Anterior 192
- Acute 9
- Central 18
- Disseminated 45
- Exudative 2
- Myopic 19
- Pigmentosa 2
- Punctate 293
- Tuberculous 2
- One solitary area..... 48

Conjunctiva
- Foreign body on..... 13

Conjunctivitis
- Catarrhal—acute 59
- —chronic 18
- Eczematous 6
- Follicular—acute 7
- Phlyctenular 5
- Trachomatous 12
- Traumatic 5

Conus, congenital inferior..... 32
Cornea
- Conical 4
- Foreign body in 28
- Maculae of 11
- Cut on 1

Dacryocystitis 7
Eyebrow, furuncles of 1
Entropion 4
Ectropion 4
Glaucoma
- Primary
  - Inflammatory 17
  - Simple 4
- Secondary 5

Globe
- Atrophy of 2
- Retraction of 1
- Foreign body in 1

Hemorrhage
- Retinal 14
- Sub-conjunctival 7
- Sub-hyaloid 4
- Intravitreous 4

Heminaopsia
- Homonymous 3
- Bitemporal 1

Hordeolum 27
Hyaloid artery 1
Iris
- Coloboma of 5

Iridocyclitis 8
Iritis 30
Keratitis
- Ulcers 19
- Lagophthalmus 6
- Parenchymatous 6
- Punctate 6

Lens
- Leucoma 1
- Leucoma adherens 5

Lids
- Cyst 4
- Furuncle on 1
- Abscess 1
- Carcinoma 3
- Papilloma 1
- Trauma 1
- Eczema of 4
- Herpes 1
- Mongolian eyes 4

Nerve Optic
- Hyperemia of 29
- Medullated fibres of 9

Optic nerve atrophy
- Primary 19
- Secondary 8

Optic neuritis
Intra ocular
Papillo-odema 47
Neuro-retinitis 39
Paresis of
Inferior oblique 7
Superior oblique 8
External rectus 17
Internal rectus 21
Superior rectus 36
Inferior rectus 15
Pterygium 22
Refraction cases
Simple hypermetrophic 38
Compound hypermetrophic . 878
Simple myopic 33
Compound myopic 207
Mixed 155
Hypermetropia 60
Myopia 11
Presbyopia 705
Esophoria 680
Exophoria 542
Hyperphoria 303
Double hyperphoria 1
Esotropia 17

Convergence excess 50
Convergence insufficiency... 49
Exotropia 18
Hypertropia 5
Retina
Medulated fibres 3
Macular degeneration of.... 286
Gunn's dots 3
Senile degeneration 27
Hole in retina 1
Retinitis
Albuminurica 14
Diabetica 26
Exudativa 38
Hemorrhagica 82
Pigmentosa 3
Proliferans 7
Staphyloma
Anterior 2
Posterior 19
Scleritis
Superficial (episcleritis) 11
Thrombosis
Central artery 1
Central vein 2
Uveitis 7

Throat

Acute catarrhal tonsillitis..... 25
Acute follicular tonsillitis..... 89
Acute Laryngitis 55
Acute nasopharyngitis 79
Acute follicular pharyngitis .. 143
Bronchitis 17
Carcinoma of larynx 1
Carcinoma of maxillary sinus.. 1
Chronic catarrhal glossitis.... 4
Chronic follicular tonsillitis...2208
Chronic inflammation lingual tonsil 1
Chronic follicular pharyngitis.. 66
Chronic nasopharyngitis 169
Chronic catarrhal pharyngitis . 54
Diphtheria 2
Epithelioma of right half larynx 1
Foreign body in throat..... 2

Hemiparalysis of larynx..... 9
Hypertrophic adenoids 256
Hypo pharyngitis 1
Laryngitis catarrhalis chronica 21
Otosclerosis 4
Papilloma of larynx 2
Papilloma tongue 1
Papilloma on uvula..... 3
Peritonsillar abscess 17
Retropharyngeal abscess 1
Sarcoma of ethmoid labyrinth. 1
Stomatitis 5
Tracheitis 31
Tuberculosis involving right tonsil, uvula epiglottis and larynx 1
Ulcer of pharynx 3
Uvula, elongation of..... 12
Vincent's angina 5

Ear

Circumscribed external otitis (furuncle) 9
Diffuse external otitis (eczema of canal) 42
Foreign body ext. aud. canal.. 4
Furuncle of canal..... 10
Hemorrhage of aud. canal.... 2
Impacted cerumen..... 158
Mastoiditis 29
Meniere's disease 6

Myringitis 3
Nerve deafness 91
Otitis media catarrhalis acute.. 36
Otitis media catarrhalis chronica 321
Otitis media suppurative acute 48
Otitis media supparative chronica 37
Paracusis, willisi 4
Salpingitis, eustachian 96

Nose

Acute rhinitis	855
Atrophic rhinitis	24
Deviation of septum	860
Epistaxis	5
Epithelioma on nose	1
Ethmoiditis	63
Frontal sinusitis	39
Furunculosis of vestibule	23
Hyperesthetic rhinitis	72
Hypertrophic rhinitis	126
Hypertrophy and cystic middle turbinate	100
Maxillary sinusitis	193
Perforation of septum	24
Myxoma (polypi)	49
Sphenoidal sinusitis	15
Spurs on septum	57
Ulcer of septum	45

Operations

Chalazion	9
Enucleation of globe	2
Exenteration of orbit for telangrectatic sarcoma	1
Extraction of cataract from right eye	1
Extirpation of lacrymal gland.	1
Extirpation of lacrymal sac..	1
Iridectomy	1
Removal of tumor from eyelid	4
Slitting canaliculi	9
Trephine of sclera	1
Fistula in external aud. canal	1
Mastoidectomy	20
Myringotomy	5
Ethmoid cells and polypi	25
Frontal sinus	2
Maxillary sinus	15
Nasal synechiae	2
Operation on turbinate bodies.	22
Sphenoid sinus	6
Submucous resection of nasal septum	130
Adenoidectomy	135
Peritonsillar abscess	6
Plastic operation on faucial pillars	3
Pharyngeal abscess	1
Thyrotomy for intrinsic carcinoma of larynx	1
Tonsillectomy	891
Tumor of the larynx (papilloma)	1
Uvulectomy	7
Abscess of neck	2
Papillomata cheek	1
Papillomata lip	2
Papillomata tongue	1
Pituitary tumor	1

PRINCIPAL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1920

Alimentary System

Abdomen

Liver and biliary passages	
Cholecystectomy	53
Cholecystostomy	3
Cholecystoduodenostomy	3
Choledochoduodenostomy	1
Choledocholithotomy	2
Drainage, abscess, liver	1
Drainage, abscess, subphrenic	2
Exploratory, carcinoma liver and gall bladder	5
Peritoneum	
Exploratory laparotomy	6
Paracentesis abdominis	5
Relief of omental adhesions	5
Stomach	
Gastrectomy, partial, modified Polya method	8
Gastrectomy, sleeve resection	1
Gastroenterostomy, pyloric obstruction due to gall stones	1
Gastroenterostomy, duodenal ulcer	15
Gastroenterostomy, carcinoma of stomach	2
Intestines	
Appendectomy	71
Appendicostomy	2
Cecostomy	1
Colectomy, partial	7
Colocolostomy	2
Colostomy, inguinal	3
Colostomy, transverse colon	1
Drainage appendix abscess	1
Enterectomy	6
Enterocolostomy	3
Enteroenterostomy	5
Excision fibroma of descending mesocolon	1
Excision of fecal fistula	1
Excision of Meckel's diverticulum	1
Exploratory diverticula of sigmoid	2
Relief of adhesions of colon	7
Relief of Lane's kink of ileum	1
Repair of ileocecal valve	1
Suspension of pelvic colon	1
Rectum and anus	
Anal fistula, operation for	10
Anal prolapsus, relief of	1
Anal sphincter, dilatation of	16
Anal sphincter, partial division	2
Anal ulcer, excision of	32
Drainage of coccygeal abscess	1
Drainage of pararectal abscess	1

Excision rectal polypus	1
Excision rectal tags	6
Hemorrhoidectomy	105
Posterior resection, rectal carcinoma	1
Hernia, repair of	
Femoral	1
Inguinal	14
Umbiblical and ventral	5

Reproductive System

Ovaries and fallopian tubes	
Oophorectomy, total or partial	15
Ovarian grafting	2
Salpingectomy	7
Salpingostomy	1
Salpingo-oophorectomy	11
Uterus and ligaments	
Amputation of cervix	6
Caesarian section	4
Cervical plastic operation for erosion, polypus, etc.	102
Dilatation and curettage, uterus	139
Hysterectomy, abdominal	13
Hysterectomy, vaginal	5
Hysteropexy	7
Introduction. stem pessary	32
Myomectomy	7
Obstetrical deliveries in hospital (not including maternity ward nor out patient's department)	14
Radium application, intrauterine	53
Radium application, vaginal	51
Shortening of round ligaments	68
Trachelorrhaphy	10
Vagina, pelvic floor and vulva	
Anterior colporrhaphy	2
Episiotomy	1
Excision, Bartholin's gland	3
Excision, clitoris	2
Excision, urethral caruncle	2
Incision and drainage, Bartholinitis	2
Perineorrhaphy	39
Plastic operation, atresia	2
Plastic operation, vaginissmus	1
Relief preputial adhesions	7
Vulvectomy	1
External genitals, male	
Circumcision	36
Hydrocele, radical operation	6
Varicocelectomy	1
Mammary glands	
Amputation of breast, carcinoma	5
Excision benign growths, breast	6
Incision and drainage of acute mastitis	2

Respiratory System

Excision cervical ribs	1
Paracentesis thoracis	10
Thoracotomy, empyema	9

Urinary System

Kidneys	
Exploration of kidney	1
Nephrectomy	1
Nephrotomy	2
Perinephritic abscess	1
Ureters, bladder and urethra, etc.	
Circumcision	22
Diverticulum of bladder	2
Excision of bladder tumors	2
External urethrotomy	2
Hydrocele	13
Meatotomy	11
Prostatectomy	9
Suprapubic cystotomy	10
Ureterotomy, stone	1
Uretheral caruncle	12

Tegumentary System

Cellulitis, incision and drainage	27
Excision adherent scars	4
Excision or freezing of angiomata, lipomata, papillomata, sebaceous cysts, corns, callouses	68
Ganglion, excision	2
Gland excision, diagnostic	2
Ingrown toenails	3
Paronychia	2
Plastic operation for burn	1
Wound, suture	9

Osseous System

Amputation, finger	1
Amputation, leg	2
Ankylosed joints, manipulation	2
Arthrotomy of knee joint	1
Bunion operation	2
Clavicle, fracture, removal wire from	1
Coccygectomy	2
Elbow dislocation, reduction	1
Exostosis femur, excision	1
Exostosis humerus, excision	1
Exostosis tibia, excision	1
Femur, fracture, metal splinting	1
Femur, fracture, open reduction	1
Femur, fracture, tibial bone graft	1
Forearm fracture, splinting	2
Forearm fracture, tibial bone graft	1
Humerus, fracture	1
Metatarsal bone, excision first, of foot	1
Olecranon, ununited fracture	1
Osteoma, finger, excision	1
Patella, subluxation, recurrent, Albee operation	1
Phalanges, fracture	3
Sternum, excision sinus	2
Tuberculosis hip, extension	2

Miscellaneous

Excision of fish bone from thumb	1
Intrathecal salvarsan applications	20
Kondoleon operation for elephantiasis	2
Spinal puncture	67

Head, Face and Neck

Carcinoma, lip, excision glands neck (with growth)	3
Carcinoma, lip, excision and plastic closure	3
Carcinoma, tongue, excision, local	1
Curettage, fistula external auditory canal	1
Cyst, branchial, excision	1
Cyst, sebaceous, scalp	6
Epithelioma, ear, excision	1
Scalp wound, suture	2
Thyroid artery ligation	3
Thyroidectomy	20

REPORT OF THE SANITARIUM DISPENSARY

For the Year 1920

Office treatments	410
Examinations	806
Surgical dressings	1157
Nurse visits	7010
Doctors' visits	2035
Consultations	2822
Confinements	363
Bath treatments, women	1143
Bath treatments, men	1382

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING

Early in the history of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the need was felt for a class of experienced helpers to carry out the directions of the physicians for the care of patients. Formal instruction of nurses in the Institution was begun in October, 1877. The first regular Nurses' Training School class was organized in 1884. In November, 1886, the first class was graduated. More than 1600 young women and men have received diplomas from this School.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium-Hospital School for Nursing was a somewhat new departure in the training of nurses. No attempt had previously been made to put into the hands of women and men by systematic instruction and daily drill the diversified and wonderfully efficient curative means comprised under the general head of physiologic therapeutics. The Battle Creek Sanitarium was the first institution in which all efficient means of cure known to modern scientific medicine were combined under one roof and one management. The School of Nursing was a part of the plan of the promoters of this enterprise whereby it was hoped to disseminate and propagate the methods which are so widely known as the "Battle Creek Sanitarium System."

This school differs from the ordinary training school both in the scope of instruction given and in the methods of training. The curriculum includes all that is comprised in the course of training given in schools connected with large general hospitals, and in addition a number of subjects not included in the ordinary nurses' course of study and training. This is a natural result of the great variety of curative measures employed in the Battle Creek system of treatment, with all of which the nurse must become thoroughly familiar.

The graduates are therefore prepared to meet all the ordinary requirements of the nurses' profession and in addition are thoroughly trained and experienced in the value and uses of the many Hydriatic treatments; Electrotherapy, the Art of Massage, etc., which are not usually employed in the usual type of institutions.

The years of the war and those immediately following it witnessed a heavy demand for trained nurses. Coupled with this was a decrease in the number of students, so that the profession faced a serious crisis. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the invalids of the country faced the crisis. Fortunately there has been a gradual but steady return to more normal conditions, so that this aspect of the situation has been partially met. The need for graduates, however, is still urgent. Modern civilization has entered on a vast campaign of preventive medicine, and in this the trained nurse has an essential part.

The training of a nurse is moreover coming to be recognized at its true value in the general system of education. The course of study is not merely vocational; not simply a preparation for entering a certain calling, but leads to the acquirement of considerable scientific knowledge, to the development of the mental faculties and to the cultivation of a broad general culture. It is entirely proper, therefore, that institutions of learning should take this into account in their curricula. Indeed, in the last few years, fifteen or more universities and colleges have organized five-year courses for women who wish a college degree and a diploma in nursing. It seems likely that this movement will spread until a school of

nursing stands along with the schools of medicine, law, etc., in our great co-educational universities. At any rate, the inauguration of this idea has already lent a new dignity and importance to the profession of nursing.

This attitude on the part of educational bodies will lead to an appreciation of the advantages of the nurses' course for those who may never intend to follow it as a means of gaining a livelihood. The training may fairly be said to be the best possible for womanhood, whether it be expressed in terms of daughterhood, sisterhood, wifehood or motherhood. She who wins her diploma has a superb preparation for life, whatever her circumstances or condition, and the day is coming when this truth will become more widely known and accepted.

A large dispensary connected with the institution provides material for instruction and practice in dealing with emergency cases, in obstetrical and other home nursing and in the care of infants and children. The last year has seen a considerable growth in this work. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has placed its industrial policy holders in charge of the dispensary, with satisfactory results to all concerned. The students' tour of duty in this field is always full of variety and of interesting experiences.

The nurses' training covers a period of three years. The course of theoretical instruction continues throughout the training and comprises an average of six to eight hours weekly, including lectures, classes and demonstrations. The school offers to young women unusual opportunities for training, with medical, surgical and obstetrical service; three months' affiliation with the Children's Free Hospital in Detroit; one to two months of public health service in the dispensary and unexcelled opportunities for practice in hydrotherapy and massage.

A credit of nine months or one Academic year is granted to graduates of accredited colleges or universities, thus giving the college graduate an opportunity to complete a three years' course of training in the School of Nursing in 25 months.

Post-Graduate Course

An eighteen week's post-graduate course is offered in Hydrotherapy, Massage and Medical Dietetics, beginning with the first of June of each year. This course is open to nurses who are graduates of accredited schools of nursing.

An opportunity is given to the nurses taking this post-graduate course to meet their expenses by service.

Six Months' Course in Hydrotherapy

The Battle Creek Sanitarium offers a six months' course in practical and theoretical hydrotherapy, with practical service in the hydriatic department of this institution.

Arrangements may be made, to those who prove satisfactory and efficient in hydrotherapy, for a course in massage, by the paying of $50.00 tuition.

Requirements are good character, physically able to work and at least a grammar school education.

A certificate is granted in hydrotherapy and massage to those who complete the practical and theoretical work satisfactorily.

During the last few years a number of students have availed themselves of this opportunity and proven this course a success.

Graduate Nurses 1920

Bender, Emma Mae
Bjork, Anna Agatha
Beville, Sallye L.
Brandt, Elvira
Cameron, Margaret Isobel
Clark, Frances S.
Conkling, Idella Michael
Coogan, Mary Cecile
Cook, Nannie Smith
Couch, Elizabeth Lucille
Crowley, Norma Estell
Denton, Lucille Roberta
Dysland, Agnes O.
Earhart, Mable Frances
Ermlich, Mary Merrit
Ensign, Leah G.
Faessler, Josephine
Flannery, Lelia G.
Glass, Jane Potter
Haecker, Mary Naomi
Hill, Gladys
Hodges, Lelia M.
Kreamer, Philene Elizabeth
Lackey, Mildred J.
Lohman, Emma Laura
Lyon, Persis Miriam
McBride, Anna Louise
McFarren, Flossie June
McCullough, Isabel
Maxedon, Mary Duncan
May, Jennie
Morgan, Grace Busey
Montgomery, Ruth
Nuhn, Irene P.
Parrette, Louisa A.
Peterson, Ruth Hannah
Prucha, Cornelia
Pyle, Virginia Anne
Power, Frances W.
Pults, Gertrude E.
Quinn, Grace Snively
Rarick, Myrtle
Reeve, Margaret B.
Russell, Edna May
Stoller, Esther S.
Stoller, Edna Elva
Strutz, Elsie Mae
Sutherland, Vera Jean
Taylor, Edith H.
Thompson, Maude
Wagner, Hilda E.
West, Florence
Wiese, Emma Joanna
Wilson, Julia Irene
Wood, Clara Mae

Graduate Nurses

Class of 1886	7	Class of 1905	67
Class of 1888	19	Class of 1906	36
Class of 1889	26	Class of 1907	21
Class of 1890	31	Class of 1908	17
Class of 1891	23	Class of 1909	19
Class of 1892	32	Class of 1910	35
Class of 1893	13	Class of 1911	36
Class of 1894	30	Class of 1912	48
Class of 1895	30	Class of 1913	53
Class of 1896	70	Class of 1914	45
Class of 1897	56	Class of 1915	47
Class of 1898	136	Class of 1916	59
Class of 1899	64	Class of 1917	47
Class of 1900	108	Class of 1918	60
Class of 1901	65	Class of 1919	39
Class of 1902	58	Class of 1920	55
Class of 1903	38	Total number of graduate nurses to 1920 inclusive	1658
Class of 1904	54		

Undergraduate Nurses, January, 1921

SENIORS

Allen, Callie
Allison, Mamie Byrd
Anderson, Fern Vivian
Baker, Elizabeth
Benedict, Lora Grace
Bishop, Lucy Irene
Bottome, Rosella Jean
Buchanan, Martha Frances
Case, Birdie
Corbin, Frances Louise
Cone, Katherine
Culp, Ethel Stafford
Culver, Eunice I.
Culver, Yola I.
Eldridge, Ruth Evelyn
English, Belle T.
Evans, Catherine Byron
Fosberg, Hazel Ruth
Glover, Myrtle Leona
Gordon, Eckka Almieda
Greenwood, Alma Frances
Hayne, Effa Kathleen
Havunen, Helmi Maria
Hendrix, Ada A.
Hird, Harriet
Hovland, Sadie G.

Huke, Esther M.
Hutson, Irene
Jessen, Grace J.
Johnson, Beatrice S.
Keith, Mary Blunt
Leszczynski, Irene H.
Lockwood, Alice Edna
Lockwood, Emma M.
McCampbell, Olive R.
Malick, Lois Matilda
Miller, Adelyne L.
Norsworthy, Anna E.
Peterson, Helen M.
Reed, Vesta C.
Rodenberger, Alpha L.
Rice, Kathryn
Smith, Elsie Maud
Snively, F. Ruth
Snodgrass, Omilo Estalyne
Stapleton, Regina Marie
Sparks, Pearl A.
Steinberger, Mary E.
Stewart, Nellie Mae
Teie, Pearl Elizabeth
Towers, Unis M.
Thomas, Elizabeth Grace
Updegraff, Goldie Jane

INTERMEDIATES

Bagwell, Bertha
Browne, Esther
Broome, Mary
Barber, Bernice
Carr, Gladys
Crane, Mary
Canfield, Helen
Cook, Anna
Cudaback, Juanita
Davis, Elsie
Dennis, Hazel
Dingwall, Anna
Faulkner, Biddie
Evans, Agnes
Gregory, Kate
Hiesrodt, Margaret
Hamilton, Doris
Hoge, Mildred
Hill, Gertrude
Johnson, Margaret
Kiser, Nell
Kreuger, Erna
Kloetzer, Fern
Lamb, Alice
Maxson, Jennie
Maphis, Edna
Miller, Ruth
Mundell, Katherine
McBride, Dora
McKenney, May
McIntyre, Mary
Muscat, Emily
Nelson, Rose
Oberdorf, Harriet
Ray, Lucile
Robb, Lois
Ruffner, Bessie
Roberts, Greta
Stevens, Fern
Smith, Linnie
Schmidt, Edna
Swakko, Sophia
Su, Helen
Sawvel, Sylvia
Smith, Mabel
Towsley, Gertrude
Wagner, Anna
Wilson, Verle

JUNIORS

Ash, Clara
Alderson, Anne
Allshouse, Delta
Brett, Ethel
Blakely, Katherine
Bowers, Orpha
Bowers Ruby
Conley, Eva
Conrod, Esther
Cogswell, Elsie
Campbell, Lucile
Estabrook, Helen
Earle, Ruth
Evans, Ethel
Evans, Ruth
Frary, Ferne
Fox, Beulah
Geiger, Martha
Grebe, Marguerite
Hamlin, Martha
Harvey, Mildred
Hunker, Verneal
Houser, Etta
Ish, Pauline
Jett, Mildred
King, Irene
Melick, Lelah
McKinney, Jessie
New, Ruth
Parker, Miriam
Ross, Ella
Roberts, Harriet
Roberts, Greta
Rogers, Esther
Slinkard, Wilma
Smith, Addie
Siplon, Margaret
Severance, Alberta
Stauffer, Lydia
Slater, Ruth
Soronen, Selma
St. Clair, Anna
Spivey, Winona
Utz, Anna
Wade, Anna

THE NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Normal School of Physical Education is a prominent feature of the educational work of the institution. The object of the management in organizing this school was to promote the principles of biologic living by the training of physical directors, playground directors and health supervisors.

One purpose in the organization of the school was to provide skilled assistants for carrying on various lines of physical training, especially corrective and medical gymnastics and physical reconstruction in connection with the work of the institution. During the war this school was selected by the United States Government as one of a small group of schools in which courses were conducted for the training of young women to act as reconstruction aids. A considerable number of students were trained in this work and did credit to the school by excellent service rendered both in this country and in France. The several hundred students who have been graduated from this school are to be found successfully engaged in their profession in all parts of the United States. The course of instruction which formerly covered two years has been extended to three years. The curriculum includes all the subjects taught in other schools of physical training and affords special opportunities for certain features of health culture which receive little attention in other schools.

Unrivaled facilities are offered for acquiring a knowledge both theoretical and practical of hydrotherapy, massage, dietetics and other branches of physiotherapy. One of the special advantages afforded by this school is the opportunity given the students to live for a considerable period of time in an environment where high standards of health and physical efficiency are maintained and the chance to acquire, through constant training, biologic habits of living and to appreciate by personal experience the value of all-round health culture.

Students who desire to do so have an opportunity to meet part of their living expenses by working in the various departments of the institution. A very considerable number of students take advantage of this opportunity.

The entrance requirements include, besides good health and a natural fitness for the work, a diploma from a high school or its equivalent. The work done in the school is recognized by Columbia and other universities. Graduates receive life teaching certificates from the state.

Graduates 1920

SENIORS

Arlin, Lura.....Missouri
Armbrust, Evalyn.....Tennessee
Atkinson, Annabel.....Georgia
Bourgeois, Louise.....Mississippi
Browning, Irl.....Missouri
Chappel, Lois.....Connecticut
Clough, Mildred.....Iowa
Cook, Dorothy Wayne....Indiana
Eckert, Nelle.....Ohio
Earlywine, Clara.....Ohio
Eldredge, Myrtle....Pennsylvania
Hill, Martha.....Ohio
Howard, Mrs. Beatrice.....Ohio
Hudson, Ernestine.....Maine
Jackson, Florence....Pennsylvania
Johnson, Bernice.....Ohio
King, Thelma B.....Illinois
Lansley, Louise.....Ohio
Lovett, Kathryn.....New York
Lunday, Mary Ella.....Arkansas
Lee, Goldie.....Missouri
Mackintosh, Violet E...Minnesota
Masters, Ruth.....Ohio
McPeek, Eva Lorena.....Kansas
Mitchell, Arlowein.....Missouri
Moore, Eloise.....New York
Payne, Kathryn.....Washington
Platt, Helen.....Michigan
Rea, Dorothy.....Minnesota
Schelbach, Gertrude....New York
Schnuck, Dorothy.....New York
Smoke, Krulien....South Carolina
Sommerfeldt, Henrietta..Michigan
Thomasma, Rosella.....Michigan
Trafton, Ruth M.....Minnesota
Winegar, Anna K.....California

JUNIORS

Able, Lora.....South Carolina
Adams, Carrie.....Alabama
Armstrong, Helen.....Indiana
Carr, Martha.....Indiana
Conn, Mary Louise...Pennsylvania
Decker, Alta.....Pennsylvania
Dietrich, Lois Ann...Pennsylvania
Downey, Evalyn.....Illinois
Dymond, Emily.....Pennsylvania
Essig, Louise.....Michigan
Fenner, Marion.....Pennsylvania
Floyd, Marion.....South Carolina
Gordon, Jane.....Illinois
Gravett, Jean.....Oklahoma
Harsh, Opal.....Arkansas
Heilig, Mary.....Michigan
Huff, Marjorie.....Pennsylvania
Jones, Mildred.....Indiana
Kimes, Thelma.....Ohio
Krausneck, Christine....Michigan
Mowrer, Florence.....Kansas
Oberlin, Lucile.....Ohio
Perrin, Susan.....Michigan
Richard, Lucienne.....Minnesota
Roberts, Agnes.....Tennessee
Roth, Gertrude.....Ohio
Rowley, Doris.....Ohio
Ryan, Frances.....Indiana
Schwehn, Hilda.....Indiana
Shelly, Josephine.....Michigan
Smith, Kathryn.....Iowa
Strickler, Hattiemae. West Virginia
Sutter, Fanny.....New York
Tomkinson, Hazel.New Hampshire
Wasson, Rhea.....Ohio
Wheeler, Elta.....Pennsylvania
Wildes, Eleanor.....Minnesota
Wilson, Luella.....Tennessee
Woodruff, Jane.....Ohio
Young, Elise.....Arkansas

POST GRADUATES

Barnes, Marie.....West Virginia
Deardorff, Lura.....Indiana
Elder, Margaret.....Nebraska
Garrety, Rose Marie.Pennsylvania
Grice, Ruth.....Ohio
Sadler, Hilda.....Maine
Tucker, Georgianna.....Illinois

FRESHMEN

Adair, Alberta.....Missouri
Ballwebber, Edith.....Minnesota
Berdeen, Adelaide.....Maine
Berg, Hilda.....Pennsylvania
Boaz, Guinilda.....Kentucky
Bradley, Ruth.....Michigan

Brooks, Maude.....Virginia
Bundy, Esther.....New York
Burrow, Blanche.....Kentucky
Chapman, Ruth.....New York
Clay, Ruth.....New York
Cole, Gertrude.....Michigan
Conn, Virginia.....Pennsylvania
Donkin, Cathlene...West Virginia
Drysdale, Lucile.....Minnesota
Earle, Anne.....Texas
Ellinger, Ethelyn.....Michigan
Erdlitz, Elizabeth.....Michigan
Fox, Margaret..... Michigan
Garvin, Pearl.....Ohio
Gibson, Ora Lee....West Virginia
Graves, Lucia.....Illinois
Grosse, Eleanor.....Illinois
Hailwood, Jennie....Pennsylvania
Harwood, Florence....New York
Heskett, Catherine.....Iowa
Hewlett, Emily.....New York
Hirt, Vance.....Illinois
Houpt, Alma M.....Ohio
Kilbourne, Helen.....Michigan
King, Helen Marr.....Colorado
Kwis, Helene.....Ohio
Laird, Beulah Virginia.....
.....West Virginia
Logan, Nellie I.....Illinois
McLean, Camilla.....Iowa
Mangold, Mary.....Pennsylvania
Mapes, Frances K...Pennsylvania
Martin, Ruth.....Illinois
Masterson, Nellie.....Kentucky
Miller, Leah.....Missouri
Moeller, Elsie.....Iowa
Molison, Grace E.....Iowa
Mondhank, Sarah.....Indiana
Moulton, Olive.....Michigan
Murphy, Elizabeth.....Maine
Oakley, Mary.....Illinois
Olson, Grayce.....North Dakota
Palmer, Thea.....Michigan
Page, Barbara.....Minnesota
Peterson, Edna.....Minnesota
Preston, Mary Jane.....Ohio
Reinhardt, Ruby.....Minnesota
Reed, Chesta..Washington, D. C.
Rosskopf, Martina.....Ohio
Ryland, Helen.....Pennsylvania
Scott, Elizabeth.....Iowa
Seiler, Inez D.....Indiana
Shiebler, Elizabeth.....New York
Smith, Eunice.....South Dakota
Spear, Lurene S.....South Dakota
Stahmer, Dorothy.....Minnesota
Stephen, Mildred.....Michigan
Studt, Hazel.....Michigan
Takemoto, Fumiyo.....Japan
Thiele, Mildred L.....Illinois
Throp, Clara J.....Michigan
Town, Marion.....New York
Townsend, Frances.....Ohio
Utts, Geraldine.....Illinois
Waite, Lola.....Iowa
Waugh, Emily.....Indiana
Webster, Mabel.....Indiana
White, Eva.....West Virginia
White, Amy.....Illinois
Williams, Ceres C.....Ohio
Wilson, Marie.....Alabama
Wilt, Gwendolyn.....Pennsylvania
Yost, Eloise A.....Pennsylvania

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

The Battle Creek Sanitarium School of Home Economics is one of the three schools which are a development of the educational work of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

To meet the necessity for trained dietitians and institutional administrators and to satisfy the growing public demand for instruction and training along household lines, the school was organized in 1906.

The purpose of the school is to give young women a knowledge of nutrition and biologic living, and a training in household and institutional administration, so that they may direct and teach others to direct intelligently and efficiently their own households and the larger households—the institutions.

Three professional courses are offered—a two years' course for dietitians; a two years' course for teachers, and a one year course in dietetics for graduate nurses. The curriculum includes thorough instruction in Chemistry, Physiology, Biology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Cookery, Textiles, Education, Pedagogy, Institutional Management and allied subjects.

An applicant for admission to the school must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, of good moral character and a graduate of an accredited High School or its equivalent. As the enrollment is limited, early application is recommended.

Through its affiliation with the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the school presents an unbounded field for observation and practical experience to those preparing for institutional positions. The opportunity is also afforded to defray the expense of board and room by institutional work.

Through its co-operative relations with the public and private schools of Battle Creek and suburbs, it is able also to offer practice fields for those interested in teaching, as well as experience in school lunch-room management.

Owing to the establishment of nutrition clinics and classes in public schools, and also the increasing demand for nurses as public health workers, the nursing profession is finding a thorough training in dietetics and institutional management a very valuable asset. We are, therefore offering a one-year course to graduate nurses which will enable them to fill enviable positions in hospitals and in public health and school work.

The offices, class rooms and laboratories of the school are in the buildings of the Sanitarium. Many of the instructors hold important positions in the professional or administrative work of the institution,

For several years, graduates of the school, who have registered at colleges and universities for work toward the bachelor's degree, have received full credit for the courses taken at the School of Home Economics.

Graduates are successfully filling responsible positions in all parts of the country. The demand for dietitians and teachers of Home Economics is increasing each year and at present is greater than can be met.

The members of the Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing enjoy the advantages of this School, receiving courses of instruction in foods and their preparation, and invalid cookery. The patients and guests of the Sanitarium are also given an opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of the class work in food and nutrition, a lecture, demonstration or practice class is a part of their daily program.

Graduates of School of Home Economics

1919

Andrews, Blanche.....Algona, Ia.
Brooks, Amelia.....Flint, Mich.
Blair, Adda.....Tiona, Pa.
Casey, Marie.....Austin, Ind.
Coleman, Dorothy..Sycamore, Ill.
Cottle, Agnes.....Plymouth, Pa.
Craig, Elizabeth.....Mattoon, Ill.
Erwin, Julietta..New Orleans, La.
Gardner, Dorothy..Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gilbert, Ruth.....Medina, O.
Gilliland, Helen.....Van Wert, O.
Haggitt, Hazel.....Albion, Mich.
Holland, Ellen..Big Rapids, Mich.
Jackson, Marion .....
.....Lake Charles, La.
Johnson, Dorothy.....Dayton, O.
Lewis, Helen.....Cairo, Ill.
McFarland, Marjorie .....
.....Van Wert, O.
McFall, Harriet....Buffalo, N. Y.
Munce, Frances.....Illiopolis, Ill.
McIlroy, Lura.....Raymond, O.
Parker, Charlotte..Vandergrift, Pa.
Patty, Nancy.....Macon, Miss.
Pietz, Margaret....Saginaw, Mich.
Schwab, Audra..Wolcottville, Ind.
Smith, Helen.....Barnesville, O.
Speer, Marie.....Quincy, Mich.
Stewart, Iva.....Mt. Sterling, O.
Treadwell, Esther .....
.....Knoxville, Tenn.
Thoren, Irene.....Rock City, Ill.
Takamori, Chizu .....
.....Hiroshima, Japan

1920

Anderson, Lillian E.....
.....Hinckley, Minn.
Brosius, Almira.....
.....Knightstown, Ind.
Bundy, Mary E....Barnesville, O.
Burstein, Hilda E....Cleveland, O.
Collier, Blanche.....Bethany, Ill.
Cowdrick, Bernice M.....
.....Williamsport, Pa.
Eich, Helen M.....Van Wert, O.
Ellsworth, Carrol B..Mason, Mich.
Francis, Doria M.....
.....Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Hagman, Ida C.....Louisville, Ky.
Halbert, Helen C..Bedford, Mich.
Harbison, Gladys I..Evanston, Ill.
Holland, Ellen B.....
.....Big Rapids, Mich.
Irvine, Elizabeth.....
.....Emmettsburg, Ia.
Kendrick, Hester.....Waco, Tex.
McArthur, Mildred .....
.....Gainesville, Fla.
Morris, Marian E....Delaware, O.
Moyers, Bertha M..Jonesboro, Ill.
Roberts, Josephine .....
.....Knightstown, Ind.
Roberts, Marjorie .....
.....Knightstown, Ind.
Sallade, Katharine M.....
.....Williamsport, Pa.
Stanton, Lillian M....Chicago, Ill.
Warren, Anna M...Bay City, Mich.

Students Enrolled in the School of Home Economics 1920-21

Andrews, Kathryn .....
.....Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Annand, Ethel .....
..Milford Station, Nova Scotia
Bailey, Pauline.....Pontiac, Mich
Baker, Maude L..Rummerfield, Pa.
Barber, Lorna J.....Joliet, Ill.
Baughman, Emma.....Bigler, Ia.
Baxter, Rose.....Burr Oak, Mich.
Bingham, Sarah..Mt. Morris, N. Y.
Bockman, Ruth.....Berne, Ind.
Bovee, Dorothy L..Newberry, Pa.
Bowen, Amanda.....Erie, Pa.
Brandt, Lola .....Manitowoc, Wis.
Brown, Mae.....Merrill, Ia.
Buchanan, Annette..Whiting, Ind.
Bucher, Mary....Beaver Falls, Pa.
Buckbee, Mrs. Florence.....
.....Rockford, Ill.
Bullock, Helen J....Detroit, Mich.
Canfield, Elizabeth .....
.....Friendship, N. Y.
Carney, Beatrice.....
.....Kalamazoo, Mich.

Carter, Annice....Russiaville, Ind.
Chaffee, Dorothy .....Troy, Vt.
Casey, Ethel.....Austin, Ind.
Clark, Marguerite .....
.....Battle Creek, Mich
Cohen, Minnie.....Ranger, Tex.
Coleman, Marjorie E.....
.....Sycamore, Ill.
Collins, Elizabeth .....
.....Flemingsburg, Ky.
Connal, Helen .....
.....Newport Center, Vt.
Conwell, Winifred..Humboldt, Ia.
Cooper, Frances E..Stratford, Ont.
Cooper, Isabel.....Belfast, Me.
Cowling, Idalee....Gulfport, Miss.
Cullop, Martha.....Chardon, O.
Dare, Zoe.....Henderson, N. Y.
Darlington, Grace..Denison, Kan.
Daugherty, Lucile .....
.....Kansas City, Mo.
Davis, Henrietta .....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Davison, Anne....New York City
Dillon, Rietta.....Peoria, O.
Dobson, Mildred .....
.....Makaska, Alta., Canada
Durren, Helen..Battle Creek, Mich.
Eller, Priscilla.....Erie, Pa.
Elliott, Grace.....Elkhart, Ind.
Ermlich, Leatha.....Marietta, O.
Eros, Hilda.....Anniston, Ala.
Faucette, Mary..Burlington, N. C.
Fenton, Freda M...Bedford, Mich.
Fithian, Anna.....Fithian, Ill.
Floore, Frances....Columbus, Wis.
Frye, Mildred..Battle Creek, Mich.
George, Elizabeth .....
.....Watertown, N. Y.
Graham, Mildred .....
..... Bartlesville, Okla
Grozinger, Mrs. Fred.....
.....Kirksville, Mo.
Hack, Lillian.....Garland, Ark.
Hacker, Nannie.....Glenwood, Ia.
Hall, Helen.....Adrian, Mich
Harkins, Mary.....Macon, Miss
Henning, Helen .....
.....Benton Harbor, Mich.
Henshaw, Bernice..Dunreith, Ind.
Highsmith, Nelle.....Pelham, Ga.
Hollowell, Olivia..Farmer City, Ill.
Howells, Alice.....Scottdale, Pa.
Hubbard, Gladys....Greenfield, O.
Hughes, Violet..Williamsport, Pa.
Hunsicker, Miriam..Coatesville, Pa
Jerrey, Margaret..Bay City, Mich.
Jewell, Madge.....Olean, N. Y.
Jones, Catherine.....Delaware, O.
Jones, Mildred..Smith's Grove, Ky.
Jones, Mary.....Talladega, Ala.
Johnston, Iva.....Belmont, N. C.
Kelly, Ruth...Battle Creek, Mich.
Kennedy, Barbara .....
.....Nebraska City, Neb.
Koehler, Kathryn.....Erie, Pa
Kusterer, Ella Mae.....
.....Fort Dodge, Ia
LaZier, Ruth.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Leggett, Angelia .....
.....Sault Ste. Marie, Mich
Lehman, Clara .....
.....Battle Creek, Mich
McAdams, Caroline.....
.....Jackson, Tenn.
McCauley, Mildred.....Ames, Ia.
McCulloch, Nina.....Freeport, Ill.
McKercher, Cecil...Duluth, Minn.
McKinley, Esther...Nashua, N. H.
McKinstry, Clara .....
.....Chicago Heights, Ill.
McKittrick, Mary...Portland, Ore.
Marshall, Grace....Lawton, Mich.
Martin, Ruth .....
.....Hattiesburg, Miss.
Martin, Jeannette.....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Melvedt, Anna.....Le Grand, Ia.
Moon, Anna Paul...Gadsden, Ala.
Morgan, Maybelle...Cincinnati, O.
Mowrer, Madeline .....
.....Three Rivers, Mich.
Newhart, Grace.....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Noel, Catherine...Hinton, W. Va.
Olson, Minnie....Stillwater, Minn.
Peck, Cleo.....Cardington, O.
Pegram, Mrs. Lamar.....
.....Laurinburg, S. C.
Pettibone, Lois.....Armada, Mich.
Pfeiffer, Thelma..Salamanca, N. Y.
Post, Athelia.....Lansing, Mich.
Rathbun, Mary Louise.....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Reyburn, Leah .....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Rheinheimer, Alice..Germania, Pa.
Rich, Margaret.....Conneaut, O.
Ricker, Hazel.....Galion, O.
Robbins, Doris .....
.....Three Rivers, Mich.
Royal, Margaret....Shelby, Mich.
Royer, Kathryn .....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.

Ryder, Alice .....
....St. Stephen, N. B., Canada
Schilbach, Isabel....Wilmette, Ill.
Schwab, Rachael .....
.....Wolcottville, Ind.
Schwinck, Ruth....Saginaw, Mich.
Scott, Helen....Port Jervis, N. Y.
Severance, Dorothy .....
.....East Jordan, Mich.
Shannon, Helen....Coatesville, Pa.
Shedrick, Helena....Buffalo, N. Y.
Small, Edith...Battle Creek, Mich.
Snell, Dorothy.....Toledo, O.
Snowberger, Stella..Mt. Morris, Ill
Sprague, Louise.....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Staudacher, Zora..Bay City, Mich.
Suit, Mildred....Muskegon, Mich.
Sutfin, Josephine .....
.....Keuka Park, N. Y.
Tanner, Flora.....Puyallup, Wis.
Tatman, Jane....Shelbyville, Ind.
Teter, Evalyn...E. Lansing, Mich.
Tomlinson, Della.....
.....Hutchinson, Minn.
Treibley, Marybel .....
.....Snydertown, Pa.
Urban, Cecelia.....Almond, Wis.
Van Sweringen, Clara..Findlay, O.
Vinson, Agnes.....Laurel, Miss.
Wait, Gladys.....Marcellus, N. Y.
Waite, Millicent.....Reynolds, Ill.
Walter, Gertrude .....
.....Three Rivers, Mich.
Waltham, Reah.....Clearfield, Pa.
Ward, Margaret.....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Wangen, Joy....Ludington, Mich.
Warner, Lorabelle..Bedford, Mich.
Wehler, Gertrude.....Algona, Ia.
Wheeler, Lydia....Mason City, Ia.
White, Mildred.....Greenfield, O.
Williams. Ruth..Williamsport, Pa
Wilson, Roberta.....Toledo, O.
Wilson, Lucille.....Norwalk, O.
Winship, Virginia.....
.....Battle Creek, Mich.
Wood, Frances.....
.....South Haven, Mich.
Wood, Una....Battle Creek, Mich.
Wyler, Blanche.....Dakota, Ill.
Zetler, Carmen....Hazelhurst, Pa.

B. Salisbury,
Health Institute,
Battle Creek,
Mich.

1870

March 20 1870

Minutes of Directors Meeting

Pursuant to call the new board of Directors met at the house of G. H. Bell, Saturday, March 20 1870, for the purpose of organization.

The meeting was called to order & opened by prayer.

G. H. Bell elected as President. T. B. Salsbury secretary.

Voted that B. Smith and G. H. Bell report expense incurred in the affair of the Prentiville

Voted That we should esteem it a great privilege, and earnestly desire to have the advice of Bros Di White, Bro Andrews & Wagoner

Resolved That the helpers should be paid every week, & that no money should be paid out by the Treasurer without a written order, signed by the President & Secretary

Agreed to the call of the President.

Monday, March 21st 1870

Met at the house of B— Salisbury. Meeting opened with prayer by Bro. Smith

Voted That the following pretty act as Committee.

For the financial Committee of the Local Church J H King M. J. Cossar, & Wm Phersons.

Learning Committee

E H Bell J. H. King.

Medical

E. H Bell, J Cossar
S. A Phersons.

Financial

G. H. Bell B. Salisbury

Helper

G. H. Bell, M. J. Connell,
S. H. King.

Voted that Mrs. [illegible]
Gamgon be matron for
the present.

Voted that J. W. Landes
be superintendent for
the present & have $1.50 per
day & his board in his
vicies, and [illegible]
assist him in [illegible]
[illegible]

B. Salisbury

[illegible] J. P. Kelly

be Treasurer, & that he give
bonds to the amount of
2000.00 & have ten
cents an hour for his
services.

Voted, That Miss E. R.
Fairfield be Auditor
for the present, and
have ten cents an hour
for her services.

Voted that Drs. [illegible] the
Managers Physician for the present &
have fourteen dollars per
week for his services.

Voted, That P. M. Gamgon
be associate physician
for the present
& [illegible]

week
for her services as a
physician & Matron

Adjourned to the 2nd
and had an interesting
interview with Physicians
& Surgeons.

Voted That Sr J Cornell
and B Salisbury settle with
Sr Chapman for her last
labor at the Institute.

Voted that the bonds of
the Treasurer be approved
by the President & Secretary.

Adjourned to meet at
the call of the President.

Met April 5th 1870, at
the school House.
Meeting opened by
prayer by Bro J. W.
Andrews.
The old & new directors
of the Health Institute
were present except Bro
Lunt, Jones, & McCleary of the
old board, & Bro McPherson, King, & Palmer
of the new.

Voted That S. H Cell
and B Salisbury be
committe to settle with
Bro. Richmond & wife for
their care of the rooms
at the home he now oc-
cupies.

Voted That we give Edel White a deed of the six acres of land he now occupies, on condition that he pay the S. S. & Publishing Association the sum of $1000.00 for the Institute.

Voted That J. A. Perry take the place of J. W. Landes as Superintendent and have the same wages that was paid for the trial of W. Eagleton ~~$~~1.00 per day & board for his services

Adjourned for a
of President

A [illegible] of the
President the Directors
met April 28th 1870,
at the house of Bro. [illegible]
All present except Br.
J. Cornell. Bro. Andrews
& Wagoner [illegible] with the
Meeting opened [illegible] prayer
by Eld [illegible]

The time was spent by
Bro. Andrews & Wagoner
in giving a statement of
what had been done in
the church since Conference
& also in regard the
past course of Dr Long in
his connection with the
Institute.

Adjourned until 7½ A.M.
April 29th

Met according to adjournment
Prayer by Bro. Palmer
Deliberated as to what should be done in the case of Dr Lay. Decided to go to the Institute & talk with Dr Lomson Hull & Lay, & have Bro Andrews & Waggoner present.

Met at the Institute at 1 A.M. Drs Lomson, Hull & Lay made remarks. Dr. Lay's testimony was read.

Adjourned until 3 P.M.

Met according to adjournment, on the Institute grounds. Called Dr Lay. Bro. King told him the directors had come to the conclusion that he had better be released - but would wait until Sunday before they made a final decision.

Voted That Bro Bell & Salisbury give a Mortgage to Sr Daniels for $100.00 on such an amount of the land that is now occupied by Bro. Richmond as is necessary.

Voted That Bro Salisbury & Bell be authorized to negotiate a loan to pay the Secretaries, & give a Mortgage on the Institute property for the same

Voted That Bro. Hull be paid $.6.00 per week for his services up to this time.

Voted. That the grass seed belonging to the Association be bought for the Institute, & to pay $100. as for him if he can not be obtained for less.

Adjourned till May

at 9 a.m.

May 1st Met according to adjournment at the Church All the Directors except Bro. Cornell present also Bro Andrews, Moggridge & White

Remarks by Bro White. After a short season of prayer it unanimously voted that Br H be suspended from further labor in the Institute, untill such time as we have evidence that the Lord will approve of his reinstatement.

Voted That Bro. Holt be paid $6.00 per week & board, or $5.00 & board himself for his work at the Institute

Voted That Bro. Bell & Salisbury be authorized to act in behalf of the Directors in their absence.

Voted That Dr. J H Gibbs be employed as physician for a while on trial.

Adjourned to the Institute. Informed Dr Log of our decision in regard to himself.

Bro Andrews & Wagoner made some remarks to Sis. Lamson & Chamberlain as they thought they (Lamson & Chamberlain) could not in a union, it was explained that they both act as physicians & matrons.

The helpers met together & remarks were made to them by Bro Root, King & Bell.

Voted That Dr. O. A. Lamson take the entire supervision of the Health Institute.

Voted That Sis. Lamson & Chamberlain each have $5.00 a week for their services.

Voted That Mary Wagoner receive full wages while gone for a few weeks as she is in need of rest from over work.

At 7 P.M. the Directors
Conf. Com. Physicians &
helpers of the Institute,
also Dr Lay & wife, met
at the house of Dr Lay.
Remarks were made by
Bro. White on the past
course of those connected
with the Institute, its
present condition & his
hopes in regard to its
the future.
He pledged himself
that if the Directors &
connected with the Inst.
would take hold & sacrifice
& be economical, he would
pay $100.00 as soon as the
earned it. He had
on their indebtedness

Adjourned to the call
of the President.

[illegible] 20th 1870
Met pursuant to adjournment with the exception of [illegible]
Salisbury. Bro. King
acting as [illegible]

Voted that Bro [illegible]
be released from [illegible]
offer to [illegible] $100.
$1,000 the Institute earned.

Voted that Bro. Hull receive $2.00 per week for his services up to the time he left for Canada

Voted that Bro. J. A. Perry receive $6.00 per week for his services.

Voted that Bro. Green receive $5.00 per week

Voted that Sr. Chamberlain receive $5.00 per week & her daughter be boarded

Resolved that Bro. J. A. McPherson move to B. Bond act as Supt. of the Health Institute, and by vote was chosen to that office.

Moved that B. Polibus
buy such articles
as are needed for
the Institute

Voted that Dr Sinley
have $12.00 per week for
his services until
the time of his removal
to B. C. & since that $14.00

Resolved that the Supt.
be authorized to look
after the wants of the
Institute, & to buy what-
ever articles are necessary
for the Institution
& have the power to hire
& discharge the help
needed, & that he
advise with the phys-
ician in Chief, the
Matron, & the directors
accessible.

Voted that the directors
be authorized, with Bro
White's counsel to act
on the claims against
the Inst as they are
presented

Agreed with Bro White
to take the two yellow
cottages, (formerly owned
by Lunt & Jones) for
$4,500. — & to pay for them
as follows: — 50 pay
a debt due the Pub.
Association from

Lunt & Jones,— Go
Line Bro While a note
for one year for the
Amt. he paid Lunt &
Jones, & after deducting
Lunt & Jones Acct. the
the Rest. of the balance
to B. G. Lockwood.
up to the $4,500.00
Adjourned to Call of Chair

Feb 8th 1871.
The Men bord of directors
Met at the S.D.A. Church
Battle, C. H. Goat, S. H. King
D. R. Palmer, Daniel Carpenter,
S. A. McPherson, John F. Carman
& B. Salsbury
S. H. King was elected
President, and
B. Salsbury Secretary.

Feb 10th Directors met at
the Health Room to
Vote that none but Strong
Healthy Persons, be employed
to work for the Institute

Sundy Feb 12th 1871
Directors with Bro White met at the Institute at 2 PM

Voted that the Lounge belonging to Bro S Foges be purchased of him & to pay him 15.00 for same

Voted that S. H. Carman act as Director for the ensuing year

S. A. McPherson, handed in his resignation, and it was voted to release him,

Voted that Br Salisbury act as Superintendent for the present

and that Br Sallitt, Bro & Sr White, and our preaching Brethren, be act as our Counsel & Aid

S. Shelley was Elected Treasurer

Sands H. Lane Auditor

Mrs M. A. Chamberlain Matron

Voted, that S. A. McPherson be paid $8.00 per week and house rent free, for his services to date.

also that Br Salisbury be paid $2.00 pr day for the time he has spent for the Institute the past year.

Voted that Br Sirley & Br Salisbury select a daily paper & be taken 2 months for the benefit of the Institute

and that Br King & Barman be a Committee to plan for a Wood Shed

Voted that Br Sirley have $1.00 pr week and house rent for his Services

Br Chamberlain $5.00 pr week & board his Daughter

Br Lamson have 5.00 pr week & Board

That Elder Pierce be [illegible] Hall free & be paid out of the Charitable Fund

also Barman Days be paid out of C Fund

Daughter Mary Ann Davis & be paid out of C Fund

Student One third from Br Sager, are paid & be paid out of C Fund

Adjourned to Call of Chair

May 12 1871

allowed Andrew Graham

for Chamber Set	50 00
Bedstead	10 00
Wash Stand	1 50
2 Wash bowls & Pitchers	2 00
	$63 50

On his Mistakes while at the Institute

May 18

Resolved that Mr H Foot, Serve as the Superintendent of the Institute and be a vote was chosen & that offer

Resolved, that the Superintendent be authorized to look after the wants of the Institute, and to buy whatever articles are necessary for the benefit of the Institute,

and to have the power to hire the help needed and to discharge help when necessary;

And that he advise with the Physician in Chief the Chaplain & the Directors accessible;

Agreed to have the Russell House moved North of the North Lodge

Sundy May 21st (7)
Met with Bro White
to consider in what
capacity Dr Russell
should fill.

Agreed to have Dr Russell
act as Assistant Physician
and the Physicians
act as follows

D H Sinley and
M A Chamberlain

Physician in Chief

Wm Russell and
Shebi L Lanson
assistants

also to send for Sabina Jones
to come here to give testimony

and the Bro Jerome Jargo act as
Superintendent in place of
Bro H. Goet

July 28th 1871
Report of the Western
Health Reform Institute
for the year ending
July 1871

amt of Capital Paid in 30,225.00
" invested in Real estate 8,000.00
" " Personal Property 5000.00
Debts 2,276.11
Credits 7,552.00

S. H. King Pres
S Salisbury Sec

Sunday Sept 17th 1871 5 pm
~~Trustees~~ Directors of the
Health Institute, met
at the Office Inst. On the
Charles Sanford Property
with the Trustees of
S. D. Publishing Association

Bro. Wilcox made
remarks, about [illegible]
about the Reforms
& the Health Institute,

and recommended, that
the Health Institute,
take the Health Reforms
from the Pub[illegible] Association

Monday Eve Sept 18 1871
The Directors of the Health
Institute, met with the
Trustees of the Publishing

Association,
and it was Voted, to receive
the Health Reforms, from
the Publishing Association,
On the following Conditions;
viz; The Institute, to
take the Reforms from
Sept 1st 1871, and have the
receipts for Subscription from
that date, and pay the
Pub Assn for printing
it from that time

Sunday 5 P.M. Dec 31st
1871. Directors Present
(Bro Stanley), Met at the
Health Institute with Bro White
Opened by prayer by Bro White,
Bro Carpenter Tendered
his resignation as director, &
it was accepted

Voted that Bro White, act
as director, in place of
Bro Carpenter, resigned.

Voted that; Bro Abbey act
as Superintendent, untill
the next Annual Meeting
of the Institute, and &
have dollars per
week, from the time he commenced
for his Services

Voted that; Elder Jas White
act as Editor of the Health
Reformer, and have the
Entire Charge of the
Publishing Department of
the Institute

Voted that Bro Abbey, be
authorized & assist Br
Russell & the amount
of $75,00.
And that $4,00 per week
be deducted from Br Russells
wages untill paid

Adjourned B Call of Chair

Monday morning 5 P.M.
Jan 1st 1872
Met prayer by Bro Carman

Voted that we accept, and approve of the doings & labors of Bro Abbey for the Institute; Since he has had the Care of it,

Resolved;
that we Cordially invite Bro & Sr, which to make it their home at the Health Institute, at their pleasure, also to have a general Oversight of it.

Voted, that we Confirm the Physicians, to make a proper Reduction, in the Case of poverty, for Calls away from the Institute

also to make Suitable Deduction of Expenses to poor Patients; Keeping in View the prosperity of the Institute

Resolved that we authorize Brother, Albert Salisbury to fix the wages of the matron, Addie Chamberlain

also Brother Salisbury the wages of Bro Abbey

Voted to Adjourn

$\frac{8}{10}$

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

WEEKLY RATES

(Effective June 1, 1928)

Rates subject to change without notice.

PATIENTS

Main Building (Weekly Rate) .....$65.00 and up

Cottages (Weekly Rate) .....$60.00 and up

The **weekly rate** for patients covers **board, room,** one early morning spray, **one treatment daily** in bathroom (Saturday excepted), use of gymnasium, mechano-therapy, swimming pools, outdoor gymnasium with attention of physical director, office **consultation with physician, dietitian's services,** and daily visit from physician in room if necessary.

GUESTS

Main Building (Weekly Rate) .....$42.00 and up

Cottages (Weekly Rate) .....$36.00 and up

The weekly rate for guests includes room and board and such other privileges as are enjoyed by those not under medical supervision.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

(Required of Patients Only)

General examination, including one urinary, fecal, and blood analyses, blood-pressure, chemical blood examination, examination of the mouth and teeth, examination of colon, test of vision and range of accommodation, tonsil examination, Alveolar CO_2 tension test, fluoroscopic (x-ray) examination of the heart and lungs, strength test chart, shadowgraph, and general physical examination $75.00

The regular rates quoted on this card do not include surgical operations, the services of nurses, X-ray, metabolism or other special examinations and treatments not specified in this general schedule.

General Information

Battle Creek is on the main lines of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways. It is an all-year round tourist point from practically all points in the United States. Ask your ticket agent for special round-trip rates. Taxicabs meet all trains and Sanitarium porters meet day trains. Late night trains are met by appointment.

Patients unable to ride in taxicabs will be met by Sanitarium attendants and private ambulance if notice is given.

It is necessary to maintain quiet in our principal buildings, therefore arrangements for the admission of children should be made in advance. Kindergarten and playgrounds are provided during the summer season.

Patients will find use for bath robes or dressing gowns.

Books, periodicals and toilet sundries may be obtained at the Sanitarium.

APPOINTMENT CARD

Date..... 19.....

The Sanitarium,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

I expect to arrive at the Sanitarium about

.....

.....

.....

.....

Remarks:

.....

.....

.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

COMPARISON BETWEEN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM RATES

AVERAGE FIRST CLASS HOTEL RATES (AMERICAN PLAN) INCLUDE

No other service except at high extra charge

Room

Board

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM RATES (same as first class hotel rates) **INCLUDE**

Room

Board

Swimming and Outdoor Sports

Services of Trained Dietitians

Physical Training Classes

Mechano-Therapy Treatments

Regular Prescribed Bathroom Treatments

Daily Consultation with Physicians

Health Lectures and Demonstrations

No. 122 Effective April 1, 1929

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

WEEKLY RATES

PATIENTS

Weekly Rate, Main Building.....$65.00-$150.00
Weekly Rate, In Cottages.....$60.00- 75.00

It should be noted that the weekly rate covers not only the ordinary hotel charge for room and board but, in addition, the opportunity for daily office consultation with the physician, a daily visit from the physician to the patient's room when necessary, the services of a trained dietitian, the services of attendants in giving the daily (six days a week) treatment in the hydrotherapy department, besides the morning tonic spray, the department of mechanotherapy and the supervision of physical directors in recreative gymnastics in both the indoor and the outdoor (in the warm months) gymnasiums.

BOARDERS

Room and Board (without Medical Attention and Treatment) in Main Building .....$42.00-$126.00

Room and Board (without Medical Attention and Treatment) in Cottages. 36.00- 51.00

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FEE

General examination, including one urinary, fecal and blood analyses, blood-pressure, chemical blood examination, dental examination of the mouth and teeth, examination of colon, test of vision and range of accommodation, tonsil culture, Alveolar CO_2 tension test, fluoroscopic examination of the heart and lungs, strength test, chart, shadowgraph and general physical examination.....$75.00

This Rate Sheet Subject to Change without Notice

DAILY PROGRAM

6: 00 a. m.—Morning Bath.
6: 30-7: 00—Open-Air Exercises.
7: 00—Chest Gymnastics.
7: 20—Morning Prayers—Parlor.
7: 40-8: 30—Breakfast.
9: 00 a. m. to 12: 00 Noon: Gymnastic games, in gymnasium or outdoors. Treatment in hydrotherapy or other treatment departments at hours assigned. Also office treatment by appointment.
12: 30 p. m.—Open-air exercise.
12: 45 to 2: 00 p. m.—Dinner.
2: 30 to 4: 00—Medical gymnastics, in- or out-door gymnasiums, games, sports, golf, etc.
3: 00 to 6: 00—Office treatments and physiotherapy including mechanotherapy, hydrotherapy, etc.
6· 00 to 7: 00—Supper.
7: 00—Gymnastics.
8: 00—Lectures, Monday and Thursday evenings by a member of the staff.
Orchestra—Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons—Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
Singing Friday evenings.
School of Health Lectures, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS WHICH ARE MADE WHEN REQUIRED

Bacteriological Examination	$ 3.00 to	$25.00
Blood Examination		2.00
Blood Examination (Differential)..		3.00
Blood Analysis, Chemical:		
Non-protein nitrogen, uric acid, Urea, blood sugar, creatinin...		15.00
Bronchoscopic Examination		25.00
Cardiac Examination and Electro-Cardiogram	15.00 to	25.00
Chest Examination including X-ray		25.00
CO_2 Tension Test		1.00
Complement Fixation Test		5.00
Cystoscopic Examination	10.00 to	25.00
Ear Examination	5.00 to	10.00
Eye Examination	5.00 to	10.00
Fundus Examination		5.00
Perimeter Test		10.00
Fecal Examination		5.00
Gastric Analysis		10.00
Titration only		2.00
Gastroscopic Examination		25.00
Genito-Urinary Examination	5.00 to	25.00
Graham Test		25.00
Liver Function Test		10.00
Metabolism Test (Respiration)		15.00
Neurological Examination		10.00
Nose and Throat Examination	3.00 to	10.00
Office Consultation	2.00 and upward	
Orthopedic Examination	3.00 to	25.00
Pathological Examination of Tissues	10.00 to	40.00
Preparation of Autogenous Vaccine	10.00 to	25.00
Protological or Rectal Examination	5.00 to	10.00

Renal Efficiency:		
Phthalein Test		5.00
Diet Test		25.00
Protein Allergy	10.00 to	25.00
Shadowgraph and Posture		1.00
Spinal Puncture		25.00
Sputum Analysis	2.00 to	10.00
Sugar Tolerance Test		15.00
Urine Examination		2.00
X-Ray Examination of Teeth	5.00 to	15.00
X-Ray Examination	10.00 to	75.00
X-Ray Barium Meal		60.00

SPECIAL TREATMENTS (Office)

Automatic Exercise	$ 1.00 to	$ 2.00
Biliary Drainage of Gall Bladder	5.00 to	25.00
Chair:Adirondack, per week		2.50
Wheel, per week		1.50
Colon Massage	2.00 to	3.00
Colon Irrigation		4.00
Diathermy Treatment	2.00 and upward	
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Treatment, each	2.00 to	5.00
Electrical Treatment, each		2.00
Special, each	2.00 to	3.00
Extra Bathroom Treatment		2.00
Bathroom Treatment on Saturday		2.50
Hemorrhoid Treatment (non-operative) per course	50.00 to	100.00
Injection of Salvarsan	15.00 to	25.00
Lavage		1.00
Massage	2.00 to	3.00
Meals in Room, each		.50
Per week		7.00
Medical Gymnastics		1.00
Night Physician, (each call)		1.50
Nursing, day or night, per hour	.60 and	.75
Phototherapy		1.00
Quartz or Alpine Light		2.00
Physician's Office Treatments	2.00 to	5.00
Radium Treatment for Malignant Disease	50.00 to	1000.00
Proctological Treatment	2.00 to	5.00
Room 101	2.00 to	15.00
Sunlight Baths (Artificial)		1.00
Sunlight and air baths (roof service) per week		2.50
Treatment in Room: for service each		2.00
Treatment in Room: on Saturday each		2.50
Vaccine or Serum Treatment	3.00 to	5.00
Vacuum Treatment	.50 to	1.00
X-ray Treatment	50.00 to	500.00

An additional charge to cover medical attention is made in cases of patients who receive special treatment only.

A charge is made for surgical operations, the amount of which is determined by the nature of the operation and the circumstances of the patient.

Further information, if desired, can be obtained at the Cashier's Office.

The difference in the price of rooms varies according to location, size, furnishing, etc.

Public taxicabs meet all trains, and patients are received at the Sanitarium at all hours, night or day. Patients unable to ride in a cab will be met by ambulance if proper notice is given. Porters from the institution meet all day trains. Patients arriving on late night trains will be met if sufficient notice is given.

Babies and noisy children cannot be accommodated in the main building. Patients with such children may be given rooms in cottages where they may enjoy the advantages of the Sanitarium without disturbing other guests. Children are not allowed to play on the porches, in the lobby or corridors, nor in the vicinity of the main building. Kindergarten and playgrounds are provided for the children during the summer.

Rugs, exercise and bathing suits, caps and invalid's necessaries and conveniences of all sorts may be obtained here at reasonable rates.

Reasonable notice should be given if special accommodations are required.

Special rates to persons in limited circumstances

Persons in such limited circumstances that they are not able to pay the regular rates of the institution may nevertheless receive the benefit of the advantages offered here through special arrangements which may be made to suit the circumstances of individual cases. It should be distinctly noted, however, that in all such cases definite arrangements must be made in advance as the provision for persons of this class is necessarily limited. It should also be noted that these special arrangements do not cover board and lodging but relate only to examinations and treatment.

For further particulars, address—

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

Battle Creek, Michigan

No. 122 Effective February 16, 1930

The
Battle Creek Sanitarium

WEEKLY RATES
PATIENTS

Weekly Rate, including the regular Medical Attention*
Board and Room in Main Building.....$65.00 and up
Board and Room in Adjacent Buildings. 60.00 and up

*It should be noted that the weekly rate covers not only the charge for room and board but, in addition, the opportunity for daily office consultation with the attending physician, a daily visit from the physician to the patient's room when necessary, the services of a trained dietitian, the services of attendants in giving the daily (Saturday excepted) treatments in the hydrotherapy department, besides the morning tonic spray, the department of mechanotherapy and the supervision of physical directors in recreation gymnastics in the indoor and the outdoor gymnasium.

BOARDERS

Room and Board (without Medical Attention and Treatment), per week....$46.00 and up

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FEE

General examination, including one urinary, fecal and blood analyses, blood-pressure, chemical blood examination, dental examination of the mouth and teeth, examination of colon, test of vision and range of accommodation, tonsil culture, Alveolar CO_2 tension test, fluoroscopic examination of the heart and lungs, strength test, chart, shadowgraph and general physical examination $75.00

This Rate Sheet Subject to Change without Notice

DAILY PROGRAM

6:00 a. m.—Morning Bath.
6:30-7:00—Open-Air Exercises.
7:00—Chest Gymnastics.
7:20—Morning Prayers—Parlor.
7:40-8:30—Breakfast.
9:00 a. m. to 12:00 Noon: Gymnasium games, in gymnasium or outdoors. Treatment in hydrotherapy or other treatment departments at hours assigned. Also office treatment by appointment.
12:30 p. m.—Open-air exercise.
12:45 to 2:00 p. m.—Dinner.
2:30 to 4:00—Medical gymnastics, indoor or outdoor gymnasiums, games, sports, golf, etc.
3:00 to 6:00—Office treatments and physiotherapy including mechanotherapy, hydrotherapy, etc.
6:00 to 7:00—Supper.
7:00—Gymnastics.
8:00—Lectures, Monday and Thursday evenings by a member of the staff.
Orchestra—Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons—Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
Singing Friday evenings.
School of Health Lectures, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS WHICH ARE MADE WHEN REQUIRED

Bacteriological Examination	$ 3.00 to	$25.00
Blood Examination		2.00
Blood Examination (Differential)..		3.00
Blood Analysis, Chemical:		
Non-protein nitrogen, uric acid, Urea, blood sugar, creatinin ..		15.00
Bronchoscopic Examination		25.00
Cardiac Examination and Electro-Cardiogram	15.00 to	25.00
Chest Examination including X-ray		25.00
CO_2 Tension Test		1.00
Complement Fixation Test		5.00
Cystoscopic Examination	10.00 to	25.00
Ear Examination	5.00 to	10.00
Eye Examination	5.00 to	10.00
Fundus Examination		5.00
Perimeter Test		10.00
Fecal Examination		5.00
Gastric Analysis		10.00
Titration only		2.00
Gastroscopic Examination		25.00
Genito-Urinary Examination	5.00 to	25.00
Graham Test		25.00
Liver Function Test		10.00
Metabolism Test (Respiration)		15.00
Neurological Examination		10.00
Nose and Throat Examination	3.00 to	10.00
Office Consultation	2.00 and upward	
Orthopedic Examination	3.00 to	25.00
Pathological Examination of Tissues	10.00 to	40.00
Preparation of Autogenous Vaccine	10.00 to	25.00
Protological or Rectal Examination	5.00 to	10.00

Renal Efficiency:		
Phthalein Test		5.00
Diet Test		25.00
Protein Allergy	10.00 to	25.00
Shadowgraph and Posture		1.00
Spinal Puncture		25.00
Sputum Analysis	2.00 to	10.00
Sugar Tolerance Test		15.00
Urine Examination		2.00
X-Ray Examination of Teeth	5.00 to	15.00
X-Ray Examination	10.00 to	75.00
X-Ray Barium Meal		60.00

SPECIAL TREATMENTS (Office)

Automatic Exercise	$ 1.00 to	$ 2.00
Biliary Drainage of Gall Bladder	5.00 to	25.00
Chair: Adirondack, per week		2.50
Wheel, per week		1.50
Colon Massage	2.00 to	3.00
Colon Irrigation		4.00
Diathermy Treatment	2.00 and upward	
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Treatment, each	2.00 to	5.00
Electrical Treatment, each		2.00
Special, each	2.00 to	3.00
Extra Bathroom Treatment		2.00
Bathroom Treatment on Saturday		2.50
Hemorrhoid Treatment (non-operative) per course	50.00 to	100.00
Injection of Salvarsan	15.00 to	25.00
Lavage		1.00
Massage	2.00 to	3.00
Meals in Room, each		.50
Per week		7.00
Medical Gymnastics	1.50 and upward	
Night Physician, (each call)		1.50
Nursing, day or night, per hour	.60 and	.75
Phototherapy		1.00
Physician's Office Treatments	2.00 to	5.00
Proctological Treatment	2.00 to	5.00
Quartz or Alpine Light		2.00
Radium Treatment for Malignant Disease	50.00 and upward	
Room 101	2.00 to	15.00
Sunlight Baths (Artificial)		1.00
Sunlight and air baths (roof service) per week		2.50
Treatment in Room: for service each		2.00
Treatment in Room: on Saturday each		2.50
Vaccine or Serum Treatment	3.00 to	5.00
Vacuum Treatment	.50 to	1.00
X-ray Treatment	50.00 to	500.00

An additional charge to cover medical attention is made in cases of patients who receive special treatment only.

A charge is made for surgical operations, the amount of which is determined by the nature of the operation and the circumstances of the patient.

Further information, if desired, can be obtained at the Cashier's Office

The difference in the price of rooms varies according to location, size, furnishing, etc.

Public taxicabs meet all trains, and patients are received at the Sanitarium at all hours, night or day. Patients unable to ride in a cab will be met by ambulance if proper notice is given. Porters from the institution meet all day trains. Patients arriving on late night trains will be met if sufficient notice is given.

Babies and noisy children cannot be accommodated in the main building. Patients with such children may be given rooms in cottages where they may enjoy the advantages of the Sanitarium without disturbing other guests. Children are not allowed to play on the porches, in the lobby or corridors, nor in the vicinity of the main building. Kindergarten and playgrounds are provided for the children during the summer.

Rugs, exercise and bathing suits, caps and invalid's necessaries and conveniences of all sorts may be obtained here at reasonable rates.

Reasonable notice should be given if special accommodations are required.

Special rates to persons in limited circumstances

Persons in such limited circumstances that they are not able to pay the regular rates of the institution may nevertheless receive the benefit of the advantages offered here through special arrangements which may be made to suit the circumstances of individual cases. It should be distinctly noted, however, that in all such cases definite arrangements must be made in advance as the provisions for persons of this class is necessarily limited. It should also be noted that these special arrangements do not cover board and lodging but relate only to examinations and treatment.

For further particulars, address—

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

Battle Creek, Michigan

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM RATES

Please read this carefully before you consider the detailed rates itemized within. It will make absolutely clear the scope of the services and facilities covered by the charges.

THE Battle Creek Sanitarium rates are made up of distinct charges which are **inseparable** and **no deduction can be permitted for failure of the patient to avail himself of the facilities offered.**

The rates include:

(1) A charge of $4.00 per day for meals in Dining Room, or $28.00 per week.

(2) A charge of $5.00 per day for six days per week, (Saturday excepted) or $30.00 per week for *general medical attention which includes:*

(a) daily office consultation with the physician (or a daily visit to the patient's room when necessary);
(b) the services of a trained dietitian;
(c) the services of attendants in giving the daily (Saturday excepted) treatments in hydrotherapy department;
(d) the morning tonic spray;
(e) daily treatments in the mechanotherapy department;
(f) the supervision of physical directors in recreational gymnastics (twice daily);
(g) the use of the swimming pools, and indoor and outdoor gymnasiums, under supervision of a director;
(h) admission to the regular lectures (medical and dietetic), orchestra concerts and other entertainments;
(i) eighteen-hole miniature golf course, tennis courts, etc;
(j) recreation rooms with billiards, pool and bowling.

To this basic charge of ($28.00 plus $30.00) $58.00 per week, is added the price of the room, varying according to accommodations desired, from $1.00 per day or $7.00 per week for single room without bath, to $11.00 per day or $77.00 per week for suite including bath.

Rest with proper and sufficient diversion is so organized that diet, exercise, baths, treatments, all combine in that happy harmony that is essential to thorough beneficial rest.

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF WEEKLY RATES

Effective May 24th, 1930

Rates are quoted on a weekly basis and include room, board, general medical attention and other services and facilities already mentioned.

Rates in Main Building	Room Per Day	Board Per Week	General Medical Atten. per Week (6 days)	Total Per Week
Room without bath (1 person)	$1.00 to $ 3.50	$28.00	$30.00	**$ 65.00 - $ 82.50**
Room with bath (1 person)	$3.50 to $ 8.50	$28.00	$30.00	**$ 82.50 - $117.50**
Suite of rooms including bath (1 person)	$9.00 to $11.00	$28.00	$30.00	**$121.00 - $135.00**

Difference in room prices due to size and location of rooms.

(All are outside rooms.)

Rates for Two Patients Occupying the Same Room:

For total cost of two persons, both under Medical Attention, occupying the same room, add $65.00 to the weekly rate on all rooms without bath and $72.00 per week on all rooms with bath.

The total cost thus obtained divided by two gives weekly rates of each person.

Room in adjacent building, with meals, medical attention, etc., in Main Building	**$60.00 - $75.00**
Board and Room of persons accompanying patients, if not under medical care (including children over ten years of age) and occupying the same room	**$5.00 - $6.00 per day**
Board and Room for children under ten years of age (occupying room with patients or friends)	**$4.00 - $5.00 per day**
When child occupies a room alone the adult rate prevails.	
General Medical Attention (see "2") for each person not occupying Sanitarium room	**$6.00 per day**

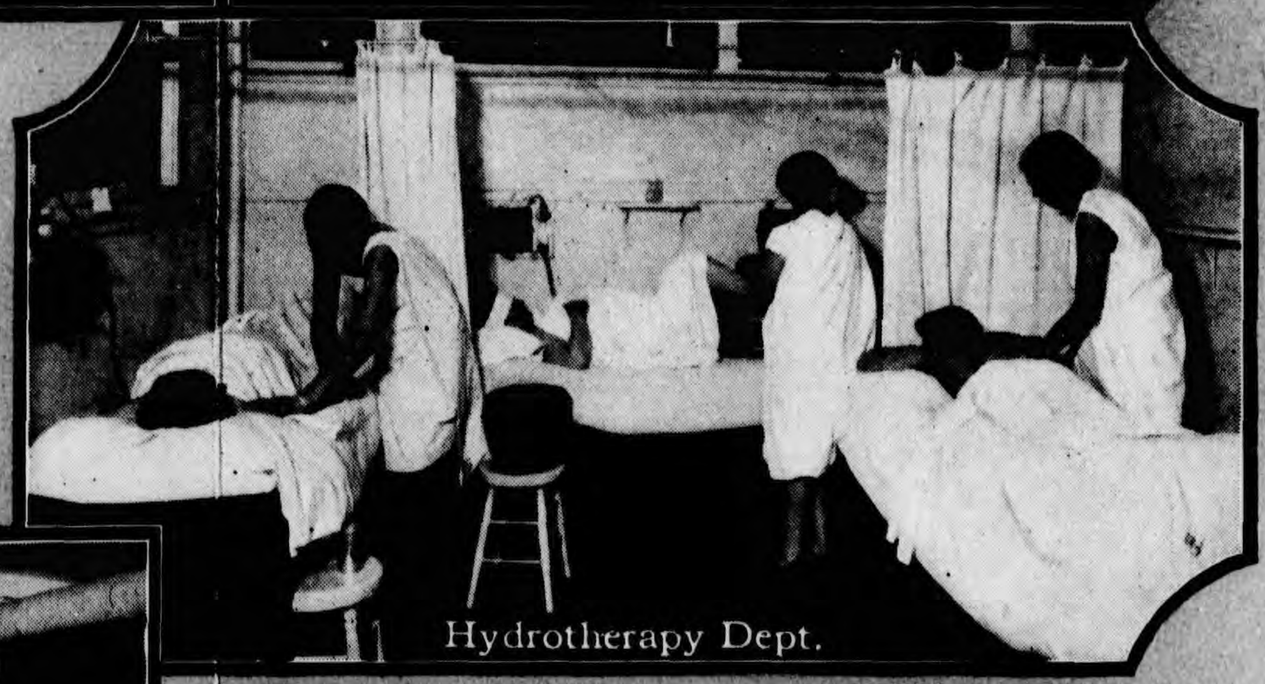
Over 50% of the Rooms are $4.00 or less per day.

(Rates subject to change without notice.)

Typical Bed Room

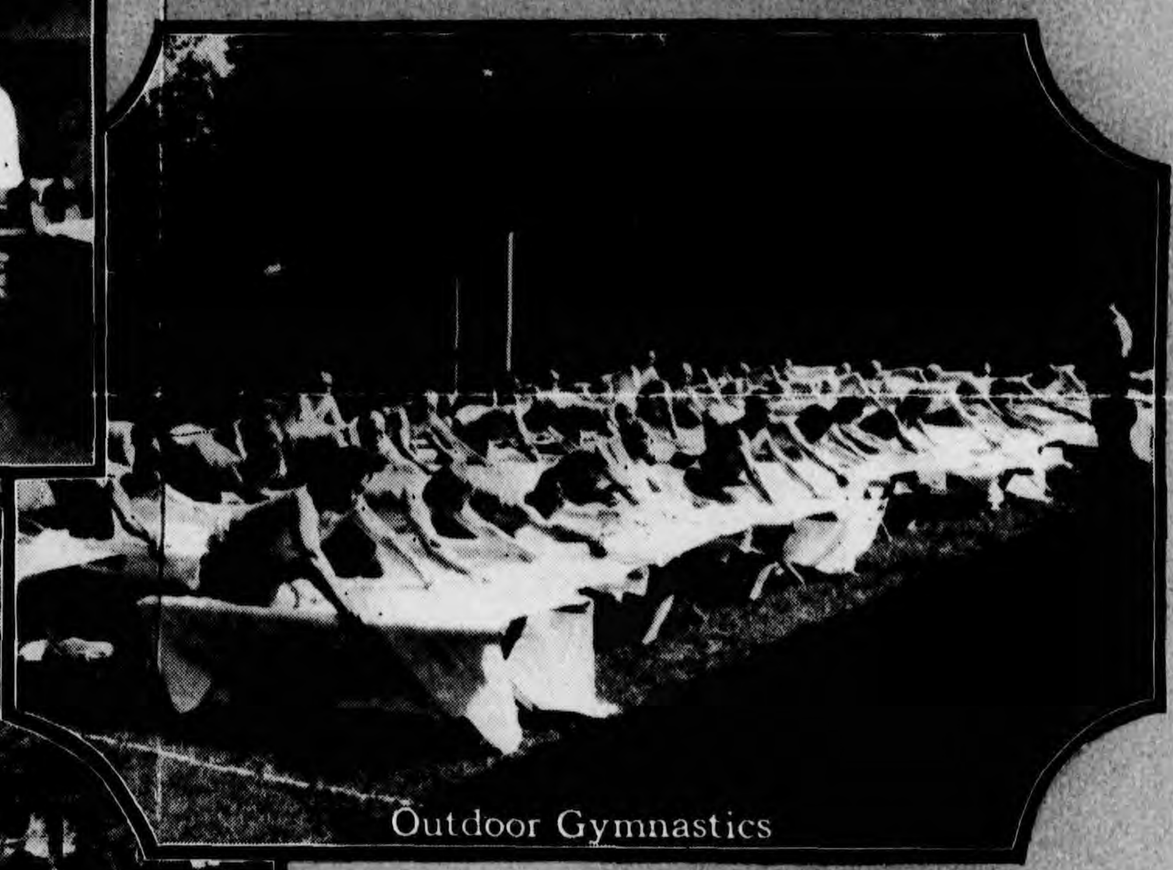
Daily Consultation
With Physician

Dietetic Advising
Guests at Meals



Hydrotherapy Dept.

Mechanotherapy Dept.



Outdoor Gymnastics

Sanitarium Orchestra

Dr. Kellogg's Question
Box Lecture

Indoor Swimming Pool

Outdoor Swimming Pool

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FEE

Required of All Patients

General examination, including one urinary, fecal and blood analyses, blood-pressure, chemical blood examination, dental examination of the mouth and teeth, examination of colon, test of vision and range of accommodation, tonsil culture, Alveolar CO_2 tension test, fluoroscopic examination of the heart and lungs, strength test, chart, shadowgraph and general physical examination.....$75.00

In cases where the general examination reveals the necessity of further investigations, these are made by specialists for which service an additional fee is charged.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Taxicabs meet all trains and Sanitarium porters meet day trains. Late night trains are met by appointment.

Patients unable to ride in taxicabs will be met by Sanitarium attendants and private ambulance if notice is given.

Many guests motor to the Sanitarium. Battle Creek is on the main trunk lines and good highways extend from the city in every direction.

Kindergartens and playgrounds for children are provided during the summer season.

Patients should be sure to include bath robes and slippers in their luggage.

Books, periodicals, toilet sundries, swimming apparel and a wide range of personal toilet and other necessities may be purchased at the Sanitarium pharmacy.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

Examination Appointment Card

For .....

Case No. .....

Entrance Date.....

Dr. .....

Please note carefully each item in the following examination program and omit none.

Battle Creek operates on Eastern Time which is one hour in advance of R. R. time.

GENERAL EXAMINATION PROGRAM

HOUR	PLACE	EXAMINATION
7:30-8 A.M. (Before Breakfast)	Room 127	SPECIAL BLOOD Chemical, Serological
	Breakfast	
TEST HOURS 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.	2nd Floor	MOUTH AND TEETH
	Room 127	REGULAR BLOOD COUNT
		ALVEOLAR CO_2 TENSION TEST (Acidosis)
	Room 112	X-RAY, FLUOROSCOPIC OF HEART AND LUNGS
	Room 109	TONSIL CULTURE
	Room 107	TEST OF VISION AND RANGE OF ACCOMMODATION
	Room 131	COLON (Examination)
		STRENGTH TEST, WEIGHT CHART AND SHADOWGRAPH
		URINE—Save specimen 7 A.M. to 7 A.M. 7 P.M. to 7 A.M.
		STOOL—Save specimen (Men's Treatment Rooms) Your Room

Age.....

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

An extra charge is made for the following special examinations which are ordered when required, and which are not included in the entrance examination. See Rate Sheet for prices.

HOUR	PLACE	EXAMINATION
.....	.....	BARIUM MEAL X-RAY
.....	.....	CHEST
.....	.....	GASTRIC ANALYSIS (Regular—Fractional)
.....	.....	METABOLISM
.....	.....	SPECIAL X-RAY
.....	.....	RENAL EFFICIENCY Ration—Phthalein
.....	.....	GENITO-URINARY
.....	.....	CYSTOSCOPIC
.....	.....	ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH (Heart)
.....	.....	EYE FUNDUS
.....	.....	EYE REFRACTION
.....	.....	EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
.....	.....	CHEMICAL BLOOD ANALYSIS
.....	.....	SEROLOGICAL
.....	.....	BILIARY DRAINAGE
.....	.....	BACTERIOLOGICAL Blood Sputum Urine Discharge
.....	.....	DIFFERENTIAL BLOOD
.....	.....	SPINAL FLUID
.....	.....	SENSITIVITY

IMPORTANT

Frequent examinations of the urine, blood, blood pressure, and stools, together with tests of strength and weight are necessary to enable the physicians to watch your progress. On this account these examinations will be repeated at regular intervals during your stay; urine, blood and stools will be examined weekly, other examinations will be made every two weeks or more often as needed. Notice of each examination will be sent you a day in advance. Please do not neglect this as your physician depends upon the laboratory tests to guide the treatment.

If reports on the various tests are desired, these will be furnished on request when you leave, together with suggestions for home care.

A Famous Traveler Visits The Battle Creek Sanitarium

Francis Grierson

the

Famous English Writer

and

World Traveler

Visits

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

Copyright 1930

A Visit

FOR many years, during my travels in Europe, I had heard of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. In Germany I was often asked if I had ever visited the famous institution, and at all the leading health resorts in England and Scotland I was asked the same question.

One day, at Carlsbad, an eminent Russian scientist said to me: "America has given the world two ideas that will never die—The Declaration of Independence and the Battle Creek Sanitarium Idea."

I looked at him and listened. "The Declaration at Philadelphia freed men's bodies," he continued, "the Battle Creek Sanitarium Idea is freeing their minds as well as their bodies." The first was political and social, the second biological and scientific.

"The only things that live are the fundamental things, but it takes genius to bring them to light, clarify them, explain them and put them before all the people in concrete terms."

And the distinguished man sitting before me concluded by these words: "My college at Moscow agrees that the Battle Creek Sanitarium has succeeded in giving practical shape to a fundamental idea: It is the one institution of world-wide renown founded on strictly biological principles."

Not long after this experience I was a guest at the home of a noted English author, who had spent several weeks at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. He told me how he had been cured of his troubles, how he had given up the meat-eating habit, and strongly advised me to begin then and do the same.

I was at that time a great sufferer from rheumatic gout and quite unable to do any literary work. Then and there I gave up meat, tea and coffee, and in a short time I began to feel great benefit from the change.

I became deeply interested in the Battle Creek Sanitarium Idea and decided I would some day visit the Sanitarium and see, hear and experience for myself.

On my arrival I was struck by three things: The beauty of Battle Creek, the number and spaciousness of the Sanitarium buildings, and the superb appearance of the trees and lawns surrounding the buildings.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Idea is the most vital and biological ever put into practical form. It did not take me long to realize this. Everywhere in Europe I saw failure resulting from the fact that some one tried to establish a practical, working institution with nothing to work on but notions and fads.

Battle Creek Not a Fad

The Sanitarium has passed from theory to realization. It is no longer in the pioneer period. It is known to the remotest limits of civilization. Here guests are not treated sentimentally, but scientifically. Here there is no place for guess-work and make believe. There is no dallying with whims and vagaries.

There is a notion prevalent that only invalids come to Battle Creek. Nothing could be farther from the truth. To see all the robust looking guests walking about or eating in the dining room is surprising. The truth is, the Sanitarium is fast becoming a rendezvous for distinguished professional men and women as well as social leaders, who come for rest and recreation, and who find life here more attractive, and a vacation more profitable, than at any of

the famous summer and winter resorts of the East and South.

Every university in England and America has had representatives here. In the dining room, I was introduced to a young Russian who told me more about present-day life in Russia than I ever knew. One evening I was surprised to meet some acquaintances from Florence, Italy, and while I was talking with them, some friends came up whom I had known in Paris.

A Place for Brain Workers

Coming to Battle Creek after a strenuous professional tour, I thought it would be a fitting place to cease from intellectual work for a time, but I soon found the diet and the pure air so invigorating that I did more mental work in three weeks than I could possibly have done on any other kind of fare in any other place in two months.

I believe much of the so-called new art and new modernisms is the result of neurasthenia developed by the use of toxic foods and exciting drinks.

Excitement is no sign of bodily and mental vigor, but a sure sign that both mind and body need treatment based on common

sense. The diet at the Sanitarium is in no way a fad. The menu at each meal contains much more than enough to satisfy anyone's appetite, and there is always a great variety of dishes. In London, I frequently dined at one of the best known restaurants, but the table at the Sanitarium is supplied with twice as many savory dishes, and the milk is supplied from a model dairy under the strictest supervision.

Michigan — The Beautiful Peninsula

Michigan is an Indian name, meaning "beautiful peninsula."

The geographical formation of Michigan in the southern peninsula is quite unlike that of any other state in the Union. The outcrop of rock formation can be illustrated by a number of saucers, piled up, and set one into another, each being a little larger, so that the rims are exposed. This is an exact representation of the outcropping strata of the geological groups of this wonderful state. The glaciers which swept over the outcrops have left moraines and drift deposits that are rich in fossil flora and fauna of various species. In the drift of Michigan, the geological student has a veritable mine, and a most fascinating one, as well as in the amazingly rich ore deposits of the northern peninsula.

Michigan, above all states, has the most enticing and the most limitless field for the study of Nature.

There are more species of wild flowers in Michigan than in Florida, which has been called the "Land of Flowers." The manifestations of natural beauty are here so abundant, that the state has been called "The Heart of Nature." Her richness in trees, vines, shrubs and lakes contributes to the aesthetic part of human life to a degree unsurpassed by any other commonwealth, and creates an asset of beauty, in many ways as important as its farms and factories.

There are more species of trees in Michigan than in all Europe. There are here ninety species; in all Europe, eighty-five. In the Wolverine State there are two hundred and nine varieties of shrubs, one hundred and twenty of native grasses, one hundred and eight of sedges, twenty-five of rushes and more than a thousand species of plants whose flowers furnish nectar for bees.

Because of the influence of the Great Lakes in equalizing the temperature of the state, many trees are to be found whose habitat is much farther south — the tulip tree, the honey locust, the dog-wood, red birch, pepperidge and red mulberry. Even

the sub-tropical paw-paw and persimmon are found growing in Battle Creek.

The hills, valleys and woods present a combination of lovely views at once grand and enchanting, and it is difficult to say which season is the most attractive. Owing to the remarkably equalized temperature, signs of spring begin very early, and April and May are radiant with color. Here will be found something to allure the Nature lover of all temperaments.

September, October and November are months of gorgeous colors — red, purple, gold and green blending everywhere in combinations which defy the brush of the artist to adequately depict or the pen to describe. The season of beauty is even prolonged to the beginning of winter, when brilliant colored berries on trees and shrubs give the country landscape an added charm.

The woods of Michigan are an irresistible lure to artists, poets, botanists and lovers of outdoor life. In the course of a week, in the vicinity of Battle Creek, ninety-eight kinds of wild flowers were found in bloom along the country drives.

The Bird Lover's Paradise

In Michigan, three hundred and thirty species of birds have been identified. The

Great Lakes add to bird life here by giving them protection, and by calling to their waters aquatic birds. Many birds are to be found here whose habitat is in the far north, around Hudson Bay, and others who live in the states south of Michigan, and beyond the Gulf of Mexico. The first are illustrated by the Bohemian Waxwing, Canadian Jay, Spruce Partridge and many others, while in the summer the Red-bird, the Mocking Bird and the Cardinal illustrate the second group.

In southern Michigan, with its prairies and woodlands, is the Prairie Fauna, such as the Pinated Grouse, as well as those birds which are most at home in the forest of the wooded areas, the Thrushes and the Warblers.

This accounts for the large number of woodland warblers in Michigan, of which thirty kinds have been identified.

Birds that have been known to remain through the mild winter are Cardinals, Blue Birds, Titmouse, Phoebe, Quail, Crows, several kinds of Sparrows, Snow Birds and Bunting.

The Battle Creek Rivers

Battle Creek gets its name from a river. Unusual is the charm of the rivers which

form a junction within the city limits of Battle Creek, which in the graphic Indian language, is Waupakisco. This beautiful Battle Creek river meets the Kalamazoo (River of Springs) and flows on past hills and farm houses, through woods and vales, until it reaches Lake Michigan in the west.

Along the fascinating banks of the Kalamazoo, Fenimore Cooper laid the scene of one of his early novels, "Oak Openings or The Bee Hunter," creating a classical atmosphere for this region, dating back nearly a century.

Four great Indian tribes lived and hunted in Michigan—The Pottawottamies, Chippewas, Newagoes and the Ottawas, for here, indeed, was found the hunter's and trapper's paradise.

Battle Creek

Michigan was the first of the western states to be settled, and was peopled with families from New York and New England, before the tide of foreign immigration set in, and so has a population of descendents from the pioneers of Plymouth Rock.

Battle Creek, in the best sense of the word, is a typical American town. The city is clean, its people exceptionally intelligent

and the residential streets and avenues are embellished with trees of various kinds, not to be surpassed anywhere in richness of foliage, and beauty of form. There are elms such as one seldom sees except in the great parks of Europe.

The climate of Battle Creek is remarkably equable, and the position of the town, one thousand feet above sea level, in the center of the state, at the top of the great mound which forms the state insures pure, cool lake breezes from all sides—from Lake Michigan on the West, Lake Huron on the East and Lake Superior on the North. Summer heat is less here than on the lake shore, because the town is on a greater elevation and during the hot spells it is even cooler in Battle Creek than it is at the northern lake resorts.

"It is cool in Michigan," is a phrase that draws tens of thousands of people to this part of the country from Texas and other southern states, every summer season.

There are two hundred small lakes in the vicinity of Battle Creek and several thousand in the state, and the beauty of the walks and the public roads, can hardly be adequately described.

The beautiful maples, elms, lindens and catalpas which line the streets and fill the lovely parks, are the home of hundreds of big black and grey fox squirrels, which scamper about the trees and play with the children in the parks.

Race Betterment Center

The Race Betterment Conferences held in Battle Creek were the first in history, and attracted world wide attention. A medal was received from the Panama Pacific International Exposition for the Race Betterment Exhibit there.

The Medical Staff

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Idea embodies all the most improved and most scientific methods of combating disease. There are no violent heroic measures, no empirical formulas, no secret methods employed. The system is simply a rational plan of leading the individual out of suffering and inefficiency into health, comfort and useful activity.

The medical corps of the Sanitarium comprises more than fifty physicians and from three to four hundred nurses and attendants. The leading physicians of the Battle Creek Sanitarium have been connected with the institution for ten to forty

years, having been trained for the work in the best medical institutions of this country and Europe.

Center of Scientific Food Reform

For fifty years there has been conducted at the Battle Creek Sanitarium an experimental kitchen in which many thousands of experiments have been made, the results of which have been the production of a new system of cookery and a novel dietary, with hundreds of new dishes, each of which has been carefully prepared with reference to both palatability and digestibility, and which has been studied so that its caloric food value is scientifically known and is shown on the bill of fare.

The most popular breakfast foods originated here. Toasted cereal flakes are a Battle Creek Sanitarium idea which has won favor throughout the world.

It is interesting to note the ever increasing appreciation of the work of the institution on the part of the medical profession. This is clearly shown in the fact that the family of patients always includes many physicians and from inquiry I learned that many of the patients are referred by their family physicians.

In looking over the annual report, among seven thousand others admitted last year as patients, I find one hundred and fifty-six attorneys; one hundred and eight bankers; ten judges; three hundred and thirty-six students; twenty-one publishers; one hundred and eighty-one teachers; four senators; seven editors; twenty-eight college presidents; two hundred and seventy nurses and two hundred and eighteen physicians.

Provision is made for the care of the sick poor, as well as those who are able to pay. The cases of rich and poor alike receive the same painstaking, careful investigation and treatment.

Printed in U.S.A.

Battle Creek Sanitarium Ideas

...Battle Creek... Sanitarium Ideas

MULTITUDES of sick people visit Battle Creek,—several thousand every year,—and the majority get well. There is no all-healing spring in Battle Creek, neither is there any panacea or secret remedy of any sort employed at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

People Get Well

At Battle Creek because they are told how they are sick, and how they got sick, and how to get well. Most people are sick because by their eating, drinking and otherwise they have cultivated sickness.

Getting Well

Is the reverse of getting sick. It is just as easy to get well in most cases of chronic disease as it is to raise a crop of potatoes. It is much the same thing. The farmer plants potatoes, and then helps them grow by cultivation, weeding, etc.

He cannot make potatoes grow by injecting something into them, or by rubbing something on them. They have to be cultivated; then they grow naturally. By and by the harvest comes.

It is just the same with health. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is a place where people eat for health; exercise for health;

sleep, dress, take baths, learn to swim, get sunburned and tanned by the sun or by powerful electric lights,—do everything for health.

Healing Power

Is not to be found in bottles nor in baths. The healing power by which the sick man is restored to health is in his body. "It is the blood that heals." "The blood is the life." Impure blood, thin, anemic blood, blood saturated with tobacco, alcohol or uric acid, has little or no healing power.

To have great healing power the blood must be pure; it must be disinfected and purified by exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays. Hence, a healthy skin is necessary for purity of blood and a high degree of healing power in the body.

Chronic invalids are sick because of their low vitality; that is, their vital resistance is small; the power to make good blood is diminished; the healing power of the blood is below normal.

What the Sick Man Needs

Is better blood, more vital resistance, more vital power, more healing power.

There are multitudes of nostrums, mineral waters and remedies of various sorts which produce temporary relief. They make the sick man feel better when he is not better, and may be actually worse. If there is a temporary improvement in symptoms, there

is a speedy relapse; all the old aches and pains, the lack of energy, the mental confusion, and the general disability are back again; the patient is as miserable as ever.

Actual and Permanent Improvement

Must be the result of a change in the body itself. The sick man must be born again. There must be a constitutional reconstruction, which cannot be induced by simply swallowing drops or pills. It can be brought about only by the operation of the great forces of nature which are concerned in the reproduction, growth, development and maintenance of all living beings.

Sunshine, pure, fresh air, exercise, wholesome food, baths, massage, electricity,—these are the great healing agencies. Actual experiments, as well as clinical experience, show that these are the agencies by which blood- and tissue-building may be most powerfully encouraged.

The tired city belle finds renewed life, vigor, appetite, good digestion, sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, in cool sea-baths and sunning on the sandy beach. Sailors, woodsmen, mountaineers, hunters, cowboys, and savages, men who live out of doors, are the hardiest of human beings.

The indoor life, seclusion from the light and air, lack of exercise, and constant exposure to a warm, impure atmosphere,—these are the most powerful causes of physical

decay and degeneration. Whole races are threatened with extinction through these evil influences.

A Return to Nature,

We may almost say a return to savagery, is the thing most necessary for the radical cure of the chronic invalid.

But the chronic invalid is like a plant raised in a hothouse,—he cannot be exposed to the rugged influences of a primitive life without danger. His weakness, effeminacy and inefficiency must be overcome by a carefully graduated course of hardening.

Health Culture.

Experience has demonstrated that health can be cultivated as well as any other bodily faculty or property. Muscles can be made strong by using them in such a way as to stimulate muscular development. Lung capacity may be increased; heart power may be doubled or even tripled; endurance may be multiplied many times. The man or woman who has little life and energy, who is poor in health, may become strong and well, rejoicing in strength and vigor.

For example, a man or woman who is almost exhausted at the end of a half-mile walk may by carefully graduated exercises for a few weeks be enabled to walk ten miles or more with ease, and without the slightest injury.

Education of the Stomach.

By proper training of the stomach, digestion may be improved. Even the vigor and efficiency of the liver and kidneys, the strength of the bones, the tonicity and endurance of the nerves, may be enormously increased by proper training by the physiologic method.

So the person with little health may increase his vital stamina, his fund of health, and hence his capacity for efficiency and usefulness and the enjoyment of life, by a systematic course of health culture.

Everybody Knows

Something about how to cultivate health. The business man looks forward with keen pleasure and expectation to his annual two-weeks' vacation. He knows that tramping in the woods, breathing the pure country air, roasting in the sun, and then taking a plunge into the clear, cold waters of some lake or stream, will sharpen the appetite, quicken digestion, and send a new supply of fresh, rich blood to his toe- and finger-tips, will enliven his wits, re-enforce his muscles — in short, make a new man of him, and make life worth living.

Systematic Health Culture.

Differs from that which every sensible person sets in operation when he takes a vacation for health-seeking, only in that for crude and uncertain methods are substituted defi-

nite, positive, carefully regulated and systematic measures, the values of which are thoroughly well known, and which are carefully adjusted to the particular needs of each individual, thus accomplishing the greatest amount of good in the shortest space of time, and avoiding those mishaps and mischiefs which not infrequently result from a lack of knowledge how to do things in the best possible way, or from individual susceptibilities or idiosyncrasies.

The Natural Method.

The powerful healing forces of nature are exhibited in operation by the Battle Creek Sanitarium system, being utilized by means of the most efficient and thoroughly perfected methods and appliances. Here one can get all the advantages of a vacation, combined with the scientific application of the most powerful healing methods known to medical science.

Health All the Year Round.

Both summer and winter are favorable times for treatment at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The cold tonic air of the winter increases the bodily activities, and so encourages the healing power of the body to the highest degree of efficiency.

The inhalation of crisp, cold air excites heart, lungs, liver, stomach, and every vital organ to the highest possible degree of efficiency. Cold air is one of the most powerful

tonics known. Nothing equals it except cold water. Feeble invalids must of course be protected.

The ventilation, heating and other arrangements are so perfect at Battle Creek that feeble persons can get the benefit during the winter season of an absolutely uniform climate,—60° at night, 70° during the daytime. Pure air is supplied in abundance to every room. The temperature of each room can be regulated to suit each patient's case. The great palm garden, with its fountains, tropical flowers and foliage, gives summer atmosphere even in midwinter.

In summer, the outdoor gymnasium, with the large swimming bath, sand piles, and various appliances for exercise, affords all the advantages of the seashore, and more.

The sun-baths are wonderfully effective means of hardening and renovating the body. In winter, and on rainy or cloudy days, huge electric lights serve as a most efficient substitute for the sun. Exposure to one of these powerful lights at full strength will produce sunburn in ten minutes or even less.

The Old Man and the New.

The cure of the chronic invalid requires the "putting off of the old man," who is sick, and the putting on of the new man of health. The old diseased tissues must be gotten rid of. They must be replaced by sound, healthy tissues. This requires tissue change. By means of baths, massage, exer-

cise, and various physiologic measures, the old tissues are broken down and the diseased residue carried away. By proper diet, carefully selected and adapted to each individual case, especially food which is of the most highly nourishing character and most easily digestible, and by the employment of all rational recuperative means, the building up of the new tissue is encouraged.

Raising a Crop of Health.

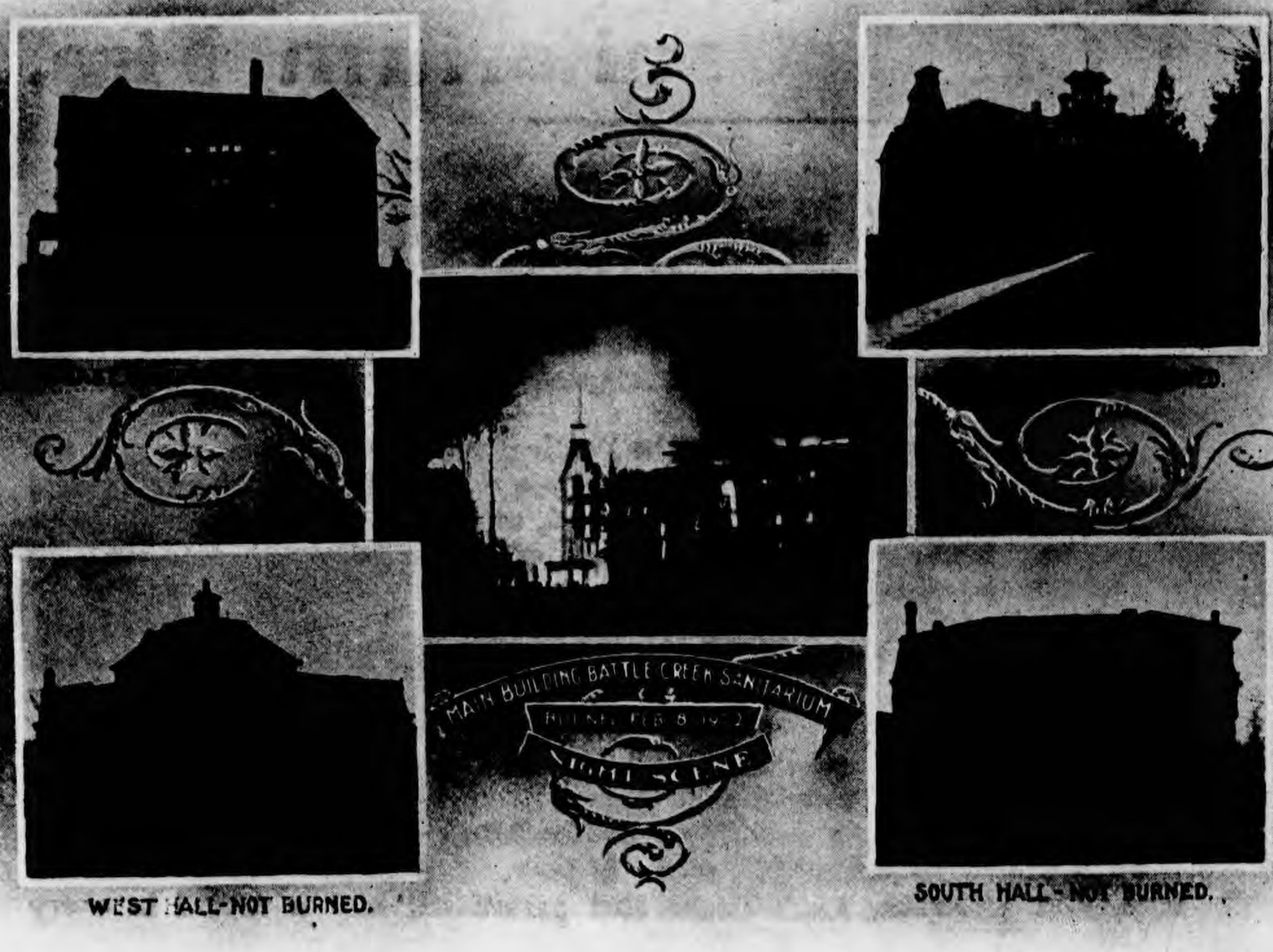
An invalid is converted into a healthy man by essentially the same process as that by which a crop of corn is grown. The ground is prepared, the seed is sown, the crop is cultivated, and in due time the harvest comes. It generally requires three or four months to raise a substantial crop of health. Not infrequently wonderful results may be obtained in a much shorter time; sometimes a longer period is required: but whether longer or shorter, the process is one of seed-sowing and growth, not of luck or magic.

The curative processes of the physiologic method are so well understood and have been so thoroughly and so scientifically studied that they can be applied with almost mathematical certainty to patients whose cases have been submitted to the exhaustive research which is included in a thoroughly scientific and complete medical examination.

For descriptive literature, address—

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM,
Battle Creek, Mich.

BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) SANITARIUM



WEST HALL-NOT BURNED.

SOUTH HALL-NOT BURNED.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Fire.

THE Battle Creek Sanitarium burned to the ground, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1902. Of the four hundred guests occupying the buildings, every one was rescued. One elderly gentleman became confused and wandered back into the building and was lost, the only fatality. Aside from one fractured limb and two sprained ankles, no other person was injured. This great saving of life was due to the fact that convenient fire escapes were accessible from every room, and the three hundred and fifty nurses were well drilled in the duties devolving upon them in such an emergency, and responded bravely to the demands of the occasion.

Although two large buildings were burned, the Battle Creek Sanitarium was not annihilated. Four large buildings remain. Two of these were occupied by nurses and other employees. These buildings were at once vacated, and fitted up for patients, who are now occupying them. Many patients have gone to our branches in different parts of the country. About two hundred remain, and are receiving efficient and satisfactory treatment. An elevator is being put into East Hall, formerly the nurses' dormitory, which will accommodate one hundred and fifty or more patients. New treatment rooms have been fitted up. Temporary provision is being made for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty to two hundred more patients. All who come will be cared for, and treatment will be carried forward as efficiently and with as satisfactory results, though not quite so conveniently as heretofore.

In the meantime, the erection of a new, fire-proof building will be pushed as rapidly as possible. We hope it will be completed early in July. The new building will consist of brick, iron, and concrete, solid floors and partitions, and a model in every particular.

We have met with a great loss, but the Sanitarium still lives, and its work will be pushed forward more energetically than ever. Anything you can do to help us will be appreciated.

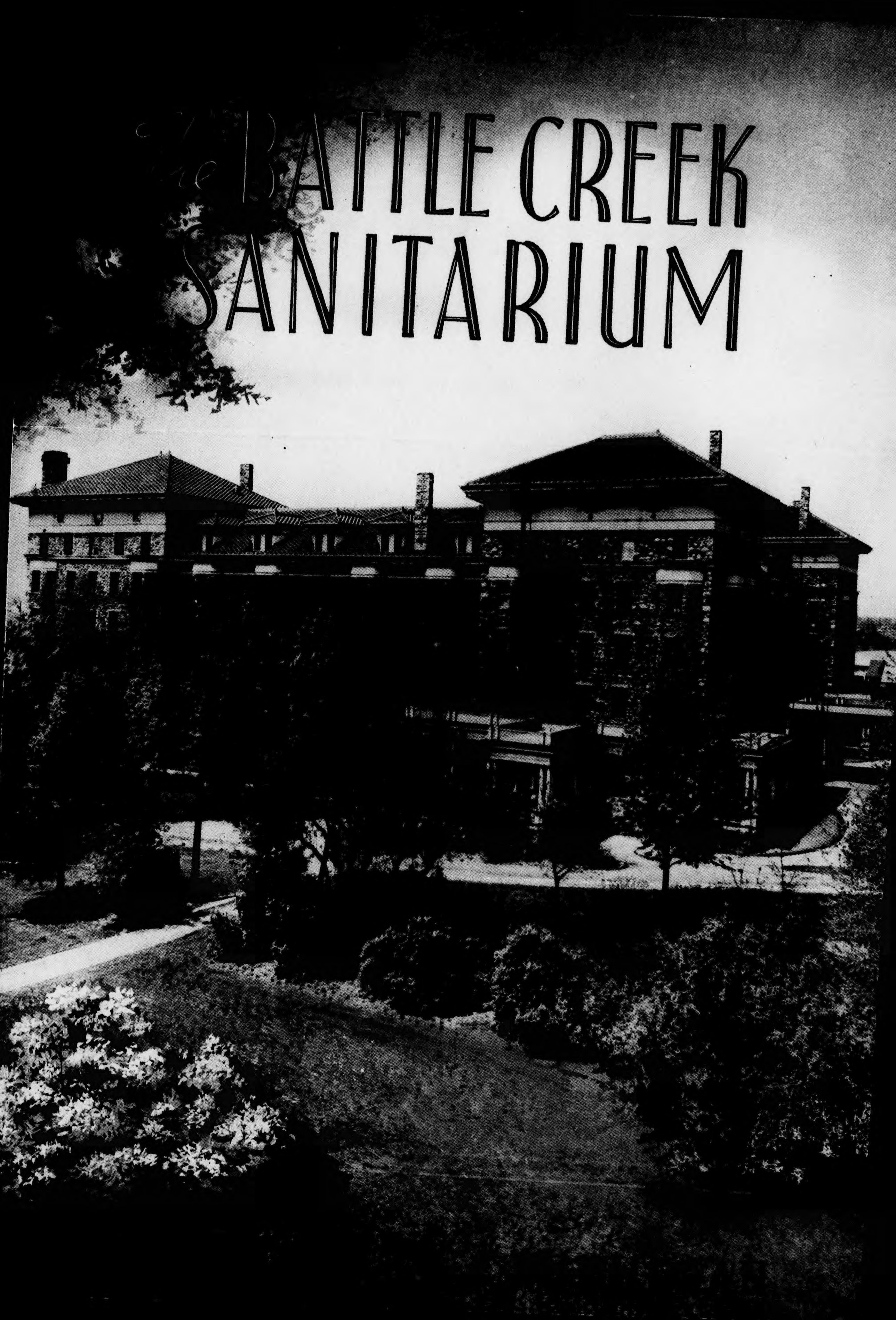
Yours for humanity,

J. H. KELLOGG.

P. S.— The accompanying cuts show the main building burning, and the four large buildings which remain.

Feb. 18, 1902

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM



Doctor Kellogg has Returned to the Sanitarium Management with a Strong, Experienced Faculty and an Improved Program

Coordinated physiotherapy, biologic living and regimen therapy, which suppress intestinal putrefaction in those suffering from essential hypertension, arrest old age encroachments, successfully combat insomnia, malnutrition, mental depression and many other chronic ailments which do not yield to current methods available in the ordinary hospital and private practice.

As stated in previous announcements, the commandeering of some of the buildings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium for use by the Medical Department of the Army did not even temporarily interrupt the regular activities of this great health center, but afforded an opportunity for betterment in many directions. The auxiliary buildings, capable of accommodating several hundred people, and which before the erection of the last large addition were used to house the influx of patients which occurred every summer, were quickly made ready for the great work of the institution.

Returning patients will find that the opportunity afforded by the change of quarters for improvement in various directions has been well utilized. This is especially true with reference to the treatment departments. They are much more convenient and supplied with new and up-to-date appliances, among which are various means for applying light and other radiant forces with increased precision and effectiveness.

The buildings are not as large, but more convenient and better adapted for Sanitarium purposes. Notable advantages are the large sun-lighted lobby, where patients enjoy the home-like atmosphere which reminds many former patients of early visits to the institution many years ago; broad, screened-in porches (15 feet wide and 360 feet long) afford ample opportunity for exercise on rainy days.

Returning patrons will note that the new program of the institution is more definite and its adaptation to patients more efficient and thoroughgoing and more successful in accomplishment.

The efficient system of muscle training for producing physical symmetry and correcting defects in posture and physical bearing which originated here is in use nowhere else except by the United States Government in its training schools. It gives to every patient an opportunity for notable improvement in strength, vigor and physical bearing.

Returning patients will especially note the improvement in the dietetic service whereby they are shown how to utilize at home up-to-date discoveries of the nutrition laboratory and how to carry out a physiologic diet program for themselves and their families. With the cooperation of the patient, this department is able to completely suppress intestinal putrefaction, and in connection with other departments, to secure results in lowering blood pressure in cases of hypertension, not obtainable in any other way. The institution owes its wide prestige more largely to the results obtained by this department than any other single feature of the institution.

Former patients who are still suffering from high blood pressure may with great profit avail themselves of the efficient methods recently perfected and in successful use in this institution.

Septadd 9-21-43

The reorganized faculty is made up of some of the ablest and most experienced physicians who have been connected with the institution during the last quarter of a century and is by far the most capable staff that has served our patrons in recent years. Many patients will be glad to find themselves greeted by the same physicians, nurses, dietitians and technicians whose skilled professional care helped them find their way to health after many efforts by less thorough-going methods had failed.

JAMES T. CASE, M.D., F.A.C.S., D.M.R.E. (Camb.)
Associate Medical Director. Consultant

J. R. JEFFREY, M.D.,
Internal Medicine and Radiology

E. G. NORMAN, Ph.D., M.D., F.A.C.P.
Internal Medicine

C. V. RADABAUGH, M.D.
Internal Medicine

W. VANDER VOORT, M.D.
Internal Medicine

S. E. BARNHART, A.B., M.D.
Internal Medicine

JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG,
M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S.
Medical Superintendent

WILFRID HAUGHEY, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.S.
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Surgeon

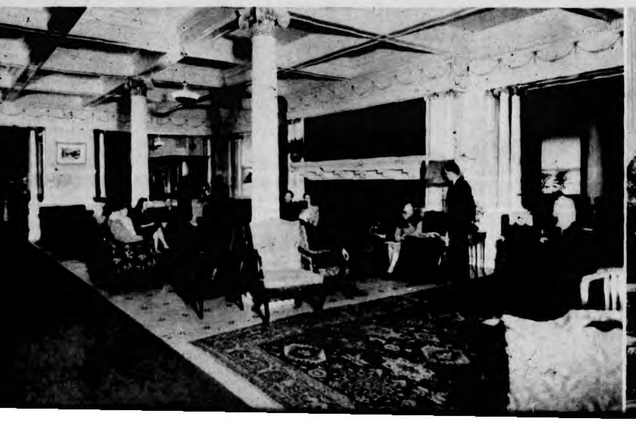
M. J. GILFILLAN, M.D.
Internal Medicine

L. JESPERSON, A.B., M.D.
Internal Medicine

O. E. THOMPSON, A.B., M.D., D.N.B.
Urology and Proctology

R. M. KELLOGG, D.D.S.
Dental Prophylaxis

PAUL ROTH, M.D., F.A.C.P., A.S.C.P.
Physiologist



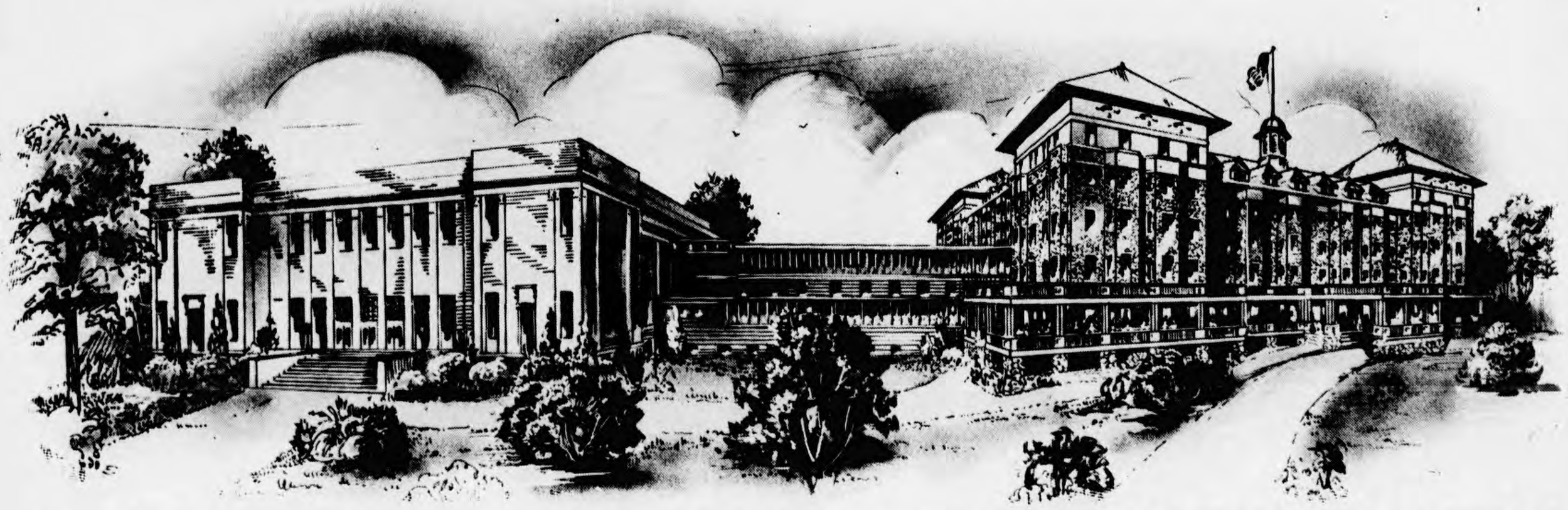
Battle Creek Trained Nurses

Battle Creek Physiotherapy Technicians

Battle Creek
Physiotherapy Technicians

Never before in its history has the Battle Creek Sanitarium been so well prepared to treat successfully cases of high blood pressure, insomnia, intestinal disorders, so-called nervous exhaustion, malnutrition, obesity, premature aging, and other chronic ailments which often fail to yield to the current methods of treatment available in hospitals and private practice.

Send us the name and address of your physician and we will send him literature and clinical reports of cases treated by the Battle Creek methods.



The BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM • BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

March 31, 1943

1 Ca

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

It began in 1866 as a business enterprise. There were no donations but an investment of a few thousand dollars to purchase and improve a building, the money being loaned for the purpose. At the end of the year, 1867, a corporation was effected under the name of Western Health Reform Institute. Shares were issued and a corporation was formed under a special act of the legislature for the incorporation of health institutions. Shares of twenty-five dollars each were issued, the stockholders were to meet annually to receive their dividends, and a year later, 1868, the first dividend of 7 per cent was paid. It was found that the demand for charity and improvements was so great that all the dividends were needed for that purpose and the organization was changed to a de-facto charitable organization in which all the earnings were devoted to charity although the form of organization was not changed. The organization was made for 30 years, which was the limit of the life of corporations of any sort in the state of Michigan. All stockholders who did not wish to continue to be members of the organization under this plan were asked to return their stock and receive their cash. This was done.

The financial development of the institution

had not been accomplished by donations but by the sale of stock. The records showed no evidence of any solicitation of funds for the institution. Neither is there to be found in the Review and Herald or the Health Reformer, which was the institution paper published by it, any indication of a general solicitation of funds for the institution.

The institution prospered and was self-supporting. The capital of the institution had increased by the sale of stock to $40,000. By 1876, the institution through bad management and a general decline of public institutions of the sort, due to the development of rational medicine, the early stage of scientific progress in medical reform, which recognized the methods formerly used only in water-cures and similar places and had begun to put them upon a scientific basis, had begun to lose patronage. In other words, the end of the water-cure era of medical reform had come and it was time for a new career to begin.

I had just graduated from Bellevue Hospital and had gotten acquainted through my teacher, Dr. Austin Flint, one of the pioneers in the new medical progress, in association with Jacob Bigelow of Boston and Dr. Oliver Wendel Holmes, when I was asked by James White and his wife to take charge of the institution which Elder White told me would be shut up if I did not do so. I felt too young and inexperienced to undertake the task. Mrs. Ellen G.

White, with whom I had been acquainted from my early childhood, urged me to accept the position to keep the institution from being closed, and promised me that she would stand by me and help me, and this she did and continued to be my steadfast friend to her dying day. I never doubted her and she did the best she could to help me under difficult and most embarrassing circumstances.

In the spring of 1877 a new building was erected at an expense of $125,000. When this building was erected the institution owed $115,000 which had been borrowed for the purpose. The entire equity of the institution in the building was $10,000, which had been earned while it was building, and one thousand dollars which represented my salary as superintendent and surgeon which I donated to start the building. I know of no other donations. Additions were made every three or four years until a debt of $240,000 had accumulated.

On the expiration of the original charter under which the Health Reform Institute was incorporated in 1867, a new corporation entitled Michigan Sanitarium & Benevolent Association was organized as an eleemosynary or non-profit, non-divident paying institution and incorporated. I hold in my hands the articles of incorporation of this corporation which clearly state the objects of the corporation. Care was taken in this corporation to make very clear that the institution was

strictly non-sectarian. This was found highly necessary and was strongly supported by Mrs. White.

In 1902 a fire occurred which destroyed the main buildings of the institution and left it insolvent to the extent of $18,000. A new building was erected at an expense of over a million dollars almost entirely with borrowed funds. Donations to the extent of about $80,000 were made, but of this only a small part, less than 25 per cent, was donated by Seventh-day Adventists. There was much opposition to the construction of this building, but in spite of this the construction was completed.

In February 1939 the old corporation was wound up under 77 B and a new organization effected.

All the buildings accumulated by the institution up to the present time have been paid for by the institution, in fact, paid by the fees of the physicians which are usually given to doctors and specialists but which were donated to the institution for its own uses and have been the entire source of the property accumulated by the institution.

No representative of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination has ever been recognized by the Sanitarium organization. It has from the start been a ~~private~~ NON-SECTARIAN, CHARITABLE TRUSTEE corporation and this is true at the present time.

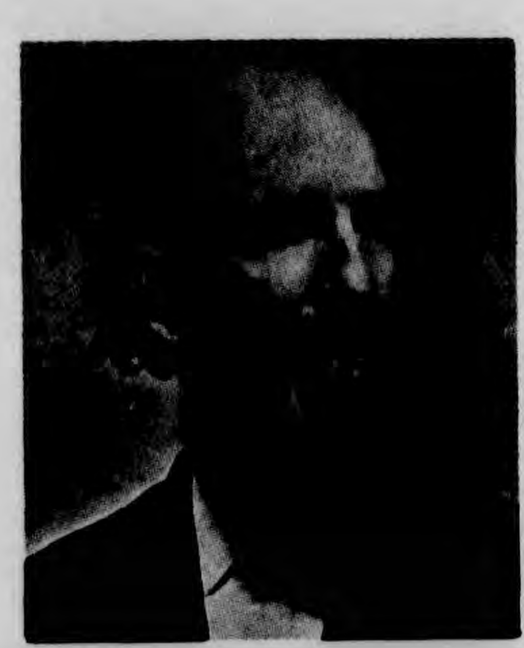
The foregoing statments are all supported by original documents.

Centennial

THE SANITARIUM STORY

"The Past is Prologue"

The testing of an institution is in the market place of human values — happiness in life's relationships and the means of an adequate and satisfying livelihood. These require peace of mind, stability of emotions and a healthy body which makes all of it possible.



James White

John Preston Kellogg

Ellen White

Ann Kellogg

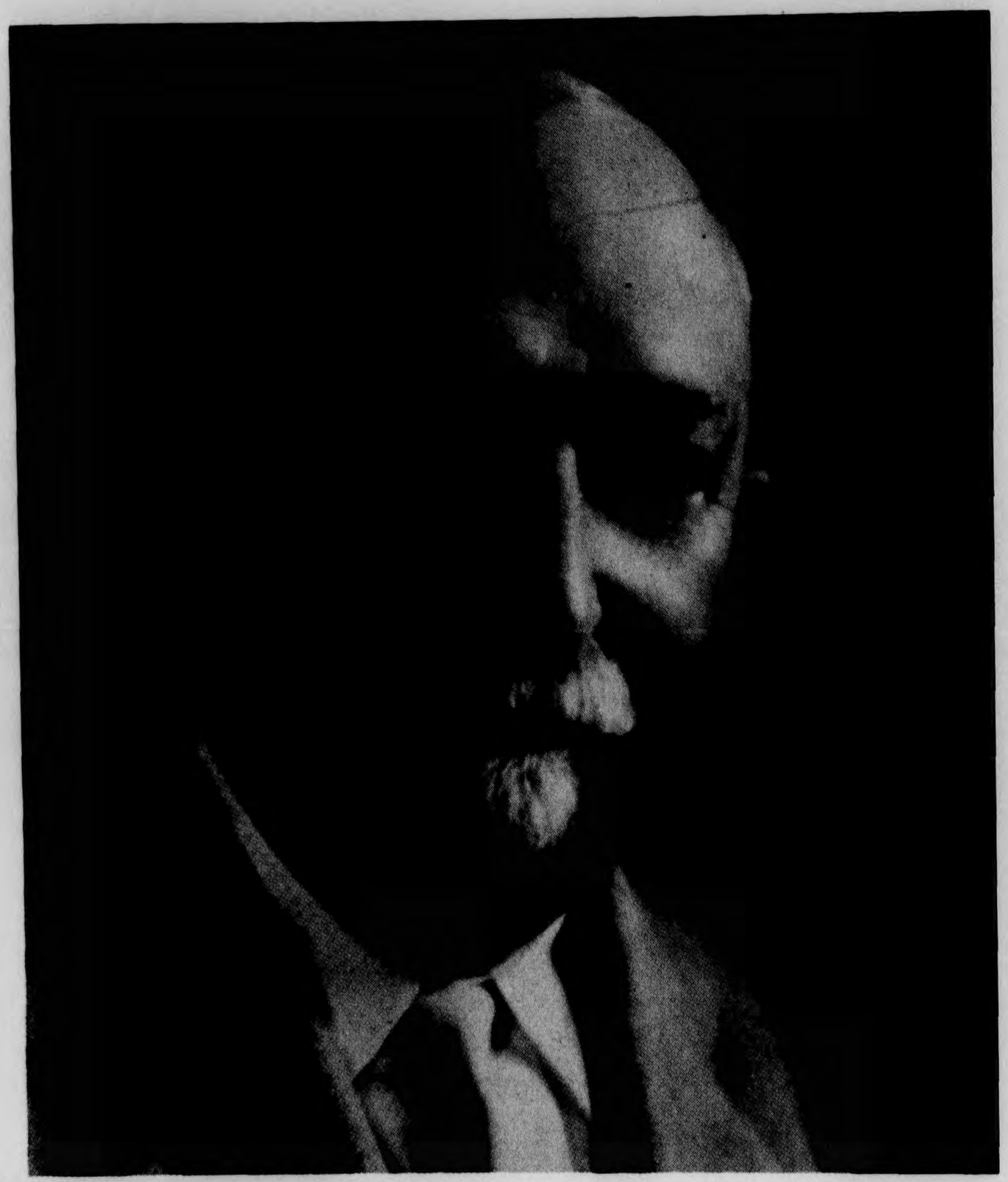
Founders--

Fortunate indeed is the institution which is at the crossroads of human needs. The Sanitarium has always been just there. Today the interdependence of body, mind and spirit is universally recognized. A century ago, it was not so.

Men of concern and vision began to see the need for health reform back in midwest pioneer days. People who believe their bodies as well as their spirits belong to God take better care of those bodies. And so a few Seventh-day Adventists implemented their belief that good health should be a part of religion — and did something about it. James and Ellen White (both leaders in the early church) and the John Preston Kelloggs (parents of two amazing sons), early Battle Creek pioneers and devout Adventists, opened the doors of the Western Health Reform Institute September 5, 1866, with two doctors, two bath attendants, one nurse (untrained) and one patient.

"There is need of some place where rational methods of healing can be practiced."

Housed in a small white frame cottage a stone's throw from its present location, the little institute thrived. Forerunner of preventive medicine, it aimed not only to treat the sick but also to keep the healthy well by water therapy, exercise, a diet of dairy foods, whole grains, fruits and fresh vegetables, and a regimen which excluded alcohol, tobacco and patent medicines.



Presiding Genius for 67 Years

JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Director 1876-1943

The Battle Creek Sanitarium (renamed and the word coined in its present spelling when young Dr. John Harvey Kellogg — fresh from Bellevue Hospital College of Medicine in 1876 — became director) did indeed become a "health retreat." It was destined to become world famous as the largest and most beautiful sanitarium ever known. Once described as a combination of the Mayo Clinic, White Sulphur Springs, and the best of Chatauqua, it drew like a magnet both rich and poor, the socially and intellectually elite from all parts of the country as well as from abroad. Turbanned visitors from India, crisp Englishmen and swarthy Ethiopian mingled with soft southern drawl and eastern accent. President Taft was the 100,000th guest to register at the Golden Jubilee in 1911, Henry Ford the first to sign in for the opening of the new addition in 1928. George Bernard Shaw, Booker T. Washington, C. W. Barron came and so did John D. Rockefeller, Lowell Thomas, Eddie Cantor, Jose Iturbi, John Burroughs, Harvey Firestone and J. C. Penney.

John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., L.L.D., Fellow in the American College of Surgeons and member of the Royal Academy of Science, became internationally known as internist, surgeon, author and inventor. He had a consuming belief that almost everyone could be healthy if he chose to belong to the Aristocracy of Health. It was a matter of sunshine and fresh air, proper food and eating habits, rest, exercise and physical therapy, all within the framework of sound medical and surgical practice.

Ella Eaton Kellogg

"Repasts should not suggest the handing out of food like medicine but in sharing life's joys." The "little doctor" had the great good sense to marry a graduate dietitian who also dedicated her life to the Sanitarium.

He called it Biologic Living, and it was sorely needed as antidote for the eating habits of frontier and rural America. Pre-vitamin, pre-calorie, pre-refrigeration days, with heavy emphasis on meats, starches and fried foods produced gastric troubles on a national scale.

As he treated his patients, he developed new methods and new foods to meet their needs; for a quarter of a century John Harvey and his younger brother W. K. (William) worked together in the Sanitarium. Together they developed the first flaked cereal product. Used at the San as a health food, it was later mass-produced by W. K. And so were changed the breakfast habits of the world. In 1896 the brothers organized the Battle Creek Sanitarium Company, three years later the Sanitas Nut Food Company, and in 1906 the Battle Creek Toasted Cornflake Company. In 1911 the doctor sold out the last of his interests in cornflakes to W.K.

The turn of the century saw Battle Creek the center of the cereal food industry. The small midwestern town took on the excitement and bustle of a California mining settlement in the gold rush. More than forty food concerns were started. The get-rich-quick fever took hold and there was a cereal boom started that was to make Battle Creek the "best known city of its size in the USA."

Diligent in practicing what he preached, the "Aristocrat of Health" was a familiar sight on his bicycle.

Courtesy of Chicago Tribune

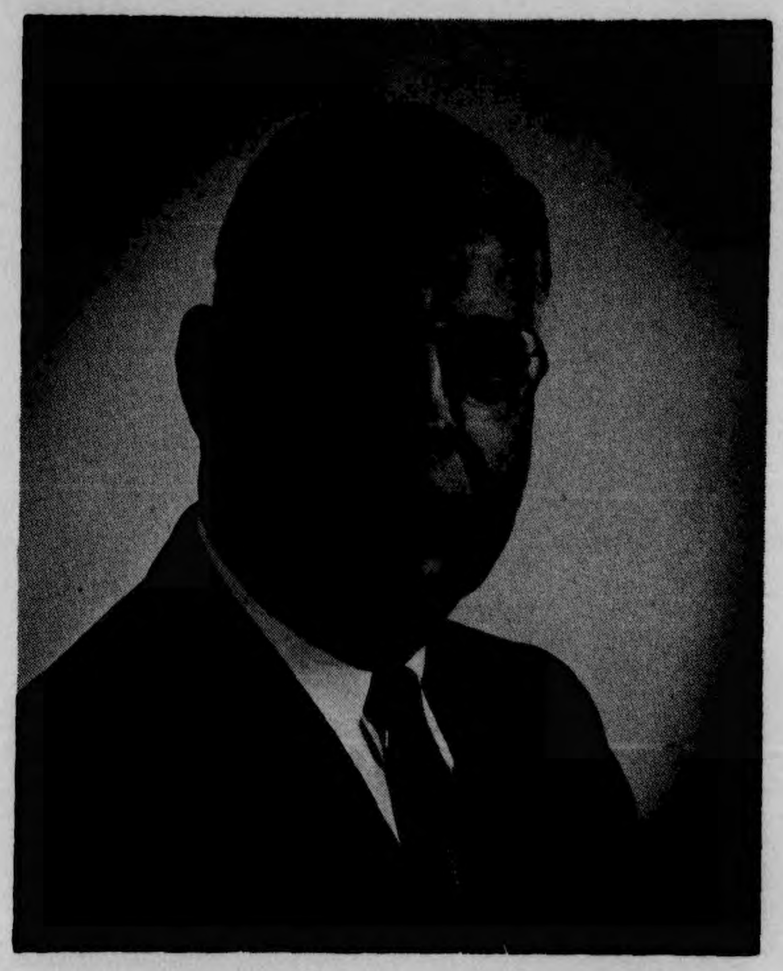
Both Kelloggs left a rich heritage dedicated to health and health foods. The doctor's prime interest was to offer his patients nutritious substitutes for the foods he considered harmful. W.K., the businessman, was to make a fortune which would be used in the field of public health. The doctor personally invented some 80 new grain and nut products.

THE BATTLE CRE

1966 Ce

HOSPITAL • HEALTH CE

A Century



JAMES R. JEFFREY, M.D.
Medical Director

EEK SANITARIUM

Centennial

ENTER • MEDICAL CLINIC

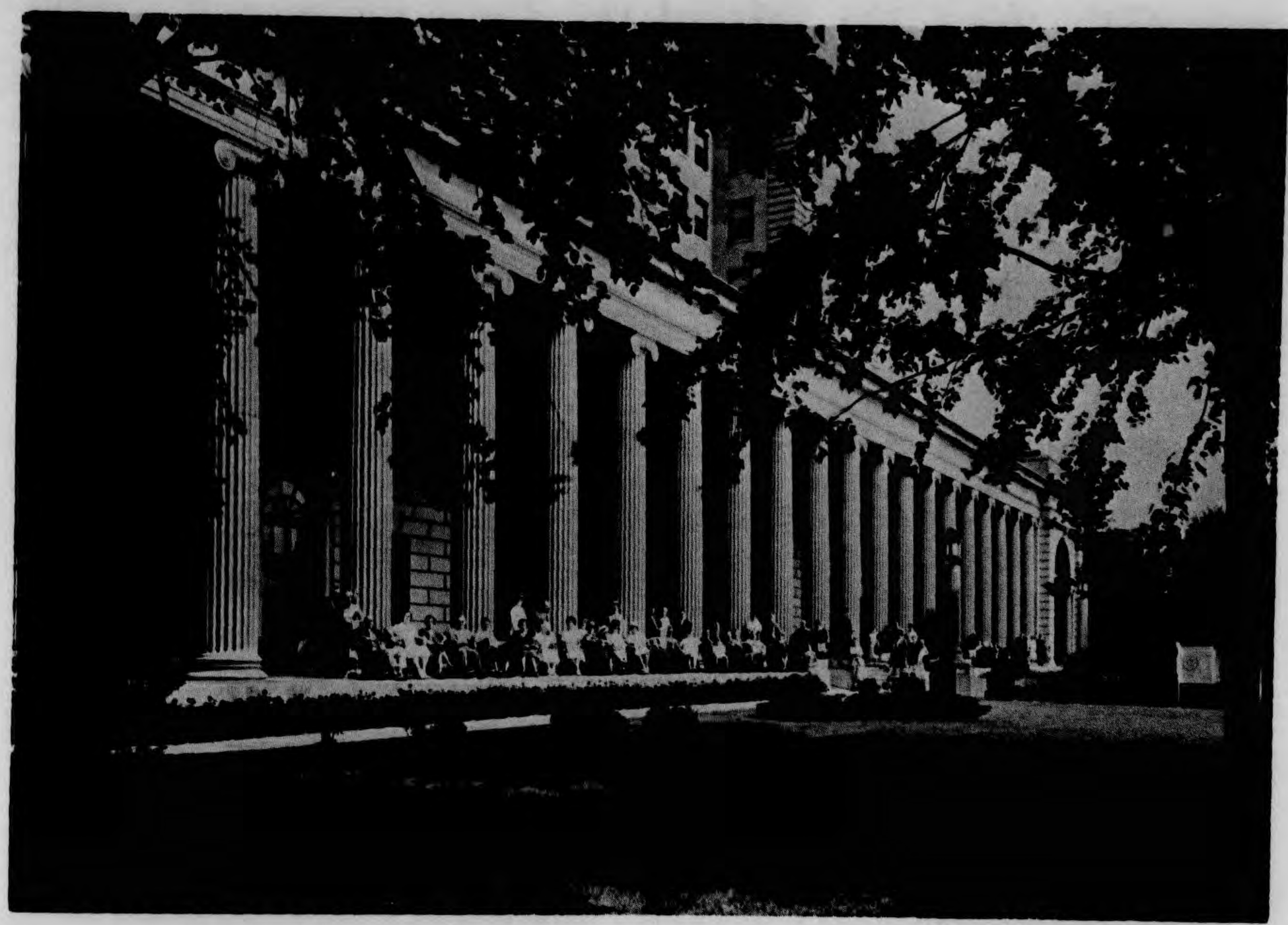
y of Service

Pre-fire building • Hospital - Clinic - Spa • it burned in 1902

Spectacular growth brought Dr. Kellogg's beloved San to an impressive complex of staff and buildings, but on the night of February 18, 1902, a great fire swept most of it away. 1903 saw a million dollar building replacing the ruins on Washington Avenue. Even this quickly outgrew its extensive quarters and the beautiful fieldstone building a block up the hill (formerly the Phelps Sanitorium and later run by Bernarr MacFadden — both competitors for a short time) became an annex for the overflow. A three minute taxi shuttle carried patients back and forth for treatments and medical consultations.

The extravagantly beautiful fifteen story addition completed in 1928 reared its impressive colonnades. Behind its facade were richly decorated lobbies and luxurious accommodations for both doctors' offices and guest rooms. Marshall Field and Company had decorated in lavish Italian Renaissance.

Within months the debacle of the Wall Street crash sent guests scurrying for reservations home. Trucks on one eventful day took sixty some trunks to the railroad station. The San would never again experience a magnificent house count of 1200, such as it did on that black day in American business history.



Colonnades • pre-depression magnificence for 1200 patients and guests

Bank rolls and buildings deteriorate, but never the principles on which the institution was built. Dr. Kellogg was a warrior and he continued the fight for survival. Employees stayed by him in stubborn loyalty.

Bombs on Pearl Harbor in 1941 changed everything. The government dickered and finally bought the magnificent buildings. They became the Percy Jones Hospital for amputees. Soldiers returning from the warfront in pain and agony often spoke of the beauty and serenity of the place.

Symbolically, it was during a heavy electrical storm on a summer night in 1942 that the last of the furnishings was moved out. The annex of former years came into its own. Years of progress followed. *"The Past Is Prologue."*

Today an effective combination of the best of the old and the more conservative of the new offer a unique program in health. There is a fully accredited hospital and medical clinic, as well as the Health Center division and rehabilitation unit.

To the Friends of the San:

Louis E. Gordon

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is recognized throughout the world for its early emphasis and development of four basic health disciplines: nutrition, physical medicine, psychosomatic medicine and preventive medicine. Pioneering in each of these fields, it now blends time-proven principles with emerging diagnostic medical and rehabilitation practice.

Thoughtful, constructive concern for the total man and his well being has led to a comprehensive health approach placing this unique institution in the vanguard of modern health centers.

Our second century of public service begins on a note of optimism. In keeping pace with today's technological and scientific advancements the progress of this institution and its entire staff is commendable. Rebuilding and planned expansion of facilities as well as the addition of services vital to the well-being of our patients are in keeping with the progressive philosophy of our governing board.

Cordially,

Louis E. Gordon

Administrator

Tomorrow is expectation-development-fulfillment.

Panorama of Excellence

1866 "Health Reformer" first published, became "Good Health Magazine" in 1872 — to become the oldest health journal in the world

1883 Ella Eaton Kellogg's cooking school started as her own experimental kitchen, her efforts culminating in the Battle Creek Sanitarium School of Home Economics. Recognized as the first formal scientifically oriented dietetic educational program in this country

1884 Battle Creek Sanitarium Nurses' Training School organized — over 2000 trained nurses graduated, the school functioning through 1934

1880's Period of inventions: a number of surgical instruments, electric light bath
1890's cabinet, dynamometer, mechanical gym equipment, discovery of sinusoidal current

1893 First peanut butter made in Sanitarium kitchen

1894 Original flaked cereal developed by the two Kellogg brothers

1895 American Medical Missionary College founded, merged with University of Illinois in 1911

1898 Health food industries started, beginning of the cereal boom

1906 Race Betterment Foundation established for educational and philanthropic purposes and to implement Sanitarium principles

1907 School of Home Economics founded

1909 School of Physical Education opened

1922 "Three Quarter Century Club" launched, pioneer effort to focus attention on problems of the aging

1923 Battle Creek College organized

1930 Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium opened in Florida

1942 Move to present location

1958 New management — up dated modern facilities

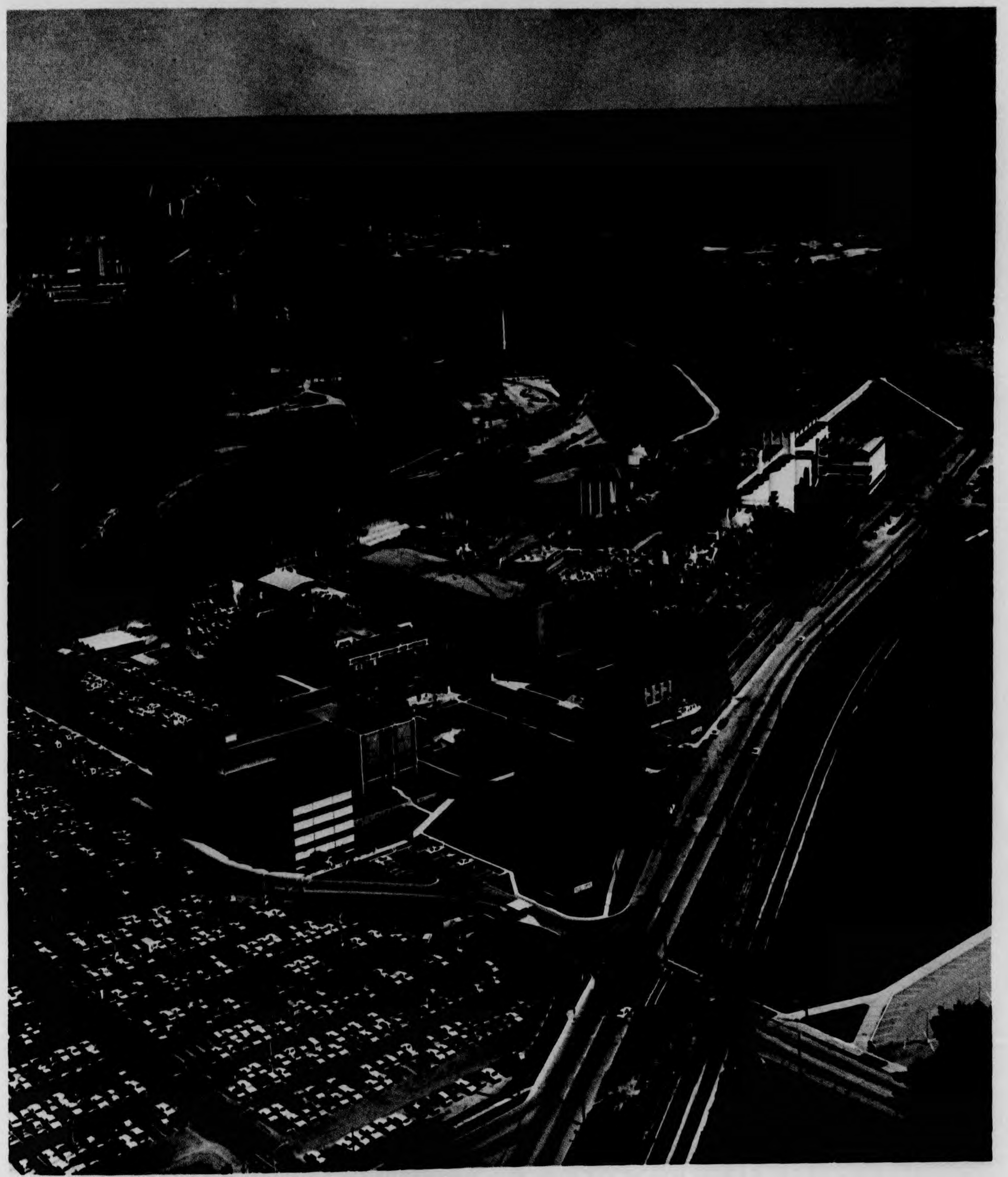
1966 Starting a second century of health building

Pioneer and Parent

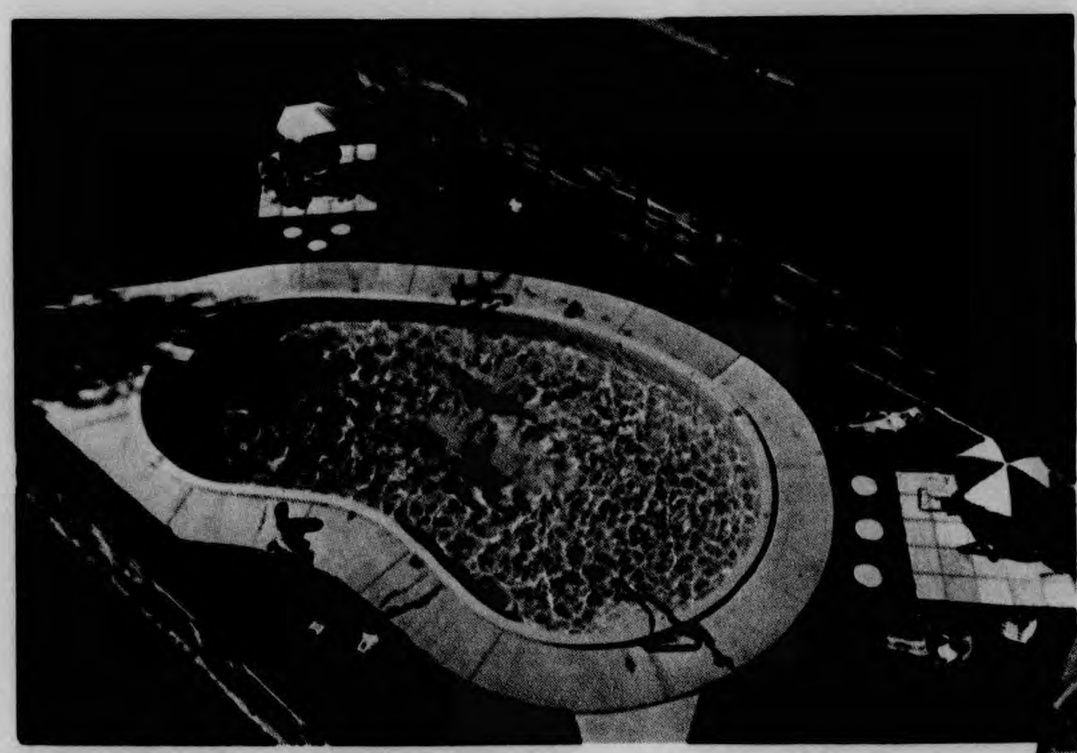
This historic institution, parent of a world-encircling complex of hospitals and sanitariums, begins its second century of service with an attitude of scientific inquiry and a sensitive compassion for human kind.

139 hospitals and sanitariums **135 dispensaries and clinics**

BATTLE CREEK- *the Cereal City*



Development of the first flaked cereal in 1894 by the two Kellogg brothers working together in the Sanitarium kitchen, was the beginning of the giant cereal industry that has made Battle Creek "the best known city of its size in the USA."



The fun phase of hydrotherapy — the outdoor pool, heated to 82°, is in use six months of the year.

Guests have the help of skilled dietitians who carry out the physician's order in working out nutritionally complete menus.

Guests gathering in the spacious lobby for fresh vegetable juices or afternoon tea enjoy the friendly informal atmosphere.

Mechanical gyms (men's and women's) are professionally supervised. Eighty-five pieces of equipment help make exercise a pleasant part of the daily regimen.

The Slimmersbord, a beautiful buffet featuring low calorie foods, is a Monday night attraction.

GOVERNING BOARD

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L. E. Crandall, Vice-President
C. D. Omans, O.D., Secretary-Treasurer

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L. R. McElmurry, M.D.
W. E. Sooy
Millard VanderVoort
L. G. Wartzok

The obstetrical ward in E.H. was opened to patients in Apr. '07. By April '08 sixteen cases had availed themselves of its privilegs.

April	1.
May	2
June	1
July	0
August	1
Sept.	1
Oct.	2
Nov.	4.
Feb.	1
Mar	2
Apr.	1

Total 16.

Of these 2 were charity cases. One of these charity cases paid $10.00

DEDICATION

OF THE NEW MAIN
...BUILDING OF...

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

SUNDAY, MAY THIRTY-FIRST

...AND...

MONDAY, JUNE FIRST

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE

Program

SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Chairman, HON. PERRY F. POWERS, *Auditor General of Michigan*

Orchestra — Overture "Jubilee" (*Bach*)

Anthem — "Send Out Thy Light" (*Gounod*)

WITH ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT

Invocation — REV. JOHN W. CROUCH

Solo — PROF. E. O. EXCELL

Responsive Scripture Reading and Address — ALONZO T. JONES

Addresses

HON. A. T. BLISS, Governor of Michigan
HON. H. E. JOHNSON, Military Sec'y to the Governor
HON. WILLIAM J. LOWREY, of Chicago
PROF. M. V. O'SHEA, A. M., of the University of Wisconsin
PROF. FRED N. SCOTT, A. M., of the University of Michigan
HON. E. C. N[illegible]
JOHN G. WOOLLEY, Chicago
HON. S. O. BUSH

Anthem — "Praise Ye the Father" (*Gounod*)

WITH ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT

Addresses

HON. FRED H. WEBB, Mayor of Battle Creek, Mich.
HON. WASHINGTON GARDNER, U. S. Representative
HON. JESSE ARTHUR
MR. F. M. ANDREWS, Dayton, Ohio
DR. CHARLES E. STEWART
DR. J. F. MORSE
DR. J. H. KELLOGG

Orchestra — March "The Admiral" (*Friedemann*)

Dedicatory Prayer — CHAPLAIN L. MC COY

Singing by the Congregation — LED BY PROF. E. O. EXCELL

Orchestra — "America"

Praise Service

IN THE TABERNACLE, SUNDAY, 7:30 P. M.

ALONZO T. JONES, PRESIDING

Congregational Singing	LED BY PROF. E. O. EXCELL, OF CHICAGO
Prayer	REV. W. S. POTTER
Anthem — "Unfold Ye Portals" (*Gounod*)	

Amateur Musical Club, under the direction of Prof. Edwin Barnes, accompanied by the orchestra under the direction of Prof. John B. Martin.

Solo	PROF. E. O. EXCELL
Address — "Religion and Health"	ALONZO T. JONES
Address — "Divine and Human Cooperation"	REV. D. D. MARTIN
Anthem — "Be Not Afraid" (*from Elijah*)	CHORUS
Duet	PROF. E. O. EXCELL AND PROF. CHAS. GABRIEL
Address — "The Old and the New"	REV. W. S. POTTER
Address — "From the 'Medicine Man' to the Modern Physician"	REV. WILLIAM H. OSBORNE
Anthem — "Hallelujah Chorus" (*from Messiah*)	CHORUS
Solo	PROF. E. O. EXCELL
Address	REV. JOHN W. CROUCH
Address	CHAS. M. ROE, CHICAGO, ILL.
Address	PASTOR G. C. TENNEY
Duet	PROF. E. O. EXCELL AND PROF. CHAS. GABRIEL
Address	ELDER S. H. LANE
Remarks	DR. J. H. KELLOGG
Congregational Singing	LED BY PROF. E. O. EXCELL
Benediction	REV. D. D. MARTIN
Orchestra — "America"	

Monday, June 1, 1903

10:00 A. M. Reunion of old patients, in Sanitarium parlor

MUSIC BY WILDE ORCHESTRA

Remarks by Dr. W. H. Riley, Dr. C. E. Stewart, Dr. J. F. Morse, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, other physicians, and numerous friends and guests

12:00–3:00 P. M. Inspection of Building

4:30–6:00 P. M. Gymnastic drills and other entertainments in the gymnasium

7:00 P. M. Grand Health Banquet

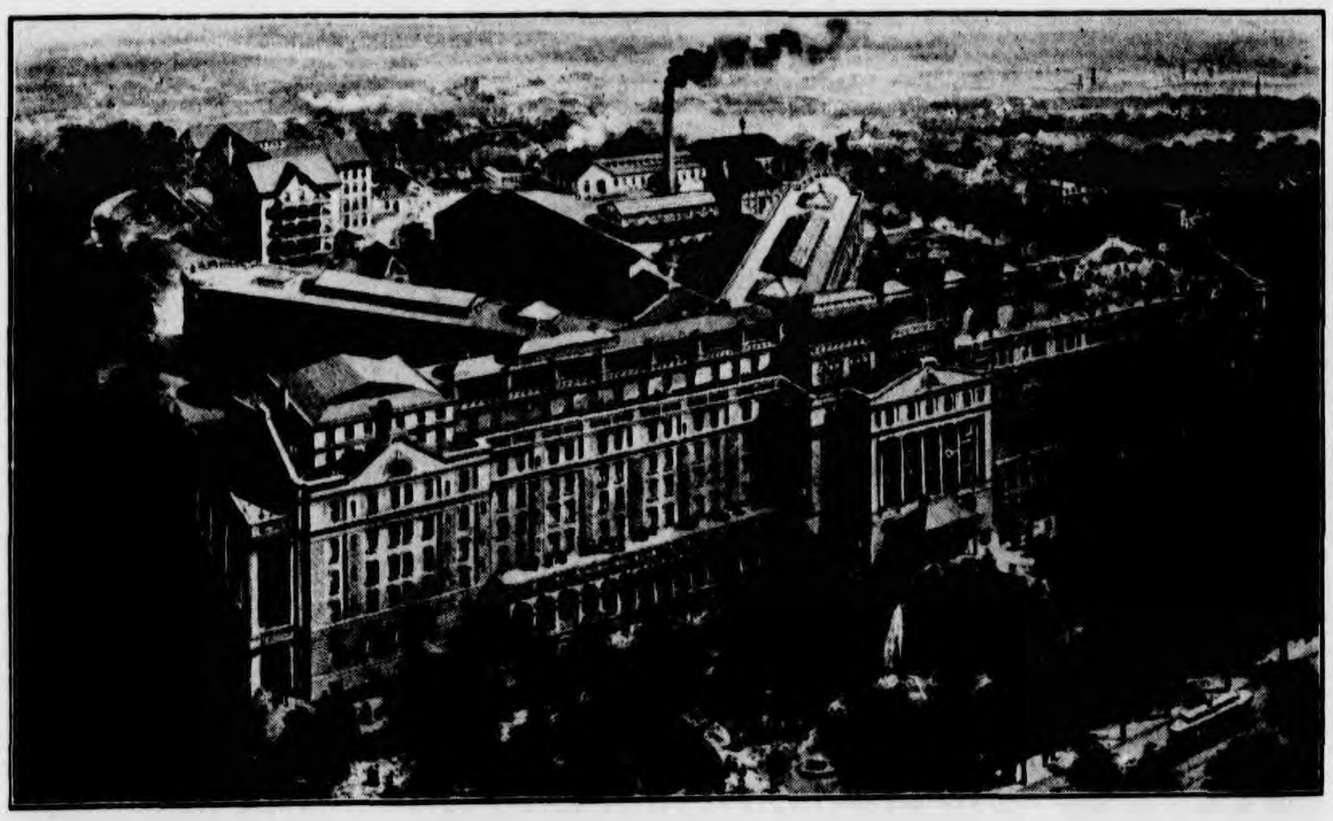
HON. J. L. COX, TOASTMASTER

GAGE PRINTING CO., LTD., PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

DEDICATION

OF THE

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM



NEW MAIN BUILDING OF THE BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) SANITARIUM.

Length of the Main Building, 550 feet; length including rear extensions, 970 feet. Floor space, seven acres. Accommodations, with accessory buildings, for 1,000 patients. Absolutely fire-proof; construction,—iron, brick, cement, and stone. Five acres marble Mosaic floor.

OLD BUILDING BURNED FEB. 18, 1902; CORNERSTONE LAID MAY 11, 1902; DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDING, MAY 31, 1903.

May 31, 1903.

PROGRAM

The following will be the general features of the program, the full details of which cannot be finally announced until a few days prior to the date of the dedication : —

Distinguished guests who have signified their expectation to be present : —

Hon. Aaron T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan, and members of his staff; Hon. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota; Hon. Perry F. Powers. The governors and State officials of other States. The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Battle Creek and of other cities of the State. Distinguished physicians representing the medical profession of city and State.

ADDRESSES.

2:30 P. M.

Hon. Perry F. Powers, Auditor General of the State will preside.

Dedication address by Rev. Alonzo T. Jones.

Addresses by Hon. Washington Gardner, Hon. Perry F. Powers, Major H. E. Johnson, Dr. B. D. Harrison, Hon. Wm. K. Lowrey, of Chicago Dr M. V. O'Shea, A. M.; Rev. L. Mc Coy, Hon. E. C. Nichols, Dr. John F. Morse, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, Mr. A. R. Henry, Mr. S. O. Bush, Rev. W. S. Potter, and other local clergymen.

A Sanitarium Lunch for all guests at 6 P. M.

A Grand Praise Service in the evennig in which the various denominations of the City join.

MUSIC.

Excellent music will be provided by a well-known orchestra and a large and well-trained chorus under the direction of Prof. Edwin Barnes. Solos will be rendered by Prof. E. O. Excell of Chicago. The chorus will render choice selections from the "Messiah," "Elijah," "A Hymn of Praise," "Redemption," and other musical masterpieces.

Guests from out of town who must return the same day on the special excursion trains, will be accorded an opportunity to look about the institution and to become acquainted with its work and purposes.

A special dinner will be served for State and city officials at 6 P. M. with a representative Sanitarium menu.

PROGRAM FOR MONDAY.

June 1.

The day following the dedication will be devoted to social gatherings of old patients, reunions, experience meetings, inspection and study of the new features of the institution, a critical survey of the buildings, entertainments consisting of exhibitions by the nurses, a stereopticon presentation of the branch establishments in various parts of the world, and other interesting features.

There will be a grand banquet on Monday evening, at which numerous notable persons will be present with hundreds of other invited guests.

Sum, a State institution

top + bottom of page.

Dedication Exercises

The Committee Representing the State of Michigan

extends to you a cordial invitation

to be present at

The Dedication of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

at

Battle Creek, Michigan

Sunday, May 31st 1903

Aaron T. Bliss, Governor, Chairman
Perry F. Powers, Auditor General
Charles Smith, Senator Thirty-second District
Committee.

Banquet

Tendered the Probate Judges

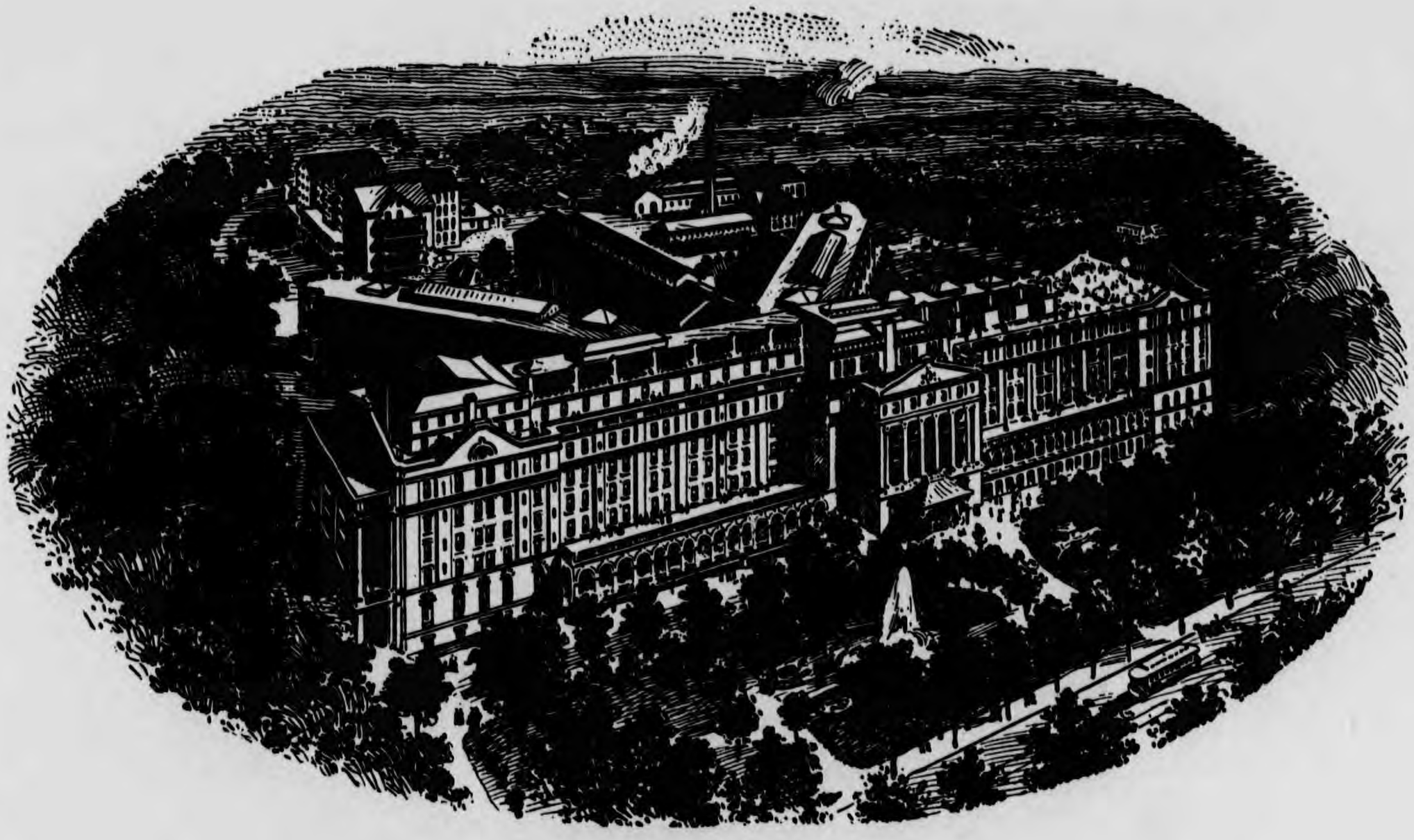
of the

State of Michigan

by the

Battle Creek Sanitarium

September 10, 1903



MAIN BUILDING
BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

MENU

Ripe Olives *Radishes*

Nut Consommé

Nuttolene Cutlets *Brown Potatoes* *Apple Juice*

Roast Protose *Mashed Potatoes*

Macaroni au Gratin

Sliced Tomatoes *French Peas* *Grape Nectar*

Fruit Salad *Wafers*

Peaches *Fresh Strawberries* *Grapes*

Pears *Plums*

Apple Pie, a la Mode *Health Candy* *Sunshine Cake* *Sanitas Cocoa*

TOASTS

TOAST MASTER - Judge F. H. Stone, Hillsdale

INTRODUCTORY - - - - Judge E. O. Durfee, Detroit

The Battle Creek Sanitarium vs. Probate Courts - - Dr. J. H. Kellogg

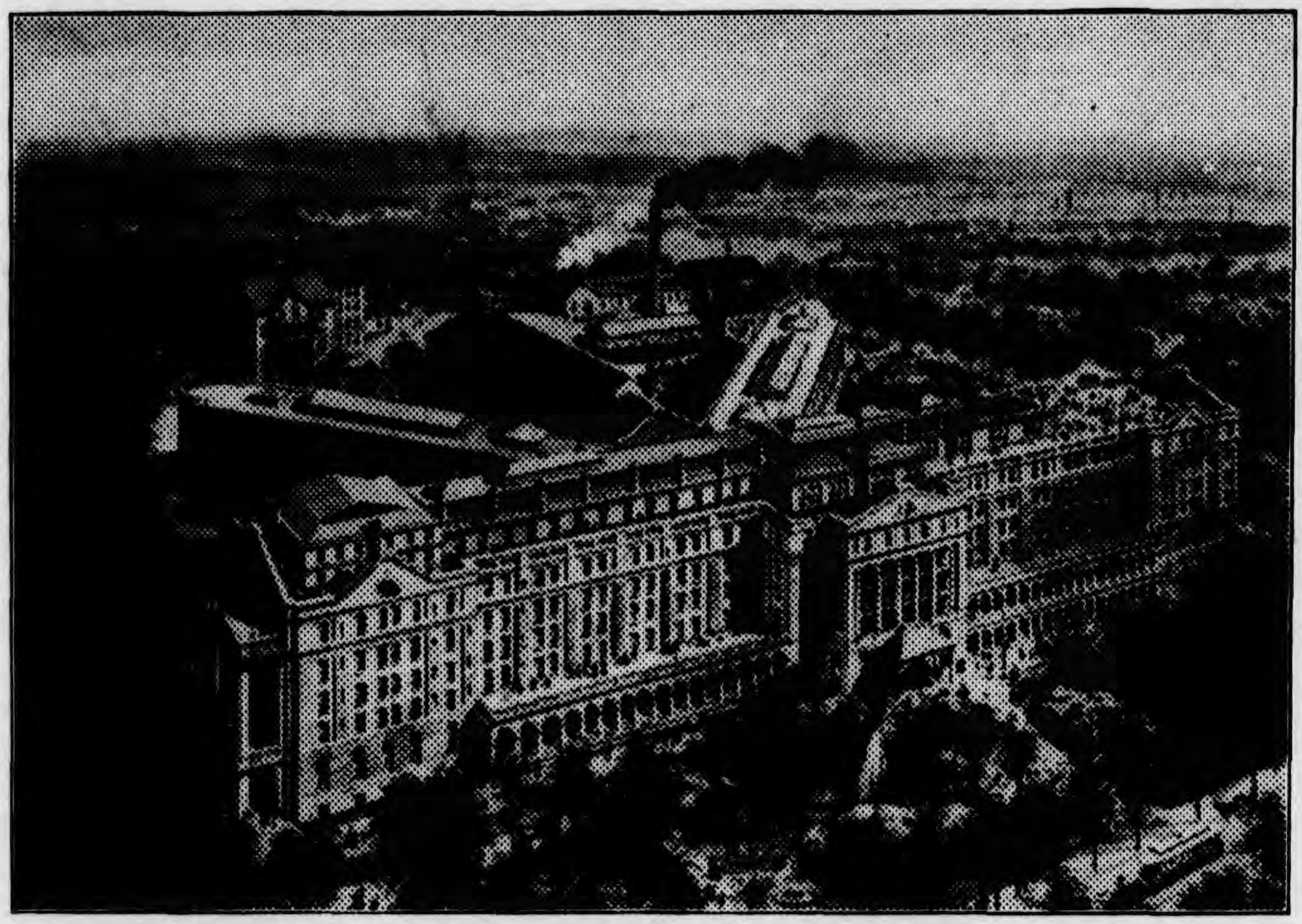
The Range of the Probate Court - - - Judge W. L. Watkins, Ann Arbor

The Jewel of Office - - - Judge H. D. Jewell, Grand Rapids

The Family - - - - - Judge M. Bush, Corunna

The Ladies - Jadge F. H. Ellsworth, Berrien; Judge F. H. Williams, Allegan
Tenants by the Entirety

Good Night - - - - - Judge W. A. Lane, Marshall



MEMORIAL DAYS

The Dedication of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The following generous tribute from the pen of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan will be much appreciated by those who are acquainted with the philanthropic aims and efforts of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

THE Memorial season in Michigan this year will be marked by events relating to the future history and the better progress of our State as well as to recitals and reflections on the lives and deeds and deaths of its heroic citizens. On Memorial Day, through sacred services and songs and eloquent addresses and the strewing of flowers in city and village and country communities throughout our State, tribute will be paid to the memories of the men, who, during the dreadful war time years, gained for themselves glory forever, and for our State a splendid and increasingly precious heritage.

On the following day, in Michigan, will occur another event which gains its interest and its value from long years of worthy service and unfaltering sacrifice—the dedication of a magnificent building at Battle Creek to purposes as worthy and as valuable to the State as could be formed from love of country and sincere desire to contribute to its welfare and the betterment of its people.

The incidental or the accidental observations of an hour sometimes afford interesting material for long-time and serious reflection. An opportunity utilized by the writer to recently make a brief visit at the Battle Creek Sanitarium and to learn something of what the men and the women who are officially connected with that splendid Michigan institution had done and what they are doing and are seeking to do, resulted in information which added greatly to sympathy and to interest in the dedication event of the thirty-first day of May.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is not a State institution as far as State control and State appropriations are concerned. It adds nothing to the burden of State taxation, and requires from no citizen payments of rates or taxes to provide for its helpful existence; but it is a worthy and most desirable State institution. There is more than a little in the work as then entered upon to suggest the famous Brook Farm experiment of 1841, but the experiment which, down in Connecticut more than sixty years ago resulted in financial failure, bringing disappointment to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Amos Bronson Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Ripley, Charles A. Dana, William Henry Channing, and others of its members, has in Battle Creek, Michigan, in this later period, resulted in a success so pronounced as to make its methods and its theories the accepted standards of institutions of its kind throughout the world.

A GREAT MISSIONARY TRAINING-SCHOOL.

An important public purpose fulfilled by the Battle Creek Sanitarium and one which gives it especial value to Michigan and our neighboring States, is the service it has rendered as a training-school for physicians and nurses. Michigan is proud of its great University at Ann Arbor, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually required to meet the expenses of that great educational institution are cheerfully paid from the pockets of the people in order that its great work may be continued and its progress encouraged. Yet it can hardly be said that less value has come to our State from an institution such as the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which has sent out over one thousand nurses and physicians, trained and equipped not only through demonstrations of the laboratory and discussions in the class room, but by anxious days and nights of careful and conscientious service in the practical battle against death and disease. The Sanitarium nurses' training-school was organized in 1884, and has grown to be the largest training-school for nurses in the world. All these nurses and physicians have been trained to go out as mis-

tion from every other point of view. It has assisted in spreading the name and fame of Michigan throughout the civilized sections of the globe; and in far-off South Africa and Australia and New Zealand, in all the great commercial centers of Europe and in the islands of the sea, Michigan is known, and the acquaintance will be increased through the establishment of other similar institutions related directly and indirectly to the greater and older establishment at Battle Creek.

THE BURNING OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM.

With this point of view in mind it can be seen how calamitous to the interests of our State and to one of its principal cities seemed the great fire, Feb. 18, 1902, which completely destroyed the main building and the hospital of the institution, causing the loss of several hundred thousand dollars and for a little time, creating anxiety and question as to whether the Battle Creek Sanitarium would ever again be fully restored or permanently retain its place as one of our State's best institutions. And this view will further explain why, to the people of Michigan and to all who know something of this great enterprise, the forthcoming dedicatory event is considered one of State-wide interest and has been given official recognition and official approval. Invitations signed by Governor Bliss and other official representatives of our State government have been sent to the governors of other States and to members of legislatures and to representatives of municipal governments throughout the United States and to foreign countries, requesting their attendance at the exercises attending the dedication of the great building which has arisen from the ashes of the structure destroyed by fire on that February night in 1902.

A MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF HEALTH.

By those who are familiar with such matters, the building to be dedicated at Battle Creek on the last day of the present month is said to include the foremost improvements of the present age and the best ideas that could be gathered from world-wide observation and experience in connection with the needs it is intended to meet and the developing requirements of the modern hospital and the model sanitarium. The general style of the building is that known by architects as the Italian Renaissance. The design is that of a main building with three separate buildings in the rear, connecting with each other and with the main building by a semicircular corridor. The main building is 527 feet in length, exclusive of the porches, and 46 feet in width; the width being increased at either end and in the center to 58 feet. It is five stories in height with a ten-foot basement and a roof story of lighter structure and somewhat less width, occupying nearly the whole length of the building,—practically seven stories in all. The structure throughout is the latest improved form of fire construction and is built of brick, stone, iron, and cement. So perfectly fire-proof is the building said to be that any office, parlor, or sleeping-room might be filled with straw saturated with kerosene oil and set on fire without damage, aside from the scorching it would give to the space within which it was confined. The flames could not possibly extend to any other room in the building; neither could it do any serious injury outside the room itself.

The floors of the great structure make up an area of five acres of marble mosaic, the construction of which was superintended by the Italian artist in that line of work, who had charge of the beautiful mosaic work of the congressional library building at Washington, D. C. In no respect has convenience or any desirable purpose been sacrificed to ornament or effect, and yet, when fully completed, it will stand as one of the beautiful buildings of Michigan, creditable to the city and to the State in which it is located, and a permanent monument to heroic effort on the part of those sionaries into the dark places of the earth, devoting their lives to the service of God and humanity.

A GREAT SELF-SUPPORTING CHARITY.

In another respect has the Battle Creek Sanitarium proved to be a most desirable State institution. When the institution's books were examined in March of last year by an official committee representing the Business Men's Association and the Board of Aldermen of Battle Creek, who desired to possess direct information touching its past work, they found that $103,647 had been expended by the institution within the preceding three years, the period included in their examination, in behalf of charity patients—persons from our own State and from other States who needed the skill, treatment, and care provided at the Sanitarium, yet who had not means with which to make recompense. It was stated by the committee, which was composed of bookkeeping experts and practical business men of the highest reputation, that the expenditures for charity referred to, often amounting to over $40,000 a year, did not include surgical fees or concessions on account of treatment, nor any of the ordinary dispensations of charity, common alike to individuals and to institutions where circumstances permit.

The committee further found and reported that the salaries paid at this institution would have seemed ridiculously inadequate had it not been for the fact that financial compensation seemed to form but a minor part of the inducements connecting the managers, the physicians, and the nurses with their work.

The spirit which gave birth to the institution and which has made it of world-wide influence and value, seems yet to fully control the work and service of every official and every assistant. The Sanitarium's philanthropic disbursements, amounting to more than $375,000, and the unusual work in that direction which it is constantly doing, has been done in great part as a result of self-sacrifice on the part of the doctors, nurses, managers, and many of the ordinary employees of the institution. The salaries of the physicians are actually less than the compensation of a locomotive engineer, and in many instances skilled physicians receive less than the hire of a common laborer. The compensation of a nurse is less than that of a district school-teacher, and it is stated that there are those among the physicians and managers who have served faithfully for many years without any monetary compensation whatever.

Possibly the ordinary reader may not understand the sympathies and the relations which suggest such sacrifices and secure such results. But if that be true, he might also fail to comprehend the original and helpful elements in the treatment of disease, in the establishment of valuable theories of living and of life, and in the development and the dissemination of principles through the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which all the world acknowledges as valuable, even though all the world may not fully understand or accept them.

The fact that this work has for more than a third of a century been conducted in a broad and liberal spirit, defined by its charter as strictly non-sectarian and undenominational, devoted in the truest sense to the public interest, and the marvelous growth which the years have witnessed, attest the value of the ideal toward which the promoters of this enterprise are striving, and command the respect of all those who are interested in human welfare and progress.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

It is because of the relations of the Battle Creek Sanitarium to the interests and progress of Michigan and to our entire country, as herein stated and as herein further suggested, that the dedication of the Sanitarium building on May 31 is deemed an event worthy of State recognition and of State-wide interest. It is because of these things that the governor of Michigan has invited the governors and

who represent the "Battle Creek Idea," as well as to the achievements of the health-giving and health-retaining improvements and inventions of the present age.

THE MOTHER OF SANITARIUMS.

By those familiar with the work of the world in that direction, the Battle Creek Sanitarium is said to be the first institution of its kind. It was established thirty-seven years ago by a little coterie of earnest men possessed of mutual purposes and sympathetic enthusiasms.

officials of other States to attend the dedicatory exercises; and it is because of the great work the institution is doing and is seeking to do that Governor Bliss, Senator Burrows, Congressman Gardner, and other gentlemen distinguished in official and professional circles in our own and from other States, have accepted invitations to participate in an event which splendidly marks the progress thus far attained in a unique work, and gives fitting promise for a future worthy of a past so deserving of commendation and encouragement.

PERRY F. POWERS.

WISCONSIN MICHIGAN ILLINOIS INDIANA

Lake Union Herald

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LAKE UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Volume LI | Berrien Springs, Michigan, February 3, 1959 | Number 5

Psychiatric Unit Added at B.C. San.

Local Officials Praise Expansion

Completion of a new psychiatric unit by the Battle Creek Sanitarium was announced today by W. G. Simmons, administrator. The 25 bed unit represents an expanding of this historic institution's service to the area. Operation of such units in connection with a general hospital is in keeping with modern trends in the treatment of the mentally or emotionally disturbed.

The new service will cater to those needing prompt, short-term treatment. The staff, directed by Dr. L. H. Caviness, psychiatrist from Worthington, Ohio, includes local psychiatrists, neurologists, neurosurgeons, and psychologists, in addition to the large group of specialists and therapists already serving the Sanitarium clinic and Hospital units. Officials pointed out that the new unit is not a part of the Sanitarium, but is operated as a unit of the Sanitarium Hospital. Opening of the new service in no way changes services traditionally offered by the world-famous health center.

The new service, known as the Mental Health Unit, is widely hailed by community health leaders and by the area's courts. Committee Chairman Esther Rupright commented:

"State and county mental health groups have for some years felt that psychiatric units in general hospitals were needed in order that acute mental illness could be treated in the patient's home community. The opening of the mental health unit at the Battle Creek Sanitarium Hospital now provides such service for this area. Members of the Citizens Committee now working with mental health staff members hope to develop a community understanding of this service and its place in the general mental health program of our county and surrounding area."

Speaking of the value of immediate and intensive treatment, Judge Lee Mallison of Calhoun County Probate and Juvenile Courts said:

"This area has desperately needed private hospital service for disturbed patients. Daily in the court we see the need for prompt short-term treatment which, given early, can prevent the need for long-term hospitalization. Early attention to mental disturbances is impractical when court proceedings

(Continued on page two)

A CALL TO PRAYER

During February and March over 6,500 copies of Patriarchs and Prophets will find their way to Rabbis and other Jewish leaders in North America. The approach is on the basis of a study of comparative religions and this book is our contribution in this study.

This is something for which to pray—in your private devotion, at family worship, at the weekly prayer service and on other occasions.

Will you not join with us in prayer that God may bless this effort, and use this book not only to inform, but also to save?

WILL YOU DO THIS?

A group of 25 young people at Wisconsin Academy have been faithfully working for the past several weeks to secure their honor in Health and Healing, a requirement for Master Guide. Health and Healing requirement includes: location of principal organs of the body, the benefits and properties of foods, and how to give a hot foot bath, hot fomentations and alternate hot and cold treatments for bruises. Health and Healing includes a knowledge of simple First Aid measures, such as the treatment for frost bite, snake bite, and foreign body in the nose and ear, and also treatment for sprains. Many of the simple bandages were practiced and their uses demonstrated. We hope the knowledge these young people have gained will give them the opportunity of serving mankind in relieving pain and suffering.

LAKE UNION INGATHERING REPORT

★ ★ ★

It Is Coming

We are sure that none would object if it were coming better, but we are thankful for the way that it is coming along. This week we received just about $20,000. The Union now has 95% of our basic goal.

We now have three conferences that have reached their basic goals. Illinois joins Michigan in going over its goal this week. They each have done well and we congratulate them on their achievement. We know that they are not finished but that they will push on until they have surpassed last year's attainments. Indiana has the highest per cent of its goal with 107%. Wisconsin is nearing its goal and is of excellent courage. Lake Region is working along and will soon show the gains that will carry it to victory. We appreciate all that is being done. We know that not one loyal Adventist will want to stop short of last year's total. We need about $125,000 more in our Union to equal last year's total. Let us now gird ourselves for the final push.

Vernon Flory
Lake Union Home Missionary Secretary

For Week Ending January 27, 1959

Membership	Conferences	Goal	Reported
6,304	Illinois	$126,080	$126,100.00
5,056	Indiana	90,000	96,678.67
4,759	Lake Region	55,000	20,012.63
14,997	Michigan	225,000	227,720.82
5,006	Wisconsin	65,000	60,177.33
36,122	Lake Union	$561,080	$530,689.45

★ ★ ★

Elderly Sister Sets Fine Example

Occasionally one finds a story of self sacrifice and devotion that really stirs the heart and the imagination. Such is the story of an elderly sister in one of the churches visited recently. She lives all alone under very humble circumstances. She receives a small pension but it is hardly enough for food and not enough for heat for her one room abode in these cold weeks. She will accept no direct assistance, but members of her church learned that if they leave something on her door step without her knowledge she accepts it as a gift from God.

She is faithful in paying her tithe, and giving her offerings for missions. She responds to every appeal for conference wide funds for academy promotion.

Every year she raises two to three Ingathering Minute Man goals. This she does by going from door to door and in her way witnesses for her Lord. It takes her weeks to reach her goal, but she goes even in this cold winter weather. Her church elder reported that undoubtedly she gives more in proportion to her ability and resources to the Lord than any other member of the church to which she belongs.

What would happen if every member in the Lake Union would work with the same devotion and dedication as this faithful sister in Illinois? Staggering thought isn't it? We should ponder it and ask God to help us all to be as faithful.

Illinois Conference

B. C. San. *(Continued from page one)* are required to admit the patients to a state hospital. Families are reluctant to commit, and therefore trouble goes unattended until the case becomes desperate.

"The Battle Creek Sanitarium is to be congratulated for filling a vital community need. I sincerely hope our community will whole-heartedly endorse and assist this non-profit group in enlarging its services to include facilities for youngsters, for whom services are now so limited."

While the psychiatric unit is just now being completed, Simmons reports that Dr. Caviness and his staff have for two months been treating patients as accommodations have become available. He stated that there have been 34 admissions and that 22 patients have been discharged. Addition of this new service is in keeping with historic philosophy of the institution—"To treat the entire man and do all possible to make him whole."

OLIVER JACQUES

Appreciation

Mrs. Beavon and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the many hundreds of friends who sent cards and letters to us during the time of our hospitalization. We are especially grateful for the many prayers we know were offered in our behalf.

I am happy to be able to report that your prayers have been answered. On January 19, it was possible to transfer Mrs. Beavon, by ambulance, to our home in Berrien Springs. She is doing well and we know that it will not be too long before she will be able to get around again.

It is wonderful what can be accomplished through prayer. Although severe injuries were incurred at the time of the automobile accident, the Lord has now worked in marvelous ways to bring back health and strength. We thank God for the privilege of life and service.

Thank you again for your thoughtfulness and prayers.

FRED M. BEAVON
Lake Union MV Secretary

Published Weekly by the
LAKE UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS
Berrien Springs, Michigan

Contributions must be submitted to your local Conference office for approval.

All matter for publication should reach the Lake Union Conference office by **Tuesday, 9 a.m.,** preceding the date of issue—advertising copy by **Monday** of the week preceding issue. Subscription price $2.00.

Gordon Engen ..... Editor
H. A. Shepard ..... Advisory Editor

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In giving change of address always give old address followed by new address.

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE DIRECTORY
P. O. Box C, Berrien Springs, Mich.

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Secretary-Treasurer ..... H. A. Shepard
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F. N. Crowe - - - - - - - - - - - - Sec.-Treas.
Phone Victory 2-1811 619-621 Woodland Park
Chicago 16, Illinois
Office Hours: Mon.-Thu., 7:30 a.m.-12 m.; 1:00-5:15 p.m.: Fri. 7:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Closed Fri. p.m. Sun. By appointment only.

World Youth Leader to Appear in Detroit

Eld. Theodore E. Lucas, world youth leader of Seventh-day Adventists, will be the guest speaker on Sabbath, Feb. 14, at the 11:00 worship hour at the Burns Avenue church, 5481 Burns Ave. Elder Lucas will again address another youth audience at 4:00 p.m. at the City Temple church, 8816 Grand River Avenue. All youth of the Detroit area are urged to attend one or both of these meetings. The speaker will no doubt give a passing commentary on his recent world tour. Plan now to attend two giant youth rallies on Feb. 14.

Elder Lucas

On Sunday morning, Feb. 15, Elder Lucas will meet all MV and Pathfinder officers of the Detroit area at the City Temple church at 9:00 a.m. All pathfinder directors, deputy directors, counselors, and MV officers are expected to attend this important Sunday morning meeting.

J. E. Roache, *Youth Leader*

MICHIGAN

G. E. Hutches - - - - - - - - - - - - - President
W. F. Miller - - - - - - - - - - - - Sec. Treas.
320 W. St. Joseph St. Phone IV 4-1317
Box 900, Lansing 4, Michigan
Office Hours: Mon.-Thu. 7:30 a.m.-12 m.; 1:00-5:15 p.m.; Fri. 7:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Sun. Open by appointment only.

News Notes

★ Elder Burbank reports that the Michigan Conference has passed the basic Ingathering goal.

★ The fiscal year for Ingathering has been extended, by conference committee action, to Feb. 28. All Ingathering turned in during the month of February will be applied to this year's total.

★ Eld. H. R. Nelson has returned from a study conference of educational leaders held at Potomac University, Washington D.C.

★ Eld. H. D. Burbank is invited to attend a meeting of the Southern Publishing Association Feb. 23, 24 on the promotion of *These Times*.

★ The Workers' Meeting of the Michigan Conference will be held Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, March 8, at the Metropolitan church in Detroit.

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The Second Teachers' Exchange of the Year!

On February 14 the CEDAR LAKE AREA TEACHERS AND SABBATH SCHOOL EXCHANGE will meet at Cedar Lake Academy from 3:00-5:00 p.m. Special helps will be given by Elder Johnston, Elder and Mrs. Grau, and others. The new mission film: FROM BENGHAZI TO BAGHDAD will be shown at the close of the EXCHANGE.

"Veterans" in Sabbath school work are wanted along with "novices," and "hopefuls." This means: Experienced workers can present helpful, tried techniques to new workers and those who wish to prepare themselves to become workers in the future. Leave with us some of your "old" ideas and take with you some "new" ones obtained from others. That's a "fair deal," we think, so come!

M. F. Grau

Calendar of Special Days and Offerings For the Michigan Conference

Jan. 31 Church Expense
Feb. 7 Christian Home Week
14 Television Offering
21 Educational and Improvement Offering

Bunnell-Burnett Wedding

Joyce Mae Bunnell and Ronald R. Burnett exchanged vows in a lovely afternoon wedding on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1958, at Petoskey, Mich.

Both the bride and groom were former students at Cedar Lake Academy. The couple will make their home at Bay Shore, Mich., where the groom is employed by his father, Leo Burnett, Sr. The Burnetts are a fine family of workers in the Petoskey S.D.A. church and we are sure that this new family will be no exception. We wish them the Lord's richest blessings in the establishment of their new home.

Robert D. Williams

WISCONSIN

R. E. Finney, Jr. - - - - - - - - - - - - President
L. G. Wertzek - - - - - - - - - - - - Sec.-Treas.
Mail Address, Box 512
802 E. Gorham St., Madison, Wisconsin
Office Hours: Mon.-Thu. 7:30 a.m.-12:15 m.; 1:00-5:00 p.m.: Fri. 7:30 a.m.-12:00 m.; Closed Fri. p.m. Sun. By appointment only.

Academy Welcomes Visitors from E.M.C.

Professor E. S. Cubley and Eld. H. J. Shaw of Emmanuel Missionary College were weekend guests at Wisconsin Academy, Jan. 16-18. Professor Cubley spoke at Vespers on Friday night, and showed some very interesting pictures of his tour through Africa at the MV meeting on Sabbath afternoon.

Elder Shaw gave a very inspirational sermon on the "Spirit of Prophecy" for the 11:00 church hour. In the evening, the seniors especially, and all others interested had opportunity to learn more of the new university to be established on the Emmanuel Missionary College campus.

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Youth Rally at Fond du Lac

February 14 is a special day, but for the youth and their friends of the mid-eastern section of Wisconsin, it will be a very special day. On Sabbath, the 14th, a youth rally will be held in the Fond du Lac Church. The program will begin with Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m. The morning sermon at 11:00 a.m. will be of special interest to the youth and all of their friends.

"Life in Borneo" will be featured in the afternoon program. You will see curios from Borneo that include a head-hunter's knife, a bamboo organ, a crocodile, huge hats and many other items of interest. The speakers will be dressed in colorful native costumes.

Saturday night is reserved for a "social to save." This will be held in the church basement. In addition to games, moving pictures will be shown of last summer's junior camp and a movie, entitled "Sons of Pirates and Head-hunters", will be shown also.

All of the youth and their friends are invited and welcome. Come to Fond du Lac church, Feb. 14.

H. W. Jewkes
Conference MV Secretary

Busy Housewife is Successful Literature Evangelist

The Publishing Secretary of Wisconsin is happy to present to you one of Wisconsin's faithful literature evangelists, whose achievement has been outstanding for subscription literature delivered.

Mrs. Grimsrud

Mrs. Ruby Grimsrud, a housewife, the mother of three fine children, and a faithful and loyal Christian, finds each day filled with many activities,—preparing meals for her husband, taking care of her home, sending little Betty off to church school, and the many other duties of a housewife. Among all this activity, Mrs. Grimsrud finds time to contact souls with the printed page.

Mrs. Grimsrud is also a credential literature evangelist, which means she must work 1200 hours during the year to qualify for credentials.

During the past six years of her literature ministry, the Lord blessed her faithful efforts with books and magazines placed in the homes amounting to $32,157.14, an average of over $5,000 a year. This income has helped to keep her children in our academy and church school.

There may be many mothers throughout Wisconsin who have financial problems, who are anxious to see their boys and girls in our schools, and are wondering how they could budget their time that they might also become successful literature evangelists. The Publishing Secretary suggests that you write Mrs. Grimsrud and she will try to help you. Address your letter to Mrs. Ruby Grimsrud, Box 512, Madison, Wis.

W. G. WALLACE
Publishing Department Secretary

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Mullen-Holzer Wedding

Shirley Mullen of Hinsdale, Ill., became the bride of Mr. Gunter Holzer of Oshawa, Ont., Sunday night, Dec. 21, at the Hinsdale Seventh-day Adventist church. A reception for the wedding party and friends was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Neff immediately following the ceremony.

Members of the bridal party included the best man, Mr. Kurt Koerting; the matron of honor, Mrs. Irene Peesel; the bridesmaid, Miss Linda Neff, and the usher, Mr. Paul Peesel. The officiating minister was Richard D. Fearing, pastor of the Hinsdale church. Vocal solos were sung by Mr. George Gough, and Miss Ruth Reinhardt served as organist. The couple left for a short honeymoon following the reception.

Mr. Holzer is preparing for the gospel ministry in Canada and will continue his education in the United States in a few months. Mrs. Holzer is a graduate of Emmanuel Missionary College with a music major in the class of 1958.

R. D. FEARING

ILLINOIS
W. B. Hill ---------- President
Elton Dessain ---------- Sec.-Treas.
Phone HUnter 5-1200 3721 Prairie Ave.
Box 7, Brookfield, Illinois
Office Hours: Mon.-Thu., 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Fri., 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Sun. by appointment only.

Encouraging Progress Made at Hinsdale

With the new Hinsdale Junior Academy and Church School addition nearing completion, a preliminary tour of inspection was permitted during a Christmas program held in the new gym-auditorium. More than 800 one dollar bills were placed on a fifteen-foot tree during the program which included special music by the school band.

The building addition is a joint project of the Hinsdale church and the Sanitarium which is building the gym-auditorium in connection with the school's additional classroom facilities. Four-fifths of the total funds needed have been raised to date according to R. D. Fearing, Pastor. A. C. Larson, San Administrator, is directing the construction of the auditorium.

William Hoffman is principal of the Church school and Junior Academy. Total enrollment as of Jan. 20 is 142, just double the enrollment two years ago. Additional students are anticipated in the immediate future with the expension of the Sanitarium and their search for Seventh-day Adventist workers.

A. W. VANDEMAN

$800 given for academy and church school building program at Hinsdale.

West Central Church Sets the Pace

The year 1958 will long remain in the memory of the members of the Chicago West Central Church. God has blessed His people in a manner that has far exceeded our fondest expectations. His directing power and grace have been wonderful to behold.

We give Him particular glory for what has been done along two lines of effort. *First,*

The Building Program:

About the first of May we launched into the building of the new evangelistic center. Though the sanctuary is not yet completed we are worshipping in the comfortable, commodious youth center. The members are anxious to complete what has been started. Recently the church board voted to do just this. A spirit of sacrifice has gripped the church.

(Continued on page six)

Chicago Heights District Holds Year End Celebration

The Chicago Heights district of churches brought 1958 to a happy climax the last Sabbath of the old year with a district gathering at the beautiful and comfortable Harvey church.

The full day of activities included a baptism of six precious souls. Five were united with the Chicago Heights church and one with the Kankakee church.

Dinner was served at the church for the entire group while the members enjoyed association together. A portion of the afternoon was devoted to the presentation of several beautiful musical selections arranged by the music staff of the Harvey church. Present as guests for the occasion were Eld. and Mrs. W. B. Hill, and Pastor and Mrs. J. E. Cleveland of the Quincy district.

In the afternoon the reaching of the entire Ingathering Minute Man Goal for the district was celebrated. The hardworking and loyal ingatherers from Harvey, Chicago Heights, and Kankakee had solicited a combined total of over $5,000.00 in less than three weeks, and they were especially honored on this occasion. In spite of zero and sub-zero weather the caroling directors, Edward Fleck of Harvey, Richard Broome of Chicago Heights and William Justinian of the Kankakee church, with their faithful captains, band leaders and workers had achieved a rousing victory! Many interesting and deeply touching experiences were told by these workers.

"I feel as though I stand on holy ground," began Eld. W. B. Hill, Illinois Conference President, "knowing that my congratulations mean but little compared to the words, 'well done thou good and faithful servant' that shall come from the Master Himself, to every faithful ingatherer at the last day."

Space prohibits mentioning all who labored so unselfishly to achieve the victory goal. Recognition, however, seems appropriate for a few exceptional solicitors such as Thelma Ashby who solicited $273.00; Mrs. Alma Brown, $430.00; Mabel Guel, $263.00; Mrs. Gale May, $235.00 and Lynette Oft, $235.00. The Chicago Heights church will qualify for the General Conference Ingathering Citation. However, both Harvey and Kankakee had a large segment of the membership participating.

At the close of the service Eld. W. B. Hill led out in the ordination of two new young church elders. Brethren Frank Oliver of Harvey, and William Justinian, of Kankakee were ordained as local elders. Brother Leland Davis of Kankakee was ordained as a deacon, concluding a thrilling day and year in the Chicago Heights district.

V. R. Brown, *Pastor*

Third row: Richard Broome, Chi. Hgts. Director, Wm. Justinian, Kankakee Director, Edward Fleck, Harvey Director. Second row: Elder V. R. Brown, Pastor, Mabel Guel, Thelma Ashby. Front row: Alma Brown, Lynette Oft, Gail May.

THE PASTOR'S VIEWPOINT

The Apple of the Church's Eye

In the book of Zechariah, chapter two, verse eight, the church is called the "apple of the Lord's eye." This honor is bestowed upon the sons of light who, as God's family, let the the truth shine in this dark world. The Lord wishes to administer earth's final warning through His remnant people.

But actually who are the apple of the church's eye? The Bible answer is the same: the children (Psalm 127:4.) Adventist youth are the hope of the denomination. The time will soon come when the youth graduating from our schools will bear the responsibility of sounding the Third Angel's Message prior to the Second Coming of the Lord Jesus.

Success depends in no small measure upon their education. If there are enough good Christian training schools, then our conscience may feel secure in that capable hands will shortly take over the sacred cause, and with the sober realization of their great responsibility, will lift ever higher the blood-stained banner of Christ.

The construction of a new Broadview Academy is the burden of our hearts. Our omnipotent Father facilitated the sale of the old, inadequate school and opened the way for the building of a new, well-located, modern academy. The Lord proved that with Him nothing is impossible.

Without the interruption of curricula, as though by the touch of God's miraculous rod, the new school in but a year's time became a reality. Inasmuch as the work of construction is not yet done, its completion is our responsibilty. Let us regard as Gods call the request of our Illinois Conference for funds. Let us not be afraid to share our gains also in 1959 for the finishing of the academy.

The Hungarian Church in the past year doubled its original goal, but in accordance with God's promise, it did not fall short. Whoever gives help now helps the "apple of the church's eye" and will in no wise lose his reward.

Charles G. Daley
Pastor, Hungarian church

INDIANA
Arthur Klesz ---------- President
W. E. Wesenmiller -------- Sec.-Treas.
1405 Broad Ripple Ave. Indianapolis 20, Ind.
Telephone—Clifford 1-9292
Office closed Sundays except for appointments.

Johnsons Bid Farewell

Even as it is customary for ministers to move from time to time, so it is customary for them to write a farewell to their former field of service. These lines, however, are motivated by affection rather than tradition—an affection nurtured by over five years of fellowship in worship, service, social activities and even sorrows. It was indeed difficult to accept a call away from the South Bend district where the roots had grown deeply with our beloved believers in Christ, and from a fine group of fellow-ministers.

We are most grateful to God for the privilege of serving Him in the South Bend and Plymouth churches (and Elkhart before Plymouth) during a time of economic depression, for we saw His wondrous works in behalf of our people both spiritually and materially. We thank Him for the success which attended all lines of endeavor in a coordinated minister-laymen program.

We do not cease to remember in our prayers all of the people in the South Bend district, including the 134 baptized during the past five years, that they may be true to God and grow in grace together with the older members. We pray also for the continued blessing of God upon the school, its many fine youth and consecrated teachers.

When calls to other fields come, it is sometimes difficult to ascertain which one is the will of God, but after due consideration and prayer we felt that God's will prevailed in accepting the call to the Loveland-Fort Collins district in the Colorado Conference, another fine district of God's dear people. We solicit your prayers in behalf of a heavy program in which there are great possibilities for eternity. Our address is 2705 Lakecrest Place, Loveland, Colo. MELVIN, VIRGINIA AND LYNETTE JOHNSON

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Churches Celebrate New Year by Consecration Services

The Jeffersonville and New Albany churches met together in New Albany for a special service on New Year's Eve. The sermon, by Eld. R. T. Heiner, called for dedication and reconsecration of the members to the service of God for the coming year.

Eld. C. A. Paden presided at the Communion Table during the Ordinance service that followed and called for public testimonies which brought the evening worship to an inspiring climax. This is the second consecutive year that the two churches have met together in joint worship on New Year's Eve. R. T. HEINER

FAITH FOR TODAY

OFFERING

To be received in all the churches of the North American Division
SABBATH, FEBRUARY 14, 1959

GOAL FOR NORTH AMERICA	$150,000.00
GOAL FOR ILLINOIS	$ 3,616.25
RECEIVED IN ILLINOIS IN 1958	$ 4,230.94

For nine years FAITH FOR TODAY has been presenting the gospel story over television. Great interest has been manifested for this outstanding program from the very beginning. For 1959 the brethren have laid enthusiastic plans to strengthen and enlarge the television ministry. They look to us here in Illinois for financial support to assist them at a time when the need is very great.

Let us express our appreciation to Pastor Fagal and the television ministry of FAITH FOR TODAY for the excellent work they are doing in bringing the gospel to millions by contributing a most generous sacrificial offering on Sabbath, Feb. 14.

V. W. Esquilla
Radio-Television Secretary

COMING!!
February 13-15
MV Officers' Convention
and
Pathfinder Council
Indiana Academy
Band Concert — Saturday Night

West Central Church

(Continued from page four)

Secondly, The Missionary Program:

It is our firm belief that the Church has been called to witness the gospel This is to be done by word and deed. Every phase of missionary endeavor has been given strong promotion. A typical example of the zeal and enthusiasm of the congregation for missionary work was exemplified in our 1958 Ingathering caroling program.

The ground work and organization for this campaign was completed in good time before its actual start. The church was organized into bands; each band under the direction of an aggressive leader. On Nov. 29, like an army, these bands converged upon their territory. At no time from that date until Dec. 25 did the enthusiasm let up. All eyes were fixed upon the objective.

When the caroling phase of the program was completed, $13,083.20 had been gathered in. The largest amount solicited in a single evening occurred Dec. 20, when $1,637.00 was reported. The church to date has a per capita of $38.59. This is just a part of the story. Scores of missionary contacts were made thousands of Ingathering leaflets were left in the homes; and a number of small missionary books were left with those considered by our solicitors as promising contacts. We are sure that some interests will develop as a result.

Words of commendation are in order to Home Missionary leader, Ben Gordon; band leaders Neal Sundin, Don Carpenter, Peter Blaese, Leo Tallen, John Hough, Richard Swanson, Harold Robbins, Don Levens, and Leonard Graf: also, the assistant band leaders, the multitude of faithful solicitors, mechanical helpers, and singers.

Our deepest gratitude is directed to our Heavenly Father, who protected His children all through the effort and touched the hearts of the people who made the contributions. It was all done for Him and for His cause in the earth.

P. M. MATACIO, *Pastor*

OBITUARIES

Arthur B. Cole passed away at his home in Midland, Mich., Dec. 23, 1958, at the age of 75. He is survived by his wife and 9 children. One of his boys, Harold, was a missionary in Formosa for a number of years, and now teaches at Cedar Lake Academy. Brother Cole looked forward with hope to the great resurrection morning.
D. E. Howe

Charles H. Croft was born Feb. 28, 1889, and closed his eyes in sleep Dec. 27, 1958, to await the call of Jesus. Brother Croft was wed to Anna Weaver April 3, 1915, was baptized, and became a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Evansville, Ind., in 1949.

Brother Croft loved to do the Lord's work, and was engaged in the Ingathering program in a strong way only a few days before his passing. He was first deacon of the Evansville church, and his presence will be greatly missed.

Surviving are his wife, two sisters, and two brothers. Funeral services were conducted at the Johann Funeral home and burial was at Campground cemetery.
P. L. Welklin

Godfrey Davidson was born on Aug. 3, 1889, in Skone, Sweden, and passed to his rest in the sleep of death at his son's home on Dec. 13, 1958, having reached the age of 69. Brother Davidson was a resident of Rockford for the past 30 years and a painter by trade.

He was a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist church and was very active as a personal missionary worker.

He was laid away to rest in the blessed hope of the resurrection on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16, 1958, in Sunset Memorial Gardens, Rockford, Ill. L. J. Marsa

Mary Alice Durrie, second daughter of George Holt Durrie and Jenny Turner Durrie, was born Feb. 10, 1877, at Madison, Wis., and died Jan. 13, 1959, at Michigan City, Ind., at the age of 81 years.

Miss Durrie, or Molly as she was known by her friends, spent most of her life as an employee of the Battle Creek Food Company of Battle Creek, Mich. She worked for them some 43 years.

At an early age Molly was baptized into the Seventh-day Adventist church being a faithful member all these years. For the past seven years she has made her home with her sister Dr. Anna B. Durrie.

She leaves to mourn her passing, besides her sister, several nieces and nephews, and of course many friends.

Interment was in the Mt. Vernon cemetery, Palos Park, Ill., where she will await the call of the Life-giver. W. R. Howard

Read this

Martha B. Graf was born in Belgrad, Germany, July 25, 1876, and died in Elgin, Ill., Dec. 13, 1958.

She was married to John L. Graf in West Chicago, Jan. 26, 1895. He preceded her in death in 1950.

Forty-nine years ago she was baptized and joined the Seventh-day Adventist church in Elgin and remained true to her faith until the time of her death.

Surviving her are her son, Leonard H. Graf, of Villa Park, Ill.; two daughters, Mrs. Marguerite Doe of Bradford, Vt., and Mrs. Verna L. Falk of Aurora; three sisters, four brothers, seven grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. P. M. Matacio

Mrs. Cordelia Haugh, 89, of 604 South 21st Street, Mattoon, Ill., died Wednesday, Dec. 24, in Memorial Hospital. She had been in failing health for several years.

She had been a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist church for over 50 years.

Sister Haugh was born July 12, 1869, in Kentucky, a daughter of Milton and Dorothea King Gaddis. She married Homer Haugh, July 4, 1893, who preceded her in death in 1949. She had lived in Mattoon most of her life.

She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Roscoe Wellbaum and Mrs. Ralph Anderson, both of Mattoon, and Mrs. J. W. Hayes, Nashville, Tenn.; one son, Clarence Haugh, Mattoon; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Ellen Whitley and Mrs. Fred Mobley, both of Mattoon; nine grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held in the Seventh-day Adventist church of Mattoon, Dec. 27. Brother A. E. Pender officiated with Eld. R. C. Detweiler assisting. Burial was made in Dodge Grove Cemetery.

Lemon Henderson passed to his rest Dec. 3, 1958, at East Jordan, Mich., and was laid to rest in Boyne City, Mich.

He was born Feb. 5, 1872, in Indiana. He married Cora Greer in 1896. To this union were born two daughters and two sons. A son and daughter preceded him in death. He leaves to mourn his wife, Cora; a son, Earl; a daughter, Dolly Boerner of Mo.; a sister, Maud Millisner; a brother, W. O. Henderson; twelve grandchildren; thirty-one great-grandchildren; and many nieces and nephews.

Mr. Henderson joined the Seventh-day Adventist church in 1938 and has been a faithful member until his death.

Funeral services were conducted by the writer assisted by Eld. Roy Lemon of Petoskey. R. J. Kegley

Joseph W. Hendrie was born June 8, 1864 in Rockton, Ont., Canada, and passed away on Jan. 2, 1959, at the age of 94 years in Farwell, Mich.

Mr. Hendrie came to Michigan at the age of fifteen to engage in the lumbering industry. He married Sarah Jane Solen on July 3, 1887. To this union were born five children: George, who passed away Feb. 14, 1920, William, Mrs. Hazel McIntosh of Farwell, Mrs. Florence Cimmerer of Flint, and Mrs. Viola Schoonover of Saginaw. Mrs. Hendrie preceded her husband in death on Oct. 10, 1950.

Funeral services were conducted by the writer at the Seventh-day Adventist church in Clare where the deceased had been a faithful member. Brother Hendrie was laid to rest in Cherry Grove Cemetery to await the call of Jesus when He comes again. He leaves to mourn his passing in addition to his four children, eleven grandchildren, 23 great grandchildren and a host of relatives and friends.
Robert Kachenmeister

Silvia Hawley Jewett was born April 5, 1854, and died Dec. 21, 1958, at the age of 104 years, 8 months, and 16 days. Sr. Jewett was the oldest living Sabbath school member in the world.

She was 7 years old when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated. Her father, a methodist minister, became a Seventh-day Adventist minister after reading the ten commandments. Sr. Jewett was a member of the Bay City, Mich., church at the time of her death. She leaves over 220 living descendants. Rest in peace, Sr. Jewett. May God awaken you in that great day.
D. E. Howe

Mrs. Iva B. Runnells of Rochester, Ind., passed away on Nov. 30. She was born in Whitley County, Ind., in 1877. Until her illness during the past year she attended the Rochester Seventh-day Adventist church. God certainly blessed her with many happy years because of her faithfulness to Him. She now sleeps in the blessed hope of her Lord's return and her eternal reward. W. A. Geary

Edwin Jerry Santee passed away at his home in Detroit, Dec. 27, after a long illness. He was born March 17, 1896, near Charlotte, Mich., and became a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church 43 years ago.

He was a graduate of Emmanuel Missionary College and taught in our denominational schools for many years.

He was united in marriage to Alice Viola Johansen June 17, 1925, at St. Louis, Mo. To this union was born one son, Jack, now teaching in Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

He was a resident of Detroit for the past 22 years and was an active and faithful member of the Detroit Van Dyke Church.

Funeral services were conducted in Detroit by Eld. S. Graham Joyce and Eld. O. A. Botimer of Oshawa, Ontario, and in Charlotte by Elder Botimer.

Surviving with his devoted wife, Mrs. Alice Santee, and son, Jack, are two sisters, Mrs. Roy Linsley of Charlotte and Mrs. Frederick Schaal of Wisconsin, and one granddaughter.

He was laid to rest in the Needmore Cemetery at Charlotte.
Mrs. Constance Wright

Norma Cassidy Whipple was born at Gas City, Ind., Aug. 7, 1889, and passed to her rest after a brief illness, Dec. 24, 1958, in Marion, Ind. On Dec. 24, 1909, she was united in marriage to Cornelius Whipple. Left to mourn her passing is her husband and one son, Glen W. of Mount Clemens, Mich.

As a result of Bible studies conducted by Mary Kent, she united with the Seventh-day Adventist church in 1925. Her life radiated the happiness that she found in her faith, and her deeds of kindness for others will be long remembered. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer, and she was laid to rest in the IOOF Cemetery in Marion. Wm. H. Grotheer

BUSINESS NOTICES

All advertisements must be approved by your local conference office and accompanied by cash. Money orders and checks should be made to the Lake Union Conference at Berrien Springs, Mich.

Rates: $2.00 per insertion of 40 words or less, and 5c for each additional word, including your address. The HERALD cannot be responsible for advertisements appearing in these columns.

Attention Healthfood Dealers and Dorcas Societies: Order your Healthfoods from one source at wholesale prices. Send for price list to Healthfood Distributors. P.O. Box 76, Berrien Springs, Mich. Phone GReenleaf 1-3852. —208

Join an S.D.A. group to Europe on August 8, by KLM Airlines from New York, and travel 7 countries by popular Transbus system with European Guide. Only $683.60 round trip with hotels and meals. 30 passengers to each bus. Reserve soon. S.D.A. Caravan Tours, 5119 Peacock Lane, Arlington, Calif. —11

Opportunity for Christian education in rural S.D.A. Junior Academy. Tuition rate low. Students can make arrangements for living with farm families. To enter second semester or next year. Contact Harold Bagley, R. 2, Clear Lake, Wis. —12

Barber Wanted: Chair rental plan, to work second chair. A perfect location, good business, shop closed 4:30 p.m. Fridays and all day Saturday. Open Sundays until 2:00 p.m. One mile to Adventist church. Roscoe Reynolds, Sawyer, Mich. —13

SUNSET TABLE

(According to U.S. Weather Bureau)
February 6, 1959

Detroit	E.S. 5:52	Chicago	C.S. 5:12
Lansing	E.S. 5:58	Springfield	C.S. 5:24
Indianapolis	C.D. 6:11	Madison	C.S. 5:17

E.S.—Eastern Standard time. C.D.—Central Daylight time. C.S.—Central Standard time. Add one minute for each 13 miles west. Subtract one minute for each 13 miles east.

RETURNS TO KOREA FOLLOWING STUDY AT EMC

At the recent EMC Youth rally, Eld. Won Sil Pak led a mission pageant procession—largest in recent years at the college. Following more than a year's study in theology and English, he began his return trip to Korea last week where he will resume his duties as dean of the Korean SDA college.

Symbolizing the Adventist Share Your Faith movement, Elder Pak, below, carried the torch as Elder Theodore Lucas, General Conference MV secretary, gave the charge. Eld. and Mrs. Clinton Lee, returned missionaries from Korea, stand at the right.

LUMINESCENT BACTERIA SHINE IN PHOTOBIOLOGY PROBLEM

by Dr. Ariel Roth

Photobiology is the subject under investigation by Don Mitzelfelt, a junior biology major premedical student, as a special project for the course in problems in biology. This relatively recent discipline of modern biology is the study of the relation of light to biological systems.

Various phases of photobiology are currently being investigated by Mitzelfelt. One problem involves the study of the influence of ultraviolet light on several kinds of microorganisms. Ultraviolet light disrupts the normal biochemical activity of these microorganisms, usually causing death in a few minutes when a concentrated source is used.

Photodynamic sensitization is a second phase being experimented on and involves causing the rapid death of microorganisms by the use of ordinary light and certain specific dyes.

While the dyes themselves will not cause rapid death, and the ordinary light by itself is harmless, the combination of the two can produce death in a few minutes. The mechanism involved is not fully understood.

Animals such as sheep have become sensitive to light and have died because of the taking in of certain pigments from the plants they ate. One person who voluntarily ingested one of these pigments that sensitize animals had to be kept in the dark for days in order to prevent the development of adverse symptoms.

Another related area being demonstrated is the influence of respiratory poisons such as cyanide and urethane of the luminescence of bacteria. Luminescent bacteria are common on marine fishes and are peculiar in that they emit light similar to that produced by a glowworm.

In the presence of a given quantity of oxygen respiratory poisons increase the duration of the luminescence because less oxygen is used in respiration leaving more for the luminescent activity which also uses oxygen.

INTELLIGENT BACTERIA — Don Mitzelfelt, left, and Dr. Ariel Roth discuss problems in photobiology, the subject of a special project by Mitzelfelt.

Light produced by luminescent bacteria cultured in the biology department spells out EMC.

C C ENGEN
178 MANCHESTER ST
BATTLE CREEK MICH

THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA

Battle Creek Health Center - Battle Creek, Michigan

(Formerly The Battle Creek Sanitarium)

SPRING ISSUE 1959

SANITARIUM RENAMED !

George C. McKay, longtime patron of the Sanitarium and for many years chairman of the Board of Trustees, receives an illuminated scroll expressing appreciation for his services and gifts from J. D. Smith, present President of the Board. Congressman August E. Johansen was Master of Ceremonies at the testimonial dinner. 150 civic leaders and business men attended.

After 93 years of service the "Battle Creek Sanitarium" will be known as the Battle Creek Health Center.

Change to the new name is made so as to include new services and departments not accurately described by the term "Sanitarium."

The Board action is supported by the strong response from readers of the Battle Creek Idea to an inquiry made in the autumn issue. The vote was unanimous for a new name, and "Battle Creek Health Center" was the most popular suggestion.

SUCCESS CAN HARM YOUR HEALTH

J. R. JEFFREY, M.D., MEDICAL DIRECTOR

One day as I came out of my office I caught a glimpse of a man who evidently was determined to see me in a hurry. He was elbowing his way through the group in the corridor, paying no attention to the fact that many others had arrived ahead of him.

I recognized the man at once. He had visited the sanitarium on a previous occasion, and I learned then that he had recently acquired a respectable fortune. Success had come to him virtually overnight. He was arrogant, demanding, overconfident.

"Take care of me, Doc," the man demanded when he reached my side. "I'm in a hurry!"

Casually I looked down the corridor. Every chair along the wall was occupied by men and women awaiting their turn. Among them I recognized the vice-president of an eastern airline, the chairman of a railroad board, the president of a medium-sized midwest corporation, and so on. Practically all of them had been our frequent guests. I turned to the newcomer.

"I'm afraid you'll have to wait for your turn," I said, calmly as I could. "All these people have arrived before you."

Later, examination of this man revealed that he was suffering from strain and tension. His blood pressure was abnormally high. He had a case of what is commonly called "nerves." And his case history showed that these symptoms had developed since he came into money.

I cite this case merely to point out that success can be quite as harmful to health as failure. This is a side of business life that is frequently overlooked. We think of the man who has lost his business, or is on the verge of doing so, as a likely candidate for a "breakdown" of some kind. And this is often true. The worry that comes from the shadow of failure falling across one's path can indeed produce illnesses of one kind or another. But it must not be forgotten that success has its penalties, too.

This is true particularly of many who have acquired money quickly, as in the example above. A man may go along for years trying to amass a comfortable fortune. He may see disaster strike all his efforts in that direction. All his well-laid plans come to nothing. Then something happens, and this man who has known failure for so long achieves his goal at last. He makes a fortune.

If he's a wise man, he will consider his health before giving thought to anything else. He will not let good fortune go to his head, as the saying goes. It is very likely to do this if he is not careful. The sudden change from "getting by" to being rich is something like going from a hot to a cold shower without a gradual change in the water's temperature.

I'm not thinking of the man's social behavior. It doesn't concern me much if a man ceases to be a gentleman and becomes a boor

(Continued on Page 3)

Lobby Notes - *By Leta Browning, Hostess*

What a beautiful winter we are having! Sparkling white snow, glistening trees, fresh, clean air outside, and inside the warmth of a crackling log fire and the fellowship of friends. Not for many years have so many come to Battle Creek during the winter months.

A number came just to spend Christmas with us and added to the festive spirit indicated by gayly decorated Christmas trees in all public rooms. Some came to enjoy the many programs and services, all designed to make Christmas meaningful. MRS. GEORGE OLMSTED of Pennsylvania, and MRS. E. L. RAWLES of Mississippi, regular summer guests, both stopped by for pre-Christmas visits.

While many friends have come from Canada and the northern states, others are from the south. Among those coming from north of the border are: MRS. D. A. McNIVEN of Regina, LOUIS SOLOMON, SAMUEL ROBINSON, CHARLES MENDELSOHN, ADOLPH and MRS. PESNER, F. M. HATTON and MRS. H. GERTLER from Montreal. From Toronto have come MRS. H. BROOKSPAN, MRS. H. RUBINOFF, MRS. M. SALEM, MR. and MRS. C. J. SANDERS, MR. and MRS. B. COOPER, A. A. STEINBERG, CHARLES GROSS and CHARLES ROSE, MR. B. CHOGANOFF came from Mt. Royal, Quebec, O. W. COX came from Windsor and MR. and MRS. S. SMURLICK stopped in from Hamilton.

The Main Building — In spite of winter weather, a record number of guests came to Battle Creek

Guests from the south include: MARY THOMPSON from Arlington, Virginia, MRS. THOMAS McMILLAN of Alabama, MR. and MRS. JULES ROZIER, and MRS. HERBERT KOHN of Memphis, MRS. JOSEPH DANNA from New Orleans, ANNE WOOD from West Virginia, MRS. MARTIN LEWIS and MRS. MAX HOFFMAN from Florida and NAT LIPSHUTZ of Louisville. H. A. WORRELL, a Tennesseean from Goodlettsville, has been a regular visitor. He is known as the owner of Solitude Stock Farm, famous for Champion walking horses.

JOHN ARCHER and SHARON KURIT represent the younger set. Both spend leisure hours in the gym where they excel at badminton and ping pong. Sharon has gone home, but John, who is still with us, has built an excellent model ship on exhibition in the lobby.

For a brief health vacation comes JEAN GORDON from New York City. Busy and competent, she is associate publisher of "Dance Magazine." MRS. AMELIA LUBIN from Brooklyn and MRS. WM. GOETZ from Buffalo have truly become a part of our social family.

Cuba is represented by lovely LAUDELINA CRUZ of Havana. And California by MRS. MARGARET WILSON of Burlingame, who is full of stories about her trip abroad from which she is now returning.

After 14 years ERLE CRESSWELL returns from Jamaica. A recent issue of Battle Creek Idea reminded him to do so. Curiously, he seems to enjoy the winter weather and takes a walk or drive almost daily. When he leaves, in a day or two, he'll be missed by all of us.

Friends of MRS. OLIVER McCLINTOCK will be glad to know that she is much improved from a recent illness. Told many years ago that she would never walk again, she now walks freely and may frequently be seen in the lobby. It is felt that her recovery is due largely to her intense desire to walk and her faithful efforts to make the rehabilitation program effective. Mr. McClintock often visits during weekends.

(Continued on Next Page)

"LET'S TALK IT OVER" - - - -

One of our winter guests remarked recently, "I shall be back. I like the atmosphere of this place." . . . . No, she was not speaking of our Michigan winter. She found an INSIDE climate that was congenial. She liked it. It was that unseen, indefinable something in and about the place that gave her a feeling of agreeable satisfaction. Fortunately she was one of those persons who has an atmosphere all her own. It is that delightful "fall-out" of personality . . . . stimulatively agreeable.

We like to think that this Health Center has an atmosphere distinctively its own. It constitutes a large part of that which makes the institution what it is. It is not that of a hospital, nor that of a hotel, nor is it a summer or winter resort, though all of these features may be found here. Even after we combine all these things, there is still a plus . . . . an intangible something — "Atmosphere." To be sure, business, science, professionalism, treatments, and services of all kinds are to be found here, but all seem to be overshadowed by a cloud bank of friendliness. Old friends meet here year after year, new friends are soon and easily made; informality and sociability prevail. Guests and hosts are friends, doctors and patients are friends, the help and those in need of help are friends, and we like to think in terms of friendship. It is Atmosphere.

The spiritual program plays a significant role in creating atmosphere. Morning devotions in the parlor, grace before each meal, worship moments in each department, inspirational books, magazines and papers available, together with the chaplain's visits, all contribute to make up that which our guest called "atmosphere" . . . . and said she liked. As fresh air and sunshine promote good health, so pure thought, high motives, humble and contrite spirits bathed in love promote an atmosphere of health. We'd like to share it with you!

Yours for Better Living

Stewart Crandell

Chaplain

Patronage Increase calls for New Plans

A guest record for January in recent years has just been broken, according to a report from Health Center Administrator, W. G. Simmons.

Explained Simmons, "With a 548 patient-day increase over January of last year, and with our hospital overflowing, it is imperative that plans for development and expansion be accelerated."

"Most critical need," stated Mr. Simmons, "is for enlarged hospital facilities. It has been necessary to turn away patients needing bed and nursing care, and we hate to do this."

Other Needs

A sound system, carrying lectures, services, and music to guests and patient's rooms is being planned, and will be installed as means become available. A new TV room is also being planned to eliminate disturbance in the main lobby.

The new gymnasium needs acoustical treatment and an organ and auditorium chairs to complete its usefulness for programs and lectures.

To facilitate afternoon trips into the countryside, a station wagon is needed. It is hoped that one may be secured by Spring.

Health Education Fund

Receipt of a grant from the estate of the late Dr. J. H. Kellogg has just been announced. Purpose of the grant is to provide expense funds for health education activities by physicians of the Health Center. The grant makes it possible for lecturers to speak to out-of-town groups.

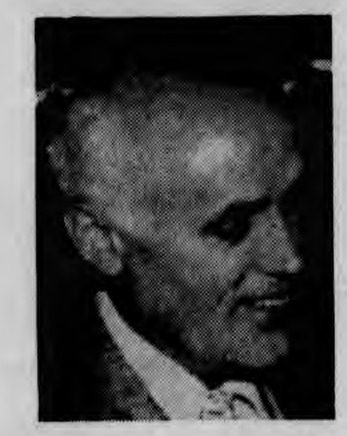
Lobby Notes (Continued)

Oklahoma provides the charming twosome, MRS. EARL GRAY and MRS. FRED CHAPMAN from Ardmore. Though not related, they look and act much like sisters. From Oklahoma City come MR. and MRS. ROBERT CAMPBELL, faithful visitors, both.

From the broad waters of the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers comes ROBERT McCANN, purser on the side-wheeler, Delta Queen. He recreates the romance of a bygone era as he tells of experiences during delightful steamboat cruises still conducted for lovers of Americanna.

"I'm a dirt farmer," says GEORGE SWEET of Fort Wayne, Indiana, when asked about his profession. One of our loyal supporters, Mr. Sweet is nationally known for his many contributions to the science of growing and marketing vegetables. He, his wife and his sister, MRS. AGNES PADGETT, will soon embark on a round-the-world tour. It was good to see Mrs. Padgett recently, sans canes or wheelchair, eagerly anticipating the cruise.

HAVE YOU MET - - - -?



With the vigor and vitality of a true viking, Danish born J. David Henriksen, M.D., is forging ahead in the development of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the Battle Creek Health Center. Beginning with the early morning breathing exercises, which he personally directs, this vigorous man with the ready smile goes energetically about a day that is likely to include many activities in addition to patient visits and examinations.

He will probably stop in for a progress chat with Mr. Engen and Miss Cohagan, respective heads of Men's and Women's Baths. He may inspect work being done to complete the remodeling of the gym, while Director of Physical Education Wayne Fleming takes this opportunity to call his attention to the need for more equipment. Even though Dr. Henriksen doesn't know how to get one more badminton racket into the budget, he'll listen attentively, and every member of his staff knows that if the need is a real one, he'll try to find a way. The fact that he may be trying to get his plan for a School of Physical Therapy ready to present to the Board, or trying to figure out how to get a therapeutic swimming pool will not prevent his giving careful attention to Mrs. Engen's report that the mechanical horse in her gym is out of order and needs to be repaired.

Keeping up with the day's demands while planning for tomorrow is even more strenuous while the co-director of this department, J. Wayne McFarland, M.D., is in New York City studying latest physical rehabilitation techniques with the famous Howard J. Rusk, M.D. Dr. Henriksen manages, however, to pack into his day lectures to guests and patients on such topics as "An Apple a Day," "Hydrotherapy in the Home," and "What to do about Rheumatism and Arthritis," and it's not surprising to see this busy man with energy still running high, drop by for at least a few round of the evening march.

In the friendly "sanitarium" tradition, the Henriksen family often join guests and patients for a meal in the dining room or an evening in the parlor, with Dr. Henriksen as the star performer. Mrs. Henriksen's quiet charm, 14-year old Jorgen's manly concern with the technical details of father's program, 12-year old Lise's warm friendliness, and 5-year old Susan's natural exuberance make evenings with the Henriksens special occasions.

Perhaps the younger Henriksens keep their father reminded that lectures however helpful and informative, can be dull, or perhaps he learned this while lecturing to students at Copenhagen, Denmark, or at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. In any case, Dr. Henriksen runs no risks. He may illustrate his convictions on proper walking by slouching incorrectly down the center aisle, or he may show a magnificent film on art to make clear his views on "Health and Beauty." But whether he's presenting the most serious topic, or taking an evening out to share fairy tales from his compatriot, Hans Christian Andersen, Dr. Henriksen has a way of keeping with his audience and keeping his audience with him.

The Battle Creek Health Center and particularly those using the services of the physical medicine department appreciate the contribution Dr. Henriksen is making professionally and personally to the development of the "new Battle Creek."

Grace Fields **Director of Social Services**

Success Can Harm (Cont.)

instead. As a physician, however, I'm thinking of his health. I know that the mind has a great deal to do with the body. If, when he comes into money, a man changes from a quiet unassuming character everyone loves into a domineering overlord, it is not only friends he risks losing; he may lose health, too. His new mental attitude will be reflected in his body.

You may think that I am straining at a gnat in dwelling on those who come into money quickly. I assure you I am not. In these times, when the making of large, small, and medium-sized fortunes has become pretty widespread, the symptoms I have alluded to are far more common than is generally known.

There is another way in which those who come into new responsibilities can harm their health; and this applies as well to businessmen long accustomed to success. I refer to the stress and strain in carrying

(Continued on Page 4)

RECONDITIONING AT SPRINGTIME

Early springtime is garden time, and there is usually enough to do. Snow-covered grounds give way to drab yards littered with withered leaves and broken limbs. Cleaning, cultivating and soil conditioning are necessary if a fresh and beautiful garden is to materialize.

A look into the mirror or a step on the scales may suggest some conditioning for you as well. By late winter or early spring many have reached a low ebb healthwise. Complexion is pale, muscles are flabby, and joints ache. Fatigue, sleeplessness and irregularity add up to a grim case of spring fever.

Some folks look for a patent spring tonic. Others come to Battle Creek for a thorough physical check-up, a good rest with conditioning diet, baths, sunbaths, massage, and exercise. Those who do THIS in time will be in better shape to get the GARDEN into shape.

J. D. Henriksen, M. D.

(Continued from Page 3)

on business activity. This modern evil spares no one. It is true, however, that those new to important positions in society feel the impact more at first, perhaps, than do those who have been in the harness of leadership a long time.

Tension is like the well-known analogy of water dropping endlessly upon stone and wearing it away. The stress of modern living conditions, highly competitive in every field, will in time wear away the most robust physical constitution; that is, unless constructive steps are taken to combat and overcome it.

Consider your heart. It is a valiant organ. It pumps from 75 to 80 barrels of blood every 24 hours. It has an amazing recuperative power, utilizing minute fractions of time, split seconds, in which to rest. But when it is pressed too hard, even the heart will weaken.

There is only one way to make certain that the heart, as well as every other organ in your body, is functioning normally. That is to have a periodic examination. Unfortunately, however, there is a factor that tends to obscure the necessity for a periodic checkup. In normal health we are quite unconscious of the mechanism of our bodies. Minor irregularities, and even serious trouble at times, can exist unnoticed. So, feeling well, the periodic examination is passed over. That can be tragic.

Happily, many people are wise enough to have a thorough overhauling with religious regularity. In that connection I recall the president of an eastern railroad. For 30 years he has been getting a checkup every August. He's more than 70 years of

Dr. Jeffrey has spent 38 years on the Battle Creek Sanitarium Medical Staff. He continues as Medical Director

age, and he never fails to show up every year.

An amusing sidelight in this case occurred several years ago. A few weeks after the railroad president had had his annual overhauling, the chairman of the board, a younger man, got in touch with me. "Don't treat the president so well," he said, "When he comes back here, he's so chipper we can't live with him!"

Chipper or no, the elderly man is following the right course. He is seeing to it that his body is kept at a high level of efficiency. That is the way longevity is attained. Before he reached middle life the railroad official must have learned the wisdom of a physical examination once a year; and good health is, after all, a matter of education. Also it is a matter of sound business judgment, as my friend must know, too. You would soon lose all your money if you did not constantly make more. All out-go and no income is as disasterous in the field of health as it is in business. It is as simple as that.

A regular checkup is made necessary by the fact that it is difficult, if not impossible, for anyone who has a responsible position in business or in industry, or the professional man, to escape the tensions in everyday living.

And if you should develop a chronic ailment of some sort, don't despair. The late great Dr. William Osler used to say that the secret of living a long time is to get a chronic disease and then learn to take care of it. There is an element of truth in that statement. Guard your health zealously. But if the garment should tear somewhere, patch it up as best you can and learn to live with it. You will find it tougher and better wearing than you had thought possible.

I suggest the following rules for keeping fit and living to the proverbial threescore years and ten:

- Don't let worries, hates, or resentments dominate you. Face your problems or suspicions with an open mind. Solve your dilemmas as you go along.
- Remember that many times success, as well as failure, can cause emotional upsets and bad health.
- Don't depend on stimulants such as coffee, tobacco, and alcohol to carry you over a tough spot.
- Fnd time in your busy program to give as much thought to yourself as you do to your car.
- Have a regular overhaul with sufficient laboratory studies, X-rays, cardiac evaluations, and whatever else may be needed to keep you physically fit.
- Watch your diet so you don't become obese and handicap yourself.
- Find time each day for some exercise. Don't think that golf once a week, or bowling occasionally, are enough. Time for a half-hour's brisk walk can usually be found.
- If you're middle-aged, don't think you're through. In most instances, the man over 50 still holds down the most responsible job.
- Take plenty of rest. Relax as much as you can. You'll live longer.
- Always keep a cheerful frame of mind.

(Courtesy Kiwanis Magazine)

THE BATTLE CREEK SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

1. Strength testing apparatus perfected after some ten years of experiment by means of which the strength of each one of the 30 principal groups of muscles of the body may be accurately determined. This dynamometer, introduced at Annapolis by the late Rear Admiral Niblack, has been in use by the United States government in its military training schools during the last 30 years. Every student who has entered Annapolis in the last 25 years has been tested by the Battle Creek dynamometer. It is also in use at West Point and at the United States military school in the Philippines and is made the basis of the muscle training program carried out in the Annapolis Naval Training School.

This strength testing appliance was described in papers read before both the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science nearly 40 years ago and was exhibited at the Quadricentennial Exhibition in 1893 and also at the great Hygienic Exposition at Dresden, Germany in 1911, where it was presented by the eminent German physiologist Professor Zuntz, of Berlin.

2. Standards of average-mean strength for the individual muscular groups of persons of different heights ranging from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches in women and 5 feet 4 inches to 6 feet in men. By tabulating these averages a chart has been prepared on which may be plotted the results obtained with the dynamometer, thus producing a strength graphic on which is shown the percental relation of the strength of each group of muscles to that of a normal average person of the same height.

3. Normal posture standards, both standing and sitting. These were first established about 1885 and shown in a series of outline charts at the Quadricentennial Exhibition in Chicago in 1893. These standards were the result of an extended research involving the making of profiles

of several hundred persons* and the determination of the relation of external contours to the positions of the internal viscera and measurements and posture studies of some scores of individuals of different primitive and semi-civilized races -- the American Indians, Mexican Indians, Egyptians, various African tribes, desert Arabs (Sahara) and statues, ancient and modern, shown in leading museums.

4. The photo-silhouette, or shadowgraph. This is a photograph of a shadow made upon a screen placed close to the body by a strong light placed at a sufficient distance to avoid appreciable change in the size of the subject or in the profile. This device was first used in 1924, since which time it has been in constant use in the Battle Creek Sanitarium and in Battle Creek College, where several thousand photo-silhouettes have been made.

5. Posture analysis and definition. In addition to the establishment of normal or standard postures, the Battle Creek System provides a means of analyzing and defining postures through the use of the photo-silhouette, or shadowgraph, with markers. The photo-silhouette provides an accurate picture of the body contours at any desired angle. The standing, front, and side profiles are usually employed. By the aid of markers placed at fixed points, reference lines are laid down upon the photo-silhouette which make it possible to analyze the profile, to establish ratios of contour and to determine accurately the degree of angular deviation from the established normal standard.

The fixed points marked are the pubes, the tip of the spine of the third lumbar vertebra, the lower end of the sternum, a point on the spine opposite, the upper end of the sternum and the point of the chin. A marker indicating the opening of the ear is also sometimes employed.

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*A partial report of this research was made in a paper presented before the International Periodical Congress of Gynecologists and Obstetricians at its meeting at Brussels in 1892.

A line drawn on the photo-silhouette connecting the pubic marker with the lumbar shows the obliquity of the pelvis. This is taken as the base line of the body. The pelvis and legs form a pedestal on which is balanced the trunk or torso. Through the center of the oblique line of the pelvis, a vertical line is drawn reaching from the vertex to the level platform on which the subject stands. This is taken as the axis of the body and the chief line of reference whereby the amount of deviation from the normal of any portion of the body contour may be measured and indicated in angular degrees.

An important contribution to posture reform is the perfect posture chair, which provides interscapular as well as lumbar support. The use of this chair is found the most efficient means of correcting the most common posture faults, such as round shoulders and flat chest.

An essential feature of the Battle Creek System of physical education is biologic living, which connotes simply strict conformity of one's living habits to the requirements of physiology. In other words, to take as good care of our bodies as of our automobiles. Modern research has made clear the importance of an abundant daily supply of vitamins, food minerals and bulkage, as well as a well balanced intake of protein, fats and carbohydrates. The discovery by Bouchard, Metchnikoff, Brieger and other eminent scientists of intestinal toxins and their pernicious effects has clearly shown the paramount importance of the complete suppression of intestinal putrefactions by changing the intestinal flora.

6-16-34

1. Dynamometer.
2. The strength graphic.
3. The photo-silhouette or shadowgraph.
4. Posture analysis.
5. The biologic regimen.
6. Visceral education.
7. Methods of rejuvenation, prolonging youth and postponing senility.

8-4-37

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

BILL OF FARE

It Is Unique

On no other table have first appeared so many new and wholesome foods and food preparations which later became known and used throughout the civilized world. The Battle Creek menu is the result of more than 50 years' research and experimentation in the dietetic and culinary laboratories of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and the Battle Creek Food Company. Among the special features which have given to the Battle Creek bill of fare its superlative excellence and commanding influence are the following special characteristics:

It Is Biologic

That is, every food is selected with reference to its adaptation to meet the body requirements and its complete freedom from unwholesome properties. Nothing is permitted to appear upon the Sanitarium table which is in the smallest degree objectionable from a health standpoint. On the other hand, great pains is taken to provide as great a variety as possible of wholesome, attractive, palate-satisfying nutrients of the highest quality obtainable.

It Is Balanced

Every bill of fare is carefully arranged and studied by a group of experienced food experts to make sure that everything needed to meet both general and special nutritive needs is provided.

It Is Safe

Extraordinary care is taken to insure absolute purity and freedom from contaminants of any sort. In addition to the elimination of unwholesome foods, great care is taken to avoid all possible danger from

contaminants not only by careful inspection but by thorough sterilization. All uncooked foods such as fruits and green vegetables which are served without cooking are thoroughly washed and then sterilized by immersion in a highly efficient but harmless germicide similar in character to that which is in universal use for the purification of public water supplies. This affords perfect protection against the Endameba histolytica and other intestinal parasites which are rapidly becoming a grave menace to health through the general neglect of these precautionary measures which have afforded complete protection to guests of the Battle Creek Sanitarium for more than a quarter of a century.

Kitchen Sanitation

The spacious dining room of the Sanitarium which seats 1,000 guests is served from a kitchen laboratory which is unsurpassed for completeness, efficiency and elegance of its equipment, all made of untarnishable white metal, with walls and ceiling of white glass tile, cooled by ventilating fans and kept so immaculate by meticulous care that never even a suggestion of an unpleasant odor can be detected.

In addition to the careful sterilization of the food, food handlers, waiters and dish washers are required to sterilize their hands when they come on duty and to repeat the sterilization whenever contact is made with any possible source of contamination by contact of the hands with unsterilized foods or food containers, the person, clothing or other possible sources of contamination.

The Calorie Balance

As a pioneer in dietary progress, the Battle Creek Sanitarium was first to place upon its tables a bill of fare showing the energy values of each article of food served. Its bills of fare are still unapproached in the thoroughness and completeness of this feature which enables each

diner to regulate with accuracy his food intake for each meal and each day, thus facilitating weight control.

The Vitamin Balance

Avitaminosis or vitamin deficiency is now recognized as one of the most common and perhaps the greatest of all causes of disease. Our expert dietitians have all received special college and nutrition laboratory training and have had long experience in correcting vitamin deficiencies. These experts in marking bills of fare take care to make sure that the special needs of each individual guest are fully met.

Vitamized Foods

Very few natural foods contain all the vitamins required for normal maintenance. Only by carefully studied combinations, based upon expert knowledge of the vitamin contents of foodstuffs and of available vitamin concentrates, are these defects made good. The Battle Creek Sanitarium bill of fare is altogether unique in providing means whereby a complete vitamin ration can be provided for each guest no matter how great may be his vitamin need because of injuries resulting from some specific vitamin deficiency.

The Food Mineral Balance

The importance of careful balancing of the foodstuffs for lime, iron, copper and other food minerals, demonstrated in recent years by the nutrition laboratory, is fully recognized both in providing a bill of fare which makes these food essentials available and in the careful adjustment of each bill of fare to individual needs by trained dietitians.

Table Taboos

The biologic code, made by the founders of the Sanitarium one of its foundation stones, necessitates the creation and maintenance of taboos which exclude from our tables certain articles which customarily appear at public and private eating places, because they are known to be prejudicial to health and open to soundly based objections on physiologic grounds.

The Mustard Pot, the Pepper Box, Curries and other hot condiments are responsible for many cases of gastro-duodenitis, gall bladder and other digestive disorders and so must be excluded from a strictly physiologic bill of fare.

Hot Sauces such as Worchestershire, horse-radish, pepper sauce, cloves, etc. are universally recognized as enemies of gastric health and hence have no place in invalid stomachs or on a sanitarium bill of fare.

Vinegar, like other condiments, is in no sense a food. It is a chemical solution, diluted acetic acid, an irritant which congests and harms the stomach and seriously interferes with starch digestion. Vinegar lowers the alkalinity of the blood, lessening vital resistance and shortening life.

Pickles. Cucumber pickles have practically no nutritive value. They are indigestible and saturated with the unwholesome acetic acid of vinegar. Hence they are strictly taboo here.

Rich Puddings and Pastries are excluded from this bill of fare because of their indigestibility and unwholesomeness. Their place is fully supplied with attractive entrees and delicious fruit desserts.

Tea and Coffee, the well recognized foes of sound sleep and healthy nerves, are replaced by wholesome and refreshing beverages rich in vitamins, those magic nerve building vitamins which serve as igniting agents

which tone up the nerves and keep resistance high.

Meats of all sorts, flesh, fish and fowl, are taboo because they are biologically foreign to the human bill of fare and are often found to be responsible for grave ailments of important vital organs because of their lack of vitamins and necessary food minerals. Besides, all fresh meats are grossly infected with colon germs and other parasites which are incompatible with health through causing intestinal putrefaction and autointoxication.

Wine, Beer and all intoxicants are conspicuously absent from the Sanitarium tables because of their anti-vital properties and their utter lack of health promoting value.

The Cigar and the Cigaret, like the other taboos mentioned, have never been seen in the Battle Creek Sanitarium dining rooms. This is one of the few public dining places from which the poisonous weed in all its forms is strictly excluded.

7-4-37

INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

OF THE

B.C.S ANITARIUM SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS.

DORMITORY REGULATIONS

1. Quiet must be maintained from 10:00 P.M. until 6:00 A.M.

2. Students are expected to observe study hours on school days from 7:30 P.M. - 9:30 P.M. It is not expected that students shall visit in each others rooms during study hours. Parties, theatres, and late hours cannot be indulged in on school days without special permission from the House Director or Director of the school. Students wishing to be out later than 10:00 o'clock on other nights than school nights, must obtain permission from the House Director.

3. Students may receive gentlemen callers once or twice a week on either Friday, Saturday or Sunday nights, but callers must leave by 10:00 o'clock. Under no circumstances shall gentlemen callers be received in private rooms.

4. Students rooms are subject to inspection at all times. Rooms must be left in order. When leaving the room early in the morning, the bed covers must be folded back neatly for airing and dresser and tables left in order. Clothing must be hung in proper place, towels folded and hung up.

5. Furniture and linen must be in as good condition when the room is given up as when taking possession of it. Ink spots and other stains must be taken care of by the students. Sheets, towels and household linen must be preserved for their legitimate purposes.

6. Nails and tacks must not be driven into the walls. Damage to walls, furnishings, and other property will be charged to students.

7. As the cottage is not a fireproof building, the insurance laws do not permit the use of kerosene, alcohol lamps, or electrical fixtures.

8. Cooking and serving of meals in the rooms is not permitted.

9. Room rent is to be paid weekly in advance. If preferred it may be paid a month in advance.

10. Hoppers and toilets must not be used for the disposal of waste, such as hair, rags, sweepings, etc.

11. Bath tubs must be cleaned after using.

12. Please turn out lights before leaving the room.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. Students who are ill shall report at once to the House Director or to the Social Secretary. Excuses for illness cannot be given unless this is attended to promptly.

Associations should be of such a nature as to have a creditable influence on the character and habits of the individual.

RELIGIOUS DUTIES.

In keeping with the efforts of the management to maintain a high standard of Christian character, special effort is made to give everyone an opportunity to attend religious services. Sabbath and Sunday services are regularly held in the chapel or in the parlor and there are daily prayer services or bible study, in principal departments. It is desired that everyone should bear in mind that Sabbath begins at sun down Friday evening and closes sun down Saturday evening, and to plan their work accordingly.

It is desired that every helper will do everything in their power to help maintain a religious atmosphere about the institution.

CARE OF PROPERTY.

Property deteriorates rapidly even when given the best of care. It is impertant that each helper should feel interested in the upkeep of everything about the institution. Everything has its legitimate purpose and natural wear and tear is to be expected. Special efforts should be made in the care of dishes, utensils of all kinds, linen, furniture, walls and floors, as all of these things are especially subject to destruction by careless use.

Everyone should familiarize themselves with the proper care of plumbing and bear in mind that freezing can cause a great deal of damage.

Economy in the use of light and water should be practiced.

Destruction and waste due to carelessness will be charged to the individual responsible.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

For the benefit of the individual as well as the institution and its patrons, it is recommended that the use of flesh feeds be avoided. Coffee and tea are known to be harmful to the nervous system and therefore should not be used.

A constant regard for the comfort of the patient should be your first consideration as an employee of the Sanitarium.

Cultivate kindness and courtesy to companions and fellow workers.

Be thoughtful and awake to opportunities and cultivate a real desire to improve and render useful service to the patrons of the institution and in that way to humanity in general.

Employees are requested to use north and south elevators as much as possible and especially when carrying utensils, etc.

The lobby and halls on the main floor must not be used as a thoroughfare by helpers.

Helpers and students have the use of the College lawn. The parlors and lawn in front of the main building are reserved for patients and lounging about these premises cannot be permitted.

Because of insurance regulations, helpers cannot be permitted to prepare food in their rooms.

5. Dr. Kellogg's private library at his residence is also open to the students.

6. The Sanitarium Laundry will accept students laundry at helpers rates. It must be plainly marked and must be at the laundry before nine o'clock Monday morning. See instructions on Laundry List.

7. Students are allowed the privilege of boarding at the Sanitarium helpers dining room at East Hall at the same rates as other helpers. Visiting relatives and friends may be taken to meals for a reasonable length of time by obtaining a written permit from the Director. Meal hours are as follows: Breakfast from 6 to 8 A.M., Dinner from 12 to 2 P.M., and Supper from 5 to 7:15 P.M.

EMPLOYMENT.

The Sanitarium gives employment to a limited number of students who are physically able to do the work assigned them. By working three hours a day at table waiting, most students are able to meet the expense of board and room. Those wishing employment must apply to the Employment Office and must report for work not later than September 1, otherwise work cannot be promised them. All employees are expected to be at their posts of duty regularly and promptly, unless ill or excused by previous arrangement, by the head of the department. When necessarily detained from duty, notice of the fact must be sent as quickly as possible to the head of the department.

All employees are required to give two weeks notice to the Employemtn Office before leaving.

Vacations and leaves-of-absence from duty must be arranged for at the Employment Office, at least two weeks in advance.

ATTENDANCE.

1. Students are expected to attend all classes unless ill or excused by the Director.

2. Three unexcused absences from class in any course during one term shall be reported tothe Director.

3. Two tardinesses count as one absence.

EXAMINATIONS AND CREDITS.

1. All tests, examinations and other required work must be made up before the student shall receive a passing grade.

2. Students shall be excused from final examinations, providing, first, the student makes an average of A (90%) in class work and tests; second, students shall not have more than three unexcused absences during the term; third, the student shall be present at the last, and the beginning of each term of school, except the beginning of the fall term. No student shall be excused from final examination who is not present at the last and beginning of the term of school.

3. A passing grade consists of C plus (75%) in both class work and final examinations.

4. A failure consists of a grade of D (60%) or less, as a class average. The course must then be repeated.

5. A condition consists of a grade below C plus (75%), but above D (60%), in either class of work or final examinations. The work must be made up to the satisfaction of the instructor.

6. A fee of one dollar will be charged for special examinations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS

OF THE

NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

ATTENDANCE

1. All students must be present at Chapel unless formally excused through the office.

2. No student is expected to leave before final examinations or the close of the term.

3. All students must return promptly after vacations and be in class on the opening day of the term.

CONDUCT.

1. Young men and young women are expected to act in a becoming manner for anyone intending to go out in two years as teacher or leader. Each class and each student is expected to bear a share of the responsibility of the school reputation.

2. Students are urged to attend their respective churches, at least once a week.

3. The Sanitarium observes the Seventh Day, and from sundown Friday evening until sundown Saturday evening students are asked to refrain from all school duties and to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner suitable for the Sabbath.

4. Under no circumstances, are students allowed to attend public or private dances or to indulge in playing cards.

5. The spirit of helpfulness and interest in the welfare of one another and the institution is commendable and should be cultivated in every student.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

1. The plan of all social gatherings shall be submitted to the one given charge before definite arrangements are made for same.

2. No social affair shall continue after 10:30 P.M., and moderation and quiet must be observed after 9:30 - the quiet hour of the Sanitarium.

3. Publicity of all Normal School activities shall be in the hands of an appointed press committee and shall pass the approval of the Dean before being reported to the city papers.

ABSENCE.

1. Students called away from school for a period or before the close of the term should report the same to the office and to each of his instructors.

2. All students not going home for vacation, yet leaving town to visit, must report where and with whom they expect to visit.

3. Written excuse signed by the Dean must be presented to the instructor by the pupil upon his return to class after any absence from that class.

4. Promptness is required. Two tardies in class attendance equal one absence.

5. All work missed by absence or by failure to pass the regular examination, must be made up by special make up class or special examination.

LIBRARY.

1. Perfect silence must be maintained in the library.

2. No Conversation is allowed. The library is only for reading and study.

REGULATIONS FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

ROOMS

1. No room should be engaged without the approval of the Dean of Women.

2. Students are expected to remain a full term in the room unless good reasons can be given for making a change. Such change can be made only after consultation with and approval of the Dean of Women.

3. Rooms cannot be engaged where there are young men in the house.

4. Rent should be paid in advance at the beginning of each week or fortnight.

PRIVILEGES IN ROOMS.

1. Pressing, sewing and washing privileges should not be expected unless definite arrangement is made for such privileges.

2. Due consideration should be given to care of rooms, avoiding unnecessary use of lights, water, etc., and breakage or hard use of furniture.

HOURS

1. All lady students must be in their rooms by 9:30 o'clock, except by special permission. Owing to the heavy and early class hours, women students are not permitted to be out on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings; except on special occasions and by permission of the Dean of Women.

CALLERS AND GUESTS

1. Young ladies may receive gentlemen callers on Saturday or Sunday evenings. Callers must leave by ten o'clock.

2. Under no ~~xix~~ circumstances should callers be entertained in the rooms of students. A folding bed does not transform a bedroom into a reception room. A reasonable use of the parlor may be expected in any rooming house.

3. Callers and students are expected to conduct themselves at all times in a quiet and dignified manner.

4. Students should not expect to entertain friends or relatives over night without making arrangements beforehand and should expect to pay a reasonable price for such favors.

5. Students are not allowed to spend the night out of their own rooms without permission.

SOCIAL ENGEGEMENTS

1. Young women are not expected to go on walking tours or outings without reporting where and with whom they are going.

2. Young women are not allowed to eat dinner or luncheon at down town hotels or restaurants with men without permission, and must state where and with whom they wish to go.

3. Young women must have permission to go to the theatre.

4. Young women students are not permitted to accept social engagements with patients at the Sanitarium. If the lady of the house knows that young ladies rooming with her are associating with patients, she should report the same to our office.

REGULATIONS FOR MEN STUDENTS

1. Students must be in their own rooms by 10:00 P.M., unless excused by the Dean to be out on special occasions.

2. Students must meet all financial obligations when due. Tuition and room rent must be paid in advance.

3. Students are not expected to run bills for anything in the city.

4. Loud talking or laughing will not be permitted in the College building, gymnasium, locker-rooms or any place around the Sanitarium grounds.

5. The use of tobacco in any form, by the students or helpers will not be permitted.

6. Pure speech and manly conversation is expected of every student.

7. Young men are expected to be gentlemen in manner, tone and bearing. The little courtesies of life count for much. The spirit of cooperation and habits of thoughtfulness and consideration should be cultivated.

(COPY)

We the undersigned Do hereby associate ourselves together, and do hereby organize ourselves into a Corporation, under the corporate name of "Health Reform Institute," and we do hereby adopt and subscribe the following Articles of Association, to wit:

1st The purpose for which this corporation is formed is, the treatment of disease, and imparting instruction in the principles of Hygiene for Compensation, and also for the purpose of benevolence and charity.

2nd The amount of the Capital Stock of Said Corporation is One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, and the number of Shares of Said Capital Stock is Four Thousand, of Twenty-five Dollars each.

3rd The amount of the Capital Stock actually paid in is Seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.

4th The names of the Stockholders, their respective residences, and the number of Shares of the Capital Stock held by each is as follows, viz:

Names	Residence	No. of Shares
John P. Kellogg	Battle Creek City	176 Shares
Calvin Green	" " "	160 "
Jotham M. Aldrich	" " "	88 "
Albert Kellogg	" " "	32 "
Horatio S. Lay	" " "	24 "
John F. Byington	" " "	16 "
Uriah Smith	" " "	16 "
Orrin R. Jones	" " "	16 "
Noah M. Lunt	" " "	16 "
John N. Loughborough	" " "	16 "

5th The office of Said Corporation for the transaction of its business is located in the City of Battle Creek in the County of Calhoun, and State of Michigan, and the business of Said Corporation is to be carried on in the County of Calhoun.

6th The term of the existence of Said Corporation Shall be Thirty Years.

7th The Stock, Property, and affairs of Such Corporation Shall be managed by Seven Directors. There Shall be a Secretary and a Treasurer of Such Corporation, and Such other officers and agents as Shall be required by the By Laws; and who Shall be elected or appointed in Such manner as Shall be provided by Said By Laws.

8th This Corporation is Organized under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act. To provide for the formation of Corporations for establishing Health Institutions" approved, March 13, 1867.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto Set our hands and Seals this ninth day of April in the Year 1867.

John P. Kellogg	L.S.
Calvin Green	L.S.
Jotham M. Aldrich	L.S.
Albert Kellogg	L.S.
Horatio S. Lay	L.S.
John F. Byington	L.S.
Uriah Smith	L.S.
Orrin B. Jones	L.S.
Noah N. Lunt	L.S.
John N. Loughborough	L.S.

State of Michigan)
County of Calhoun) On this 9th day of April, 1867, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for Said County, personally came the above named John P. Kellogg, Calvin Green, Jotham M. Aldrich, Albert Kellogg, Horatio S. Lay, John F. Byington, Uriah Smith, Orrin B. Jones, Noah N. Lunt and John N. Loughborough, known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing Articles of Association, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein named.

Leonidas D. Dibble,
Notary Public, in
and for Said County.

MOTTAGOBA TO MEDICA
HEALTH SANITORIUM
Battle Creek, Mich.

This is to certify that Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the medical superintendent of this institution, known as the Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, has not at the present time nor ever has had any pecuniary interest in the business of this institution; and that his only source of income from it, either directly or indirectly, is a regular salary of fifteen dollars per week. In justice to the Board of Managers I ought to say, that for years a larger salary has been tendered Dr. Kellogg, but he has steadily refused to receive it, urging as a reason the charitable character of the institution. Its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws requiring the expenditure of all its earnings, above what amounts may be needed for repairs and improvements, in the treatment of the "sick poor". I would also add that the business affairs of the institution are managed by a Board of Directors, which are annually elected by the stock-holders.

Battle Creek Mich
May 11 - 1887

G. H. Murphy, Treas.

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BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

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REPRINT FROM AN EDITORIAL IN THE *Chicago Clinical Review.*

1893.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM.

THE institutional treatment of disease was well established in a deserved recognition for good, years ago. The fact itself does not belong particularly to this day and age, though a very decided enlargement and improvement do. Those who were acquainted with the "water cures" and "exercise establishments" of thirty or forty years ago, would marvel at the modern sanitarium of to-day, and appreciate the fact that the infant has grown to manhood, that development has been the almost constant order of the times.

Now let us see what this means more in detail.

The health resort of forty years ago furnished baths, ordinary baths, without scientific calculation or particular discrimination; a dietary equally unscientific and lacking differentiation, except in a rough way, in which the main virtues of regularity and wholesomeness entered; a varied and graduated individual and active exercise; and certain secondary advantages of climate and mind diversion. Under these circumstances some people were cured, a considerable number temporarily bettered, while many drifted aside, even before the monotony of the life at such a place had broken upon them.

Thus the institutional care of the sick did not greatly prosper.

But a new era came upon the world of medicine, and the adaptation of advanced and better principles for the conquest of disease and the prevention of its first attacks, soon grew in the minds of those who kept pace with the light of the times, and the revolution as seen to-day is almost complete.

But where can this progress best be seen?

Probably nowhere better than in the large hospitals and health resorts, properly so-called, wherein the spirit of ad-

vancement has dwelt. Here it is observed that change has followed change; there has been a constant addition of means and aids; enlargement, amplification, and reconstruction have taken place, all fostered and sustained by quick intuition, broad comprehension, and a keen sense of merit, until now, upon a study of one of the best types of to-day, we are impressed with the value and importance, not alone of community attention in the care of chronic invalids, but as well of the great possibilities of ultimate success which the knowledge and means now possessed appear to grant.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is without question one of the foremost in the country in the way of capacity and completeness, and, indeed, in some respects stands quite alone in point of merit and progressiveness; for instance, in the fine health foods made here and not elsewhere, and the very thorough analysis of the muscular system and the functional power of the stomach, to which so much attention is given in each individual case.

But first, though not altogether first in degree of importance, there is the matter of location.

The climate of Michigan, especially its central, undulating portion, is generally toning; it may be somewhat harsh at times, but it is seldom or never depressing.

At Battle Creek the great stretch of hill and vale on every side, seen in the bright green of spring or early summer, the sheeny yellow of harvest time, the gray, mellow haze of autumn, or when the white mantle of winter spreads its pall over all, cannot but leave, when coupled with the exhilarating effect of the atmosphere, the abundance of pure and sparkling water, and food that angels might well relish, a higher sense of inward joy and comfort, a deep reverence for that free, unfettered touch with the natural goodness of earth which becomes at once the portion of those in the profound enjoyment of health. It is in the midst of these better circumstances of environment that, it may well be said, there springs up, many and many a time, that strong and growing determination of a newer life which of itself is a power of great proportions in the reconstruction for which the poor sick one has prayed for years.

This, however, is but the foundation, the place and its surroundings. Here, under the long and active superintendency of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, has been erected a great group of buildings, all having for their purpose the benefit of the weak.

The most notable structure is the main building, which provides for upwards of six hundred guests.

The Hospital, a large, fine, and entirely separate building, has accommodations for one hundred patients.

The Nurses' Dormitory, a fine building nearly completed, will accommodate two hundred lady nurses.

Then there are other buildings, large and small, numbering altogether about twenty-five, occupied by patients and also by employees (of whom there are nearly four hundred), and by the various auxiliary working factors of the institution.

The methods of attention in vogue at the Battle Creek Sanitarium are quite distinctive, and in some respects original to it alone, so far as known.

A most careful and concise record of each particular case is made, which goes much into detail, and often, therefore, brings out latent and previously unsuspected infirmities. In fact, the design is to unfold minutely and in graphic form the physical picture of the patient, so that almost at a glance at the final report rendered, the significance of his symptoms and the demands of the case are appreciated.

To this end every group of muscles of importance in the sum of human energy, and within the reach of a test, is measured, *i. e.*, the pound power is ascertained and recorded. For this purpose a unique contrivance is employed, which permits of numerous adjustments, and indicates by a mercurial gauge the muscular energy put forth. In this way the strength is ascertained of the flexors and extensors of the hand, forearm, arm, foot, leg, and thigh, the pronators and supinators of the forearm, the shoulder muscles, the abductors and adductors of the thigh, the anterior, posterior, and lateral muscles of the trunk and neck, and the muscles of the inspiratory and expiratory groups. A total is then made of the power of the arms, legs, trunk, and chest, and finally of the entire body.

From these findings a graphic tracing is made on a large chart, a separate chart being used for each case, which at once

shows the weaker group, and indicates the kind and amount of new energy needed. Systematic development of these weaker parts is then undertaken, the aim being to promote a well-rounded whole.

An important part of the inquiry made in each case is the functional energy of the stomach. Ewald's test breakfast is administered, the stomach being relieved after an hour, and the product subjected to a careful quantitative and qualitative estimation. From these deductions the diet, active or passive exercise, and any special measures, are prescribed.

Touching diet, the cereal foods, vegetables, fruits, and milk are largely employed. The cereal foods are prepared with much care and in great variety. The pure gluten products are largely used. Vegetables of all kinds and fresh from the soil, are much esteemed, and the choicest fruits are used in season. As to milk, it is used very freely (1500 quarts daily), and *every ounce is thoroughly sterilized;* and only *sterilized butter* is made use of.

Exercise is varied, of course, both as to amount and kind. The amount is graded, while the kinds differ widely, there being a commodious and well-equipped gymnasium and departments for mechanical Swedish movements, manual Swedish movements, Delsarte, calisthenics, Swedish gymnastics, etc., besides walking, riding, and bicycling. All this is done under a system and according to a prescription based upon the results of the examination of the muscular system above referred to.

In bathing, massage, and the use of electricity, the same discrimination is observed.

What has thus far been said applies principally to the general invalid, though not all has been mentioned; whereas for one found suffering from some more particular trouble, special courses are open. The different branches of medical and surgical relief are separately presided over by trained and educated physicians (there being eleven all told). If the patient is a surgical case, he goes into the Hospital; if a mental case, to a cottage, etc.

There are several matters of interest touching this institution which are either not generally understood or altogether unknown by the profession.

1. It is not a rest cure or retreat, but rather a great training school for invalids, for the active promotion of health, and the prevention of untimely decay.

2. It is liberal in its methods, being undenominational in its creed, broad in therapeutics, and exclusive only so far as infectious and specific diseases are concerned. Man, woman, or child; rich or poor; lame, blind, or halt; cleric or sport, will receive like attention.

3. A training school for missionary nurses and physicians is connected with the institution, there being large classes of each, some two hundred nurses and thirty-two medical students, who begin here and finish in the best regular medical schools, spending their vacations here.

4. There are branch institutions at several points,— Chicago, California, and Oregon.

5. Students and patients are attracted here from all over the world, and the health foods made under the charge of the Sanitarium are sent to the very corners of the earth.

6. A large orphans' home and home for aged is a philanthropy conducted by the Sanitarium authorities; as well as a large free kindergarten.

7. Cases of morphinomania and inebriety are received.

8. Regular clinics are held twice weekly, and the sick poor are given attention.

9. A great medical and nursing charity is maintained by this corporation in the very heart of Chicago's worst slum district, at which more than one thousand persons receive aid each week.

10. It maintains a school for nurses, whose life work will be given to the sick poor.

11. It maintains a cooking school for students, nurses, and patients as well.

12. It conducts for patients, and for all who desire to attend, a constant course of popular lectures and instruction, so that it may truly be said that one's mind is strengthened and developed coincidently with a like process in the body.

Altogether this far-famed place is far-famed for its merit, which is the best recognition it can receive and the best compliment to be offered.

(Copy).

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 8th, 1887.

To whom it may concern, but especially to the Board of Directors of the Health Reform Institute:

I hereby solmnly declare and affirm.

1. That in the proposition which I have made to the said Board respecting the erection of a building to be known as the Sanitarium Free Hospital, work upon which has already begun, I have had in view solely and wholly the interests of the institution and the carrying out of one of the purposes of its organizations in the treatment of the sick poor and that I have had in view no selfish or personal end whatever.

2. And I do hereby solmnly bind myself that I will not use said building, or allow its use in any manner contrary to the interests of the said Health Reform Institute, so long as said institution shall be conducted in harmony with the purposes of its founders as defined in its By-Laws and illustrated by its history up to the present time.

3. I do further declare it to be my wish and intention that this building shall be controled and managed by the managers of the Health Reform Institute, so long as the institution shall be conducted in its present philanthropic and benevolent spirit.

4. And I agree that I shall at no time undertake the personal and independent control of the said building for any pur-

pose whatever, unless its use or the earnings of the institution, that is, the Health Reform Institute, shall be subverted from their proper purposes, and shall be used for the personal gain or profit of individual stockholders or others.

5. Furthermore, and finally, I do hereby agree that if at any time after five years from the present date the Board of Directors, or other persons representing the Health Reform Institute, shall tender to me one half the sum expended in the construction of said building, I will thereupon at once deliver to a properly constructed Board of three Trustees, one of whom shall be appointed by myself, said Board of Trustees to hold and use said building and property for the charitable purposes for which it is by me designed, a warrantee deed of said property.

This writing is binding in all its specifications, upon my heirs and assigns, and is a consideration in addition to the sum of Two Thousand Dollars by me paid to the Health Reform Institute, for which I have received a clear title and warrantee deed of the plat of land upon which the building is now being erected.

Signed, this seventh day of November, 1887.

John H. Kellogg.

In presence of

Ella E. Kellogg,

Will K. Kellogg.

A Great Philanthropic ...Enterprise...

Mar. 17, 1902

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting—Report of a Committee of Citizens.

AT a meeting of the Business Men's Association of Battle Creek a few days after the fire which destroyed two of the six main buildings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, a committee of five of the leading business men of the city was appointed to confer with the Sanitarium managers for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the institution, and to devise ways and means for most speedily replacing the burned buildings and the damage done by the great disaster. The committee consisted of the following persons:—

Mr. S. O. Bush, vice-president of the great Advance Threshing Machine Company, which is so prominently known throughout the country. Mr. Bush is a member of the Battle Creek Board of Trade, and has served the city as president of the Board of Public Works. He takes a great interest in the public and social activities of the community.

Mr. George E. Howes, one of the first members of the Board of Public Works of Battle Creek, a member of the Board of Aldermen for several terms, and mayor of the city for one term. Mr. Howes is the originator and manager of an extensive cold-storage plant established twenty-five years ago. He is identified with all important movements of the city.

Rev. W. S. Potter, pastor for the last fourteen years of the First Presbyterian Church, and chairman of the Ministerial Union of the city.

Mr. Nelson Eldred, one of Battle Creek's pioneer citizens. Mr. Eldred has been president of the city bank since 1877, also mayor of the city for one term, and was for many years a member of the School Board.

Prof. I. L. Stone, for many years superintendent of the public schools of the city, and general manager of the Union School Furnishing Company at the time of the fire which destroyed the entire plant, since which time he has been president of the Duplex Printing Press Company, one of the leading manufactories of Battle Creek.

On the evening of March 17, a monster mass meeting was held in the opera house. The meeting was called by the Citizens' Committee, and the object of the meeting is set forth in the remarks of the chairman, Mr. W. R. Wooden. Every seat in the large opera house was occupied, as well as almost every foot of standing room. After calling the meeting together, the chairman spoke as follows:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens:* As citizens of Battle Creek, we stand in the presence of a great calamity. One of our most prominent institutions, which we have seen grow up from small and insignificant beginnings to an institution of such magnitude and importance that it has made the city of Battle Creek famous, lies in ashes.

"A number of years ago, a few, a very few, of the citizens of our city became imbued with ideas of hygiene and right living, and so enthused were they with these ideas that they started in incipiency a sanitarium for the purpose of promulgating those ideas, and of doing much good in the world through their furtherance. We can remember the little, insignificant building that they occupied in the beginning. We have watched their growth in our midst until they became the great and grand institution so recently destroyed by fire. We have all taken pride in the institution and its magnitude. We have taken pride in its management and in their reputation. We have felt, as individuals, a proprietary interest in the institution. We have always referred to it as one of the great, bright marks in our community. At times, when any of us have happened to be abroad in the world, and the place of our residence became known, the subject of the Battle Creek Sanitarium was invariably brought up. Notwithstanding our pride in the institution, and our admiration for it, we have at times been indifferent toward it, too much so. We have given too little heed and thought to its purposes; we have not always given it credit for its great aims. Its loss by fire struck us all forcibly. We found after the fire that the institution was left with practically nothing. We found that the institution had upon its hands a large volume of indebtedness, and that beyond all question it would take practically all of its property and effects left to cancel that indebtedness. We naturally expected it would be rebuilt, but yet not fully knowing its situation, we gave the subject of its rebuilding or any effort on our part toward its rebuilding very little or no attention. Upon consideration, we appreciate the fact that if it is rebuilt and maintained as an institution, of this or any other community, the money must be raised by donation necessary to rebuild it. It is not sufficient for us to go out into the world and raise the money as an ordinary business enterprise would under similar circumstances, but owing to the intents and purposes of the institution its trustees would not think it fit and proper to do so.

"We have a Business Men's Association here in Battle Creek, that became somewhat interested in the matter after discovering that other communities were making an effort to induce the managers of the Sanitarium to remove the institution to some other community. The association appointed a committee, who visited the officers of the institution, and although the managers of the Sanitarium asked nothing, the committee asked of the Sanitarium what was necessary on the part of Battle Creek, in the way of donations, to keep the institution here. The Sanitarium Board hesitated, not wishing to levy any claim upon the generosity of Battle Creek people. The committee insisted. Finally, the committee, after hearing the propositions that were made by other communities, asked them if fifty thousand dollars' donation on the part of the citizens of Battle Creek would retain the institution here, and they were assured that it would. In considering the matter, it was thought best and most advisable to call this meeting for the purpose of enabling all the people of Battle Creek to contribute to this good cause. We felt that the citizens of Battle Creek wanted an opportunity to show their loyalty to Battle Creek, to Battle Creek institutions, and Battle Creek people. It is a meeting for the purpose of assisting the committee in raising this money.

"One thing that should be considered is the fact that this is one of our institutions. This was here when most of us came, and it should be when we go. (Applause.) We should be loyal to the institution because it has been our institution. It is a matter that affects us all, no matter what our occupation or following may be. It has done more to advertise Battle Creek than all the other institutions we have. With its lines running from San Francisco to Cape Town it has carried messages of the thrift and enterprise of Battle Creek. We are all indebted to it because of its so doing. It has brought many of our great institutions here—it has brought the attention of energetic and prosperous men to Battle Creek. It has brought the attention of men to the benefits of such a community, causing these men to come and join with us, and institution after institution has been built up, to which we can give nothing credit but the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Can we afford to lose an institution that has brought us this good? Can we afford to sacrifice our pride by saying that we can form corporations here with unlimited capital for all kinds of purposes, but must lose a great benevolent institution for the paltry sum asked of us?—No. (Applause.) We owe it to our loyalty; we owe it to our pride; we owe it to the monetary benefits that it means to us as individuals; and we owe it pre-eminently to the good cause it represents to keep it right here; and we are going to do it."

REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

"We have given much time and careful consideration to the matters submitted to us. We have held several lengthy conferences with the trustees of the institution, and have, at their request, independently investigated the legal status of the institution as determined by the statutes and the articles of association under which the Sanitarium was organized, and the administration of the affairs of the institution as disclosed by its books, and the testimony of its officers and employees.

"Every facility for a full and complete investigation has been afforded us. All books and records of the institution have been placed at our disposal. We have been invited freely to examine any and all documents relating to its affairs, and any persons connected in any way as officers, trustees, or employees, with its administration. And not only has this freedom been tendered us personally, but we have been invited to secure the services of any expert whom we might select to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation, under our direction, of the books and records of the institution.

"We soon became fully convinced, from the facts disclosed to us, that the Battle Creek Sanitarium, both by virtue of its legal organization as a corporation under the laws of Michigan, and, as well, by the faithful administration of its affairs according to the spirit of these laws and its articles of association, is, both in law and in fact, a purely philanthropic and charitable institution; but because of a widespread impression in our community that the institution has been conducted, at least in some degree, for profit, and that in some way or other private gains have been derived therefrom, we determined to make an examination of the books. We invited the Common Council to join us in this investigation, under the guidance of a practical and experienced accountant, so far as might be necessary to settle this question, and also to determine whether any of the funds of the institution are employed outside of the State of Michigan in building up other sanitariums or branches. The Common Council accepted this invitation, and selected Alderman C. A. Caldwell to act in their behalf in connection with Mr. Geo. E. Howes, of your committee, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Mr. F. W. Dunning, as accountant, have personally investigated the books, accounts, and records of the Sanitarium, so far as to be fully satisfied on the points in question.

"*Summing up the results of our investigations*, we have to report as follows:—

"1. The Sanitarium is organized under the provisions of Act No. 242 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan, as a philanthropic and charitable institution.

"2. The Articles of Association of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, so far as they relate to the questions involved in our investigation, provide as follows:—

"'The objects of said corporation and other matters germane and auxiliary thereto, are as follows:—

"'To found a hospital or charitable

asylum within the State of Michigan for the care and relief of indigent or other sick or infirm persons, at which institution may be received also patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefits there received, and which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it from time to time from all sources, exclusively to maintaining itself, improving its condition and facilities, and promoting its purposes by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto; all of its said purposes being undenominational, unsectarian, philanthropic, humanitarian, charitable, and benevolent, and in no manner, directly or indirectly, for private profit or dividend paying to any one.'

"It is therefore clear: —

"*a.* That no profits of the institution can ever accrue or be lawfully paid to any private party or parties whatsoever.

"*b.* That no funds of the institution can be lawfully sent outside of the State to build or support other enterprises of any kind.

"*c.* That any and all revenues of the institution must be devoted to philanthropic and charitable work within the State of Michigan, and to developing and extending the facilities of the institution itself, and for these purposes only.

"*d.* That all of the property of the institution is held in trust for the above philanthropic and charitable purposes only.

"*e.* That title to any of the property of the institution can never be passed to any private party or parties whatsoever, but can only be transferred at the expiration of the statutory limit of the corporation to the trustees of another corporation organized for the same purposes and under similar restrictions.

"The above being the legal status, the purpose, the obligations, and restrictions of the institution, it remains for the public to inquire whether the trustees have legally and faithfully fulfilled their trust. This the public has a right to know, inasmuch as under the law the institution is a quasi-public one, deriving its powers and its privileges from the public for public purposes.

"To this inquiry your committee has devoted chiefly its time and attention in the manner indicated at the beginning of this report, and we find as follows: —

"*a.* No private individuals or parties whatsoever have, under the present organization of the Sanitarium, derived any profits or revenues therefrom, above extremely moderate wages for their services.

"*b.* No funds or profits of the institution have been sent outside the State to promote or support similar enterprises abroad.

"*c.* The indebtedness of the institution, amounting to $245,109.25, is not due in whole or in part to any of the trustees or to Dr. Kellogg, or to other parties connected with its management, but is owing in part to banks, and the remainder is held in small amounts by 146 different parties not in the management. A complete list of the holders of these notes and obligations has been submitted to your committee."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

"The report of F. W. Dunning, accountant, who, with Alderman C. A. Caldwell and Mr. Geo. E. Howes, made for us a special examination of the books and records of the institution, is as follows: —

"'BATTLE CREEK, MICH.,
"'March 13, 1902.

"'*To the Business Men's Committee.*

"'GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that I had been selected to act with Messrs. Howes and Caldwell in the investigation of the books of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, I entered into the work with the conscientious determination to satisfy myself, beyond doubt, as to certain questions raised by many persons; viz.: —

"'1. Whether some of the funds have been diverted to the support of the branch sanitariums outside of the State, and in violation of the law under which the institution is organized.

"'2. Whether excessive salaries or equivalents are paid to Dr. Kellogg and others connected with the management.

"'3. Whether a large portion of the indebtedness of the institution is really owing to Dr. Kellogg.

"'4. As to the character and extent of the charitable work done by the institution, and —

"'5. A general comparison of receipts and expenditures.'

"I will take up these items in their order: —

"'1. The diversion of funds to branch sanitariums. Your committee first obtained a list of these branch institutions. I then called for the ledger accounts with these branches, and selecting several at random, carefully examined them, together with the other members of your committee, finding nothing whatever but legitimate charges for goods sold to them, and which were paid for in cash. I verified these charges by comparison with the bill book showing tissue copies of original invoices. There was absolutely no evidence that I could discover that any funds had been used for the support of any branch outside of the State.

"'2. Excessive salaries and fees to Dr. Kellogg and others. We made a careful examination of the pay roll, which includes the whole force of employees receiving pay. This roll shows the rates paid to the help in all departments, including those connected with the management. The rates were found to range from $7.50 to $88.67 *per month*, and in the case of the physicians on the staff, $78.00 per month was the highest, and upon that salary the recipient has to support himself. First-year nurses receive their board, rooms, clothing (such as the usual uniform worn by the nurses), and necessary books for study. Second-year nurses receive $16 per month, with room and board, and third-year nurses, $20 with room and board. As to Dr. Kellogg, we found that for some years he has received no salary or compensation whatever. We found that the board of trustees agreed that a certain amount should be set aside for Dr. Kellogg's compensation, but that Dr. Kellogg made it obligatory upon the board of managers that this amount, $96.33 per month, should be devoted to various benevolent purposes. To make sure that there was no other account in which money is paid to Dr. Kellogg, or in which he might be credited with services, I asked to see the personal account with the doctor in the general books, and this account was carefully examined by the members of the committee. The result of this examination was a surprise to me, as I found that Dr. Kellogg was charged with whatever he obtained from the Sanitarium, and for any work done for him at his home by any of the help in the employ of the Sanitarium, and he paid for it the same as any other individual. In no instance did I find that he had received credit for a single dollar for services rendered the institution.

"'3. The indebtedness of the Sanitarium. We were furnished a schedule of the bills payable, as prepared for the auditing of the books. To verify this, we called for the original bills payable record, which was produced, and contains the record of notes back into 1898, the year of the re-organization. The committee compared items in this schedule, taken at random, with the original record, and found them to tally exactly in every instance. We also verified this schedule or list from the ledger. We found the schedule showed the names and post-office address of one hundred and forty-eight holders of obligations against the Sanitarium. They were scattered from California to Cape Town, South Africa. We could find no evidence of a single dollar of indebtedness held by Dr. Kellogg or any other member of the board of managers.

"'4. Character and extent of the charitable work. I found, by examination of the books and files of orders for treatment, etc., that thousands of patients have been treated either absolutely free or partially free. I took at random, the week ending June 30, 1901, and found that the books showed 130 patients coming under this heading, and for the week ending October 27, 1901, 159 charity or part charity patients. These weeks were selected by myself and not chosen for me.

"'I found that in the year 1899 there was an expenditure of $29,347; in 1900, $30,300; and in 1901, $44,000 for charitable work in this branch. This makes a total of $103,647 in three years.

"'It is to be noted that the above expenditures for charity now amounting to over $40,000 per year, does not include surgical fees or concessions on account of treatment, nor the large supplies of food sent out in baskets, which range from forty to a hundred and forty per day, to the poor of this city, nor does it include discounts to physicians, clergymen, etc., which are charged to a special discount account. The amounts charged to this charity account are determined by a method which was fully explained to the committee and which was perfectly satisfactory. I found that a considerable number of these patients are Battle Creek people, whose names and addresses I was permitted to inspect, which, of course, for obvious reasons, I cannot make public, and these I verified by comparison with the city directory.

"'A general comparison of receipts and disbursements. We observed that the patronage of the institution has been extensive, and the receipts proportionately large; but its expenditures have also been on a large scale, covering such items as new buildings, furniture, medical and surgical equipment, the pay roll of the help, amounting to about $18,000 per month, fuel and lights, water, insurance, interest charges, payments on principal of debts, table and food supplies, and many other items of large amounts.

"'Your committee was afforded every possible opportunity to examine any and all books and accounts, records, and papers of all kinds, a full and complete investigation apparently being courted by the Sanitarium people.

"'Very respectfully yours,
"'F. W. DUNNING.'"

"Finally, your committee are constrained to add that the revelations made by our investigations have been a surprise to us. Not only were we personally unaware of the wholly philanthropic nature of the institution, under the law, but we were also unaware of the vast amount of charitable work performed by it, and the wonderful sacrifices made by the managers and employees generally. There are over eight hundred of these employees — physicians, nurses, helpers, etc. Dr. Kellogg donates to the Sanitarium all the services he performs for it, including all surgical and professional fees. He receives no salary or compensation whatever, and has not for years; on the contrary, he contributes annually from his private resources, derived from the sale of his popular medical books, thousands of dollars. The large corps of physicians receive no professional fees, and only weekly wages so small that their services are practically a charity. This is also true of the hundreds of nurses and helpers. They are a band of sincere people conscientiously devoting themselves to a great work for humanity, and not for personal gain. This we do not need to tell those who have made themselves familiar in the past with the Sanitarium and its work.

"It should be remembered, also, that the dispensing of alms to the poor is not the only, nor, indeed, the highest form of charity. The silent influences, unseen, but powerful and persuasive, of a great benevolent institution like the Sanitarium are of far greater value. No such colossal work can be carried on in the spirit which actuates and controls the Sanitarium without results incalculable for the good of humanity.

"We have, many of us, misjudged the Sanitarium. The members of your committee have themselves heretofore supposed that at least some persons connected with it were deriving large personal gains from it. As stated above, we are surprised at what we have discovered. The more deeply we have gone into the investigation, the more convincing and overwhelming the proofs have become of the straightforward management, the lofty purposes, the widespread beneficence of the institution, and above all, of the personal devotion and wonderful self-sacrifice of the nearly one thousand persons employed in it, from Dr. Kellogg down to the youngest helper.

"We rejoice that one of the consequences of the fire which consumed the principal buildings of the Sanitarium, has been this occasion for investigation and the enlightenment of our people upon matters not only vitally affecting the interests of our city, but of importance to the world.

"Respectfully submitted,
"S. O. BUSH,
"I. L. STONE,
"GEO. E. HOWES,
"W. S. POTTER,
"NELSON ELDRED,
"*Committee.*"

The following is a communication from Dr. Kellogg to the citizens of Battle Creek, which was published in the various daily papers of the city. This open letter was prepared by Dr. Kellogg at the request of the Sanitarium Board as soon as it was definitely determined that the institution would remain permanently located in Battle Creek.

"BATTLE CREEK, MICH.,
"March 21, 1902.

"*To the Citizens of Battle Creek.*

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: In behalf of the Board of Managers and the medical faculty of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and in my own behalf, I desire to express our most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the cordial sympathy which has been shown toward the Sanitarium, its management, and the principles which it represents, by the Business Men's Association, the Common Council, and, as I am informed, by almost every citizen of the town, since the catastrophe which lately befell us, and especially within the last few days. If there was any question in

our minds respecting the attitude of the city toward the Sanitarium, and the willingness of the municipal authorities and the citizens to recognize the Sanitarium as a beneficent and philanthropic institution, and to give it all reasonable moral support and encouragement, that doubt has been completely removed by the enthusiastic mass meetings which have been held, the generous words of eloquent speakers, and the earnestness and patience shown by a large number of the leading business men and most prominent citizens in looking into our needs, and the conduct of our enterprises.

"We feel especially indebted to the committee appointed by the Business Men's Association, Messrs. L. W. Robinson, S. O. Bush, I. L. Stone, W. S. Potter, Geo. E. Howes, and Nelson Eldred for the valuable time which they devoted to looking into our interests at their own personal cost and sacrifice, and for the diligence with which they have sought to remove wrong impressions which have existed in the minds of many members of the community, and for the thoroughness with which they have endeavored to set before the public the truth in reference to the conduct of our affairs and the exact financial situation of the Sanitarium. We feel that everything has been done for us in these directions that honest and fair-minded men could do, and that we are scarcely deserving of all the kindly praise which has been heaped upon us, for none of us have done more than our duty.

"We are also exceedingly grateful for the financial assistance which has been granted us by the generous contributions of Messrs. Nichols, Stone, Bush, and scores of others, a large number of whom have never been in any way directly benefited by the Sanitarium, nor have received favors of any sort from its management, and some of whom, especially those whose names have been mentioned, have during the many years the Sanitarium has been conducted in this city, never missed an opportunity to render the institution or its management any favor which it has been in their power to bestow.

"I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of every member of the board when I say that while the generous gift of money, amounting in all to about $30,000.00, is appreciated as an exceedingly valuable aid in this time of loss and disaster, we appreciate and esteem still more highly the expressions of kindly sympathy and confidence which have been made in public and private by citizens of every rank.

"The many courtesies shown by the city newspapers, the large amount of space which they have devoted to matters pertaining to the Sanitarium since the fire, and the kindly attitude which, without exception, they have shown toward our work, is a very agreeable and much-appreciated assurance of support and fair-minded treatment in our future work.

"The warm sentiments expressed have deeply touched us, and have made us understand and feel that the citizens of Battle Creek are not behind those of any other community in appreciation or in sense of justice, and have convinced us that the interests of the world-wide work which centers in the Battle Creek Sanitarium may be trusted to the residents of this city, as well as to those of any other place on the face of the globe.

"Under these circumstances, the management feel that there remains no just reasons for removing the institution or any part of it from this city, and that they must promptly take hold of the work of clearing away the ashes of the old building and erecting upon this spot, rendered dear and sacred by more than a third of a century's experiences and memories, the noblest temple of health and healing that the sun ever shone upon, and which shall be constructed of such material as to be indestructible by the natural elements, and which shall be equipped with every modern method and appliance for the conservation of health and the healing of the sick.

"With these improved appliances, and with the sympathetic co-operation of the citizens of Battle Creek, and the many thousands of friends of the institution scattered throughout the United States and the world, the future of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, under the guidance of Divine Providence, may be made to eclipse the greatest successes attained in the past. With the hopeful anticipation of such a future, and with the cheering expectation of a better understanding and more perfect co-operation between the management of the institution and the members of this community, we shall take up the task of rebuilding and reorganizing, with our hearts full of courage and confidence in the kindly support of the public-spirited men and women who have so generously aided us and helped us by their words and their influence, and have rendered it possible for us to remain here, where our standard was planted long years ago, and where all our home associations exist, and with a feeling that we are welcome, as citizens and as friends.

"J. H. KELLOGG,
"President Sanitarium Board of Directors."

REMARKS BY LEADING CITIZENS.

Mr. L. W. Robinson, one of the most successful merchants of the city, and president of the Business Men's Association, being introduced by the chairman, spoke as follows:—

"I will say I consider it an honor to stand and speak to you, as a representative business man of Battle Creek. The 18th day of February, 1902, will always remain in our minds as a great date. On the morning of that day the buildings of the great Sanitarium burned to ashes. On the evening of the day following we had a meeting of the citizens of Battle Creek at the tabernacle to express our sympathy to the management of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. On the 17th day of March in the evening, we have assembled together to express our appreciation of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Sympathy is good. Appreciation backed by money is better in time of need. Since the burning of the Sanitarium buildings, we have come to consider and realize what the Battle Creek Sanitarium has been and is to Battle Creek. It has been of great importance to us in different ways, in ways of building up our city, and in the way of making it known, and in a way to make us of greater importance than we would otherwise have been.

"Now, as it has been stated by our chairman, that there has been a misapprehension of the Sanitarium, the Business Men's Association considered it a good thing, and perhaps a wise thing, that we inform ourselves of the true standing and condition of things as they did exist at the Sanitarium. I am sorry that it seemed necessary to take some steps to look into the matter, to know something of the truth of the reports that were being circulated. It was suggested in a little meeting one night to consider the great subject of which most all men in Battle Creek were talking,— the loss of the Sanitarium, that we had confidence in the Sanitarium, in its management,— it was suggested by one person that it would be a good thing if Dr. Kellogg could have the privilege of coming before the business men of the city and telling us of the situation of things as they did exist, so that we might be posted, that we might know something of how the true state of things stood. Dr. Kellogg said he would be pleased to give any information that the citizens and the business men of Battle Creek might desire. I announced that there would be a public meeting in the Council Chamber in this city, and many of you were there. Dr. Kellogg came, and talked to us. He talked freely. He told of things that we knew not of, and he was willing and desirous that the citizens of Battle Creek should know the true state of things; at his suggestion there was a committee of five of our best representative citizens appointed as a committee to confer with the Battle Creek Sanitarium management to learn what there was of it, to be able to tell the citizens what they found out by thorough investigation, and that committee was appointed; and I want to say this: I do not believe that there was ever a committee of five appointed to look into the affairs of any matter that was any more thoroughly looked after, or the work more thoroughly done, and done for a right purpose,— not done to prove that the Sanitarium management was correct, as they claimed it to be, but to satisfy themselves and the people of Battle Creek that they were a committee of citizens looking out for the best interests of the people. The committee worked nearly one week, day and night, and they have made their report in the paper; but we thought best, under the circumstances, that they should have the privilege of talking to you face to face, and telling you of what they know and what they have learned. They have not taken the talk they found in the street, but they have taken it from the record and from what they have found to show that what they know is true.

"We wanted to know what we could do, or what would be satisfactory to them, and so we took it in hand to do it, and another committee was appointed by the chairman, and they have been at work raising this money, and they have met with grand success. The time that has been allotted them for this work has been very limited, and they have had, as we all always do in such cases, to go over the ground twice or three times, but we found the people ready and willing. I have noticed, with great pleasure, that in many places when those called upon have seen the members of this committee come in, they have smiled. 'Yes, we know what you are after.' And some of them have even come to my office. One man this morning came to my office, and said: 'I see you have a subscription list advertised, and that we could come here and give what we want for this cause.' He said: 'Where is the subscription list?' I said: 'Here it is.' And he took it, and in less time than it takes me to tell it to you, he put down one hundred dollars. He is one of our good citizens. He has no big pile to draw from, but he did it from his heart, and that was the best part of it."

MR. BUSH: (*a*) "Ladies and gentlemen: As a member of the committee who made that report in the paper, I can simply say to you that we believe every word of that report is correct. Most of us went into the investigation, thinking perhaps some of these statements that have been made would not bear investigation. The committee met the management of the Sanitarium one evening, and we stayed there until nearly twelve o'clock, and Dr. Kellogg wanted we should go outside and arrange for an accountant, a professional accountant, to go through their books from one end to the other, and thoroughly investigate and report upon the condition in which they found them, and then state whether the reports that had been made by the Sanitarium management were correct or not. Many of us, I think, feared that they would not bear investigation. We believed, in other words, that the Sanitarium was a money-making institution, and that there was a pocket somewhere into which the profits were being dropped, and we did not know where it was; but I will simply say to you that after going into this investigation,— and we had everything placed at our disposal that we asked for, any books and all the books, vouchers, private accounts of individuals as well as the accounts of the Sanitarium,— we became thoroughly satisfied that the statements which had been made to us were absolutely correct; and I, for one, feel ashamed of some of the statements that I have made concerning the Sanitarium and its management before I went into this investigation; and so far as I am concerned, I feel this way, that whether they go or whether they remain in Battle Creek, I want to do what I can to place that management right before the people of this city. (Applause.) We learned some things there that it is not proper for me to state to you in public. It is surprising to see the sacrifice some of these gentlemen are making. They work there for prices that most of us would not consider, unless there was something back of it besides money. The highest wages they pay to any physician there is eighteen dollars a week. Dr. Kellogg has not drawn a dollar salary for years. There are eighty-six dollars a month set aside for his salary, but he has made it obligatory upon the trustees that that fund shall be divided up among several charitable funds. When they reorganized, they might have organized under different laws, but instead of doing that they have organized under a law that makes it a criminal offense for any one to get a penny of the profits of this institution. They simply cannot do it unless they lay themselves liable.

"Laying that question aside, the committee believe what we have reported. We met the council, and they believe that this report is correct. We take it for granted that the public will also believe it; for although they may have different ideas from the management of the Sanitarium along certain lines, I believe most of the people of Battle Creek will give this committee credit for speaking the facts and the truth as they understand them. That being the case, the question comes up to-night, Do we want the Sanitarium to remain in Battle Creek, or do we want it to go? What do you say? (Voices: "Stay.") I think so. We know what they have done for us in the past, in a small way. Thousands of things they have been doing in the way of charity, I knew nothing about.

"I got Bradstreet's report, and for one year they treated three thousand and some odd patients there, and one thousand and twenty-eight were charity patients. This last year's records show that seventy-two of the patients were charity patients from the city of Battle Creek."

MR. STONE: (*b*) "Ladies and gentlemen: It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us to-night. I am glad to see so many here, because it testifies to the fact, proves the fact, that we appreciate the condition. It is a very serious condition. Some of us — the most of us — went into this investigation with wrong ideas. I did myself. I have been for twenty-eight

years quite intimately acquainted with Dr. Kellogg. I have respected him during all this time very highly as a man, and as a physician, and as a manager; but I did suppose that Dr. Kellogg was making a good deal of money for himself, if not directly from the Sanitarium, at least from his publications; but I was surprised to find that he was not.

"You personally know the most of the trustees if not all of the trustees of that institution, and those who are intimately connected with the management; and it is a fact, as we are well assured, that the most of them have less wealth to-day than they had when they came here. Instead of getting money out of the institution they have been constantly putting money into it. Dr. Kellogg told us that he pays out of hi own pocket year by year from ten to twelve thousand dollars for the privilege of managing that institution, instead of getting any salary from it.

"This is the first time I ever was on such a committee in Battle Creek. To-day I have been begging hard, and all sorts of questions have been asked of u. and of me, and this came up: How, if Dr. Kellogg is not a wealthy man, could he subscribe twenty thousand dollars for the building of this Sanitarium? Very proper question, because it seems to be contradictory. But this is the explanation as it comes to me, and I am sure that it is the correct one: Dr. Kellogg has great earning power, but turns it all into that institution. I could tell you a great deal more than I am at liberty to tell you to-night, which i the basis of my knowledge. At the City Hall the other night Dr. Kellogg brought in the manuscript for a new book. He wrote the last sentence of it about thirty minutes before he reached Chicago on that train, stepping from which he learned the first news of the fire; and he remarked to his stenographer that now, having finished this book, he was going to take a little rest — something he had not taken for nearly thirty years. As he stepped from the train, the *Inter-Ocean* reporter met him, and advised him of the fire, and you see the kind of rest he came into. This book will sell. Other books have sold.

"From the sale of this book and in other such ways, he expects, as he told us the other day, to get the twenty thousand dollars, which he has not got to-day. As he puts it, he mortgages his life for one, two, three, four, five years to come to make this contribution. How many of us are willing to do it? Three different men, one a member of the Common Council, another the mayor of this city, and another man familiar to you all, have made this remark in my hearing: 'The reason why the people of Battle Creek so generally misunderstand or have misunderstood the situation up there, is because we do not understand, we do not appreciate, we do not know, the principles upon which they live. We are living a commercial life: they are not. We do not understand how a man can sacrifice all that he has for a principle. We have this unbelief, this suspicion, because we are not acquainted with their manner of life.' All the members of this committee will agree with me in this. We have been surprised, most astonished, at what we have found as to the manner of these people."

MR. KINGMAN: (*c*) "When I came to this city twenty-five years ago the coming month, the Sanitarium was occupying a little frame building, worth perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. Even previous to that time, and before coming to Battle Creek, I had heard of Dr. Kellogg, and the work which the health institute was doing. Even at that time people in quest of health from all sections of the country were making their pilgrimages to Battle Creek in order to be restored to health — to be enabled to follow their usual vocations in life. They came here, and were healed, and they went away, and spread abroad over this land the name and fame of Battle Creek, and the name and fame of that institution. From that small beginning has grown up this large institution that is known all over the world; and that as we have seen it grow.

"One word about the giving of bonuses; I do not believe in giving bonuses for any enterprise to come to Battle Creek. We cannot give them. We can get them without. But this is not a bonus to get some one to give; these people have had a great calamity, and it is only to place that burden upon all of us; that is, for the citizens to come forward, and say: 'Gentlemen, you have had a calamity, and we are willing to take part of that burden ourselves and share it with you.' (Applause.) This is the time for action and not for words. If I could say something that would make you freer hearted, open your pocketbooks, and help us raise this money to keep this institution here, I would feel that I had done my part."

MR. E. C. NICHOLS: (*d*) "Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen: I am not at all unmindful of the great compliment you pay me by asking me to speak a few words to you, and I am more than willing to do so.

"You have heard what has been said with reference to the great value of the institution. It seems to me there is very little to be said upon the simple question of the advantages that would follow to this city by a continuance of this great work, and the enormous disadvantages that would come to this city if that work is forever suspended here. It would be something more than the mere subjugation of a great enterprise and a great work among us — it seems to me it would mean a decadence of public spirit in our town that would in itself be a greater calamity than anything else that could happen to us. If it should happen that after all these years of struggle by the citizens of this town to build up a prosperous community here, unaided by any federal buildings, or by any outside aid — simply by the spirit of generosity and the clear-headed foresight of our people — if after all these many years we should still feel that we could afford to part with a great moral, educational, and an immense financial interest, such as the Sanitarium has been, and must be in the future, I would feel for one that our people had lost their heads, and had lost their public spirit entirely. (Applause.) Do not let us suppose for one moment that a great city is built up by mere notoriety. There is a wide difference between notoriety and fame. You cannot make a great city by newspaper advertising. The pyramids have been advertised in guide books for three or four centuries, and yet they stand in a sea of sand. Advertising has not made any great industries round about the Egyptian pyramids. Do you dream for one moment that Lydia Pinkham's advertising built up the city of Lynn? It was the shoe industries. Do you think that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery accounts for the growth of Buffalo?

"We ought not to allow anything to escape us that adds anything to the thrift, or population, or wealth, or industry of our community. The Sanitarium, if it advertised simply Goguac Lake water as a specific, it would ship this Goguac Lake water to all the world, perhaps, but it would bring no people here. They would have no interest in our town. We would have no occasion to build any houses for them, nobody would need to erect a new store because of Goguac Lake water advertised in all the newspapers of the world. I am calling your attention to something which is better than all the newspapers in all the world. People have said Battle Creek will prosper because it is so much advertised. Its name is in all the newspapers, and I have wondered if our people were going to settle down to the fact that we are so well advertised that we do not need to do a thing,— just sit still and let the advertising do its work.

"Back to the serious things; I have felt, as I have no doubt very many of you have, and as I have heard several members of this committee express themselves, I have felt a considerable degree of shame that I knew so little about the inherent qualities of this great institution. When I heard that the suit in behalf of the city had been adversely ruled upon by the judge, that the Sanitarium under that ruling was not to be held for taxes, I telephoned to the lawyers on the winning side, and said: 'You have won your case, but I think it is a very great mistake, and I think they ought to pay their taxes.' Now, I would not be before you to-night if I were of that frame of mind. (Applause.) I have changed my mind upon that, because I have had brought before me evidence so clear and so conclusive that I am left only to one conclusion. Somebody has said that the greatest difference between a man and a mule is that the mule cannot change his mind. Now, I am glad to say that I not only have the ability to change my mind, but I am exceedingly glad of the opportunity to do so. (Applause.) And therefore, I simply say that if we as a people and as citizens,— we who have white hairs on our heads,— have a proper regard, not for those in our immediate presence, but for our children and our children's children, we cannot free ourselves fro the fact that unless we are so lacking in public spirit and so lacking in that which tells men when to keep a good thing and when to give it up, we certainly will not permit this great Sanitarium to cease its work among our people and go elsewhere. (Applause.)

"I do not care to go into the merits of the great work which has been done by the institution. I am so thoroughly convinced of the honesty of purpose, of the self-sacrificing spirit of the people who have been engaged in it, of the high and lofty purposes that have been its motive from the beginning, that I am only sorry, very sorry, that a proper appreciation of that thing did not come to me long, long ago. And so I hope most sincerely that the proper steps will be taken to keep this great beneficent institution, in every way advantageous to this city.

"As has been said, we ought not to treat this thing as a bonus. These people do not ask any charity of us. It would not harm us any if we should go into the charity business a little more than we have, but we are not called upon o do charity. If I give anything to this institution, I give it knowing that it is the best investment I can make for myself and for those who shall succeed me.

"If I have impressed you at all with the idea of the importance of this thing to our city as a city, of its value to us as a community, I would call your attention to that which to me seems of still greater importance; that it not only contributes to our material growth and prosperity, but it gives us a moral advantage over other towns. It has its work to do in our community, and just to the extent that it helps us to have a better opinion of our duties toward our fellow men, it is a double advantage. We ought not to hesitate at all as to our duty in the matter. We ought not to hesitate at all as to our privilege; because I esteem it a privilege, the greatest privilege of my life, to contribute in a small way to this great enterprise." (Applause.)

REV. POTTER: (*e*) "I wanted to say just one word more, that has not been said here to-night. My judgment has been confirmed by some incidental facts. I know very well many of the guests who come to the Sanitarium — I often go there to visit the sick. I receive letters from all over the country suggesting the desirability of my calling there on some sick people that belong to my denomination, and I have a current acquaintance in the Sanitarium continually, and I have been very much impressed with the testimony of the patients of the Sanitarium as to the character of the institution. Have you thought of that, fellow citizens? It has not been spoken of here to-night. I know very well a man who is at present a guest. He is a hard-headed business man. This man came forward and offered the institution $10,000. Now men who have $10,000 to give have respectable business judgment as a rule. Why did that man do that? He has been at the Sanitarium, back and forth, quite a number of years, a retired business man, who pays his way like every other business man. He has no special friends there, is shown no favors there. Why does he do it? Because his excellent business judgment which has accumulated the property which enables him to give the munificent sum of $10,000 assures him of the reliability and honesty and capacity of the management of that institution. I submit that as one of the strongest arguments we can present."

CHAIRMAN: "Before we close we ought to give expression of our confidence in the Sanitarium, its principles, lend it our encouragement; as an assurance to them that we have confidence in their institution and in their purposes and in their claims, will every person in the room rise to his feet?"

The entire audience rose.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

Vol. 10, No. 8 October, 1937

Health News

Battle Creek, Michigan

The Battle Creek Sanitarium—A University of Health

SIXTY YEARS AGO the Battle Creek Sanitarium, a glimpse of which is shown above, stood alone as a pioneer of rational physiotherapy. Its methods were then regarded with disfavor by physicians because not understood, but are now highly popular in all branches of the profession.

Among contributions made by Battle Creek to scientific medical progress may be mentioned the following, which have been recognized and honored by widespread recognition and acceptance throughout the medical world:

Origin of the Electric Light Bath

Adaptation of the electric light, both incandescent and arc, to therapeutic use (1891) through the cabinet bath and various other appliances now in use in every civilized country in well-equipped hospitals and bath establishments.

The sinusoidal current (1889), which was several years later described and named by d'Arsonval, an eminent French physicist. It is now more widely used than any other form of electrical current.

An extensive work on **Rational Hydrotherapy** (1900), the result of more than twenty years' physiologic research and clinical observation. It is recognized as a standard work on the subject and found in the libraries of more than 15,000 physicians in the United States and England.

An exhaustive work on massage (1895). It is the standard textbook in use in training schools for nurses.

Fruitful Researches

Experimental food researches which resulted in the production of various ready-to-eat breakfast foods, such as toasted corn flakes and rice flakes, standardized glutens (1890), various diabetic foods, and by request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a vegetable substitute for beef and mutton (1899) in anticipation of the present scarcity and high price of meats produced by the settling up of the great pasture lands of the West, and bran products and other food accessories found helpful in the dietetic management of patients at the Sanitarium.

Educational Activities

The institution has long been recognized as fundamentally educational. On special invitation from the President of the St. Louis World's Fair (1905), the Sanitarium work was conspicuously represented in the educational building in association with Harvard, Yale and other of the great universities of the country. The exhibit attracted much attention. From the very beginning, health education was recognized as a major aim, a prominent feature of the institution program.

A Training School for Nurses was started in 1880, the fourth in the United States, and has graduated more than 2,000 trained nurses. In 1906 a School of Home Economics was organized which has graduated more than 1,000 dietitians. A School of Physical Education for the training of health directors and persons qualified for corrective work in public schools, started in 1909, has sent out more than 800 qualified health directors. In the course of a few years the growth and development of this department made necessary the organization of Battle Creek College.

Beside the researches already mentioned, the Sanitarium has for more than fifty years constantly maintained research laboratories which have contributed steadily to its development and have made important contributions to scientific medical progress. One of these, the Pavlov Laboratory, was organized and has since been conducted by the famous Professor Boldyreff, for many years chief of the research laboratory of the world's greatest physiologist, Professor I. P. Pavlov of Leningrad, Russia. The results of Professor Pavlov's researches are known throughout the world and constitute some of the most important chapters in the physiology of digestion and the nervous system.

The Sanitarium Nutrition Laboratory exercises a highly important function in training and guiding the corps of dietetic experts who conduct the culinary and dietetic departments.

Public Services Rendered

Although an eleemosynary institution and purely philanthropic in its aims, the Sanitarium has never in any way been a public charge nor a solicitor of charity. From a very small beginning, made possible by small gifts from a group of public spirited and generous minded men, the institution has grown in sixty years from a small two story frame building with half a dozen cottages and a score of patients, to an establishment appraised at $12,000,000 and with accommodations for more than 1,500 persons, and accredited with a physiotherapy equipment unexcelled in completeness.

Due to the fact that no dividends have ever been rendered, all earnings, including all fees of every sort, have been devoted to the improvement of the institution and support of charitable activities. More than 223,000 patients have been treated of whom more than 40,000 were treated free or at less than cost rates.

Among these many thousands of visitors seeking health betterment there have been 356 governors, senators and other public officials, 3,280 lawyers, 428 college presidents and professors, 9,000 school teachers and 6,240 physicians.

(Continued on page 3)

AVITAMINOSIS

THIS newly recognized disease, probably the most common of all human maladies, is caused by a deficiency of vitamins. It is at least among civlized people, and also affects domestic animals. The entire absence of a single vitamin leads to death as certainly as complete starvation. An insufficient supply gives rise to **avitaminosis**, the most common of all diseases. Each of the six vitamins, A, B, C, D, E, G, prevents the development of certain symptoms and conditions when present in adequate amounts.

Symptoms and Conditions Caused by Vitamin A Deficiency

1. Liability to common infections, frequent colds, nose troubles, sinus infections, earache, deafness aggravated by colds, tuberculosis in young persons, bronchitis, pneumonia.

2. Skin affections, such as acne, boils, dryness, roughness, especially of thighs, shoulders, forearm, buttock, especially in adults, hair dry, bleached, baldness, diseased follicles, comedones of face, and exophthalmic goiter.

3. Decayed teeth and diseased gums — pyorrhea.

4. Sore eyes, corneal ulcers, specks before the eyes and light flashes, night blindness — inability to see in a dim light; day blindness—slow recovery of acute vision after exposure to bright light (Car drivers should note).

5. Infections of the kidneys and bladder and stones of the kidneys, urethra and bladder.

6. Gallbladder disease and gallstones.

7. Gastric or duodenal ulcer.

8. Anemia, either secondary or pernicious.

9. Weakness, nerve and muscle degeneration, especially the nerves of the face and head.

10. In animals, degeneration of the sex glands, difficult labor, death of foetus, and high mortality of the newborn (Probably the same in human beings).

11. Retarded growth, especially in young children, dwarfism.

Many of the above symptoms and conditions either disappear at once or are very greatly alleviated when foods which contain vitamin A in rich abundance are added to the bill of fare in sufficient amount.

Vitamin B Deficiency Symptoms

1. Slowed growth and development.
2. Weakness and malnutrition.
3. Indigestion, gastric acidity, and lack of appetite.
4. Constipation.
5. Colitis, and other intestinal infections.
6. Deficient milk secretion in nursing mothers.
7. Symptoms aggravated by fever, vigorous exercise, and free use of carbohydrates.
8. Vagatonia and weakness.
9. Neuritis.
10. Great deficiency of vitamin B causes beriberi, in Oriental countries, with great loss of life, due to the use of polished rice.

A Portion of the Main Dining Room of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Total Seating Capacity 1,000

Vitamin C Deficiency—Symptoms

1. Defective teeth.
2. Impaired digestion.
3. Malnutrition.
4. Retarded growth.
5. Nervousness.
6. Headache.
7. Low resistance to infection.
8. Failure of fractures to unite.
9. Very pronounced deficiency causes scurvy.

Vitamin D Deficiency—Symptoms

1. Constipation.
2. Pot belly and intestinal gas.
3. General weakness.
4. Nervous restlessness.
5. Failure of absorption and assimilation of food minerals.
6. Decay of teeth.
7. Rickets.
8. Bone deformities, particularly bow-legs and knock-knees.
9. Pigeon breast.
10. Misshapen head.
11. In very pronounced cases, curvature of the spine, beaded ribs.
12. Tetany or osteomalacia or softening and fragility of the bones.

Vitamin E Deficiency—Symptoms

As seen in animals.

1. Weakness in legs.
2. Loss of hair.
3. Degeneration of sex glands.
4. Miscarriages.
5. High mortality rate of infants.

Vitamin G Deficiency—Symptoms

1. Slowed growth and development.
2. Disease of the skin and hair.
3. Indigestion.
4. Anemia.
5. Weakness with loss of vigor.
6. Diminished flow of milk in nursing mothers.
7. In severe cases, cataract, pellagra, emaciation.
8. Ulceration of tongue.
9. Eruptions on the back of the hands, feet and neck.
10. Diarrhea.
11. Mental disturbance.

A vitamin cook book is being prepared by the Sanitarium dietitians.

Note. Those who desire, may receive a booklet "Vitamins in a Nutshell" by sending a dime to the Sanitarium News, Battle Creek, Michigan.

How a Yale Professor Found Health through Biologic Living

IN A recent address to patients at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, one of the leading professors of the Yale University faculty who years ago broke down in health, said as follows:

"I think it is very likely I would not have gotten my health back if I had not come to this institution. In 1904, I heard of this institution. It was by reading a book by Mrs. Henderson called "The Aristocracy of Health." She was a great admirer of Dr. Kellogg. The big picture which you see just as you go to the elevator is a present from her to the Sanitarium.

"I got in touch with her and then wrote to Dr. Kellogg and afterward came here. I was very much prejudiced against the place, but soon discovered that it was conducted on scientific principles. So I have known this institution for thirty-three years. If I have done anything in this world in those thirty-three years, it is due more to this institution than any other influence in my life. I know that there are many others who will give this same sort of testimony.

"It was here that I learned principles which had not been properly taught by those under whom I had been — I am not saying anything against any of them, as some of them are great men and some of their principles were quite correct, but in regard to the fundamentals of physiological or biological living, I found new light here. And I know of no place on this planet where more is known about this subject than is known here and no institution that has done more good.

"My transformation has been very great. Within two weeks after I got certain suggestions here, I was able to do twice as much work, and my working power has increased almost continuously from that day to this, and I have had no illnesses in that time except one which was really due to an accident.

"On February 27th I passed my seventieth birthday. I was broken down with tuberculosis at the age of thirty-one. I had a bad case, and I think there are very few people who went through that experience at that age who have lived to tell the tale at the age of seventy. I did not myself expect to reach this age, and for that reason among others I have hitherto refrained from citing myself as an example. But I feel now that having reached the allotted three score years and ten in spite of this handicap, that whatever happens to me in the future, I have arrived in a sense and that I have a right to boast a little bit about what has happened; but really I do not feel in boasting that I am doing so personally but rather on behalf of the principles which have given me back my health. To all appearances and through medical examinations and any way by which one may judge, I have grown younger rather than older since I was thirty-one. At any

Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale

rate whether I am younger or older, I am alive and I would not have been if it had not been for what I have told you.

"I can now work more than I ever could in my life at my professional work and physically I can do more work than I could in any of the periods since I was thirty-one years of age. My blood pressure is that of a boy of fifteen years.

"I met a Canadian physician not long ago and, if his story is true and unexaggerated, his is a far more remarkable case than mine. He says that at the age of fifty he was broken down with arthritis and heart disease. He was so nearly blind that he could not count his fingers. He had a blood pressure of 200 and several other disabilities. He changed his habits over night, adopting what is substantially the Battle Creek regime, although he had never been to Battle Creek, but now, twenty-eight years later, he can read the finest type without glasses, his arthritis has gone entirely, and he runs sometimes five miles without stopping."

A UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH

Continued from page 1

Various members of the staff have been called upon by government officials to render important public services. A few examples may be given. The Medical Director served for four terms, more than eighteen years in all, as member of the State Board of Health, and at no expense to the State.

During the World War four members of the faculty were called upon by the government for important service, two as lecturers on hygiene and prophylaxis to the various military camps. Another was called to organize and superintend the X-ray service of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Another, head of the School of Home Economics, was placed in charge of the dietetic departments of the military hospitals in the United States.

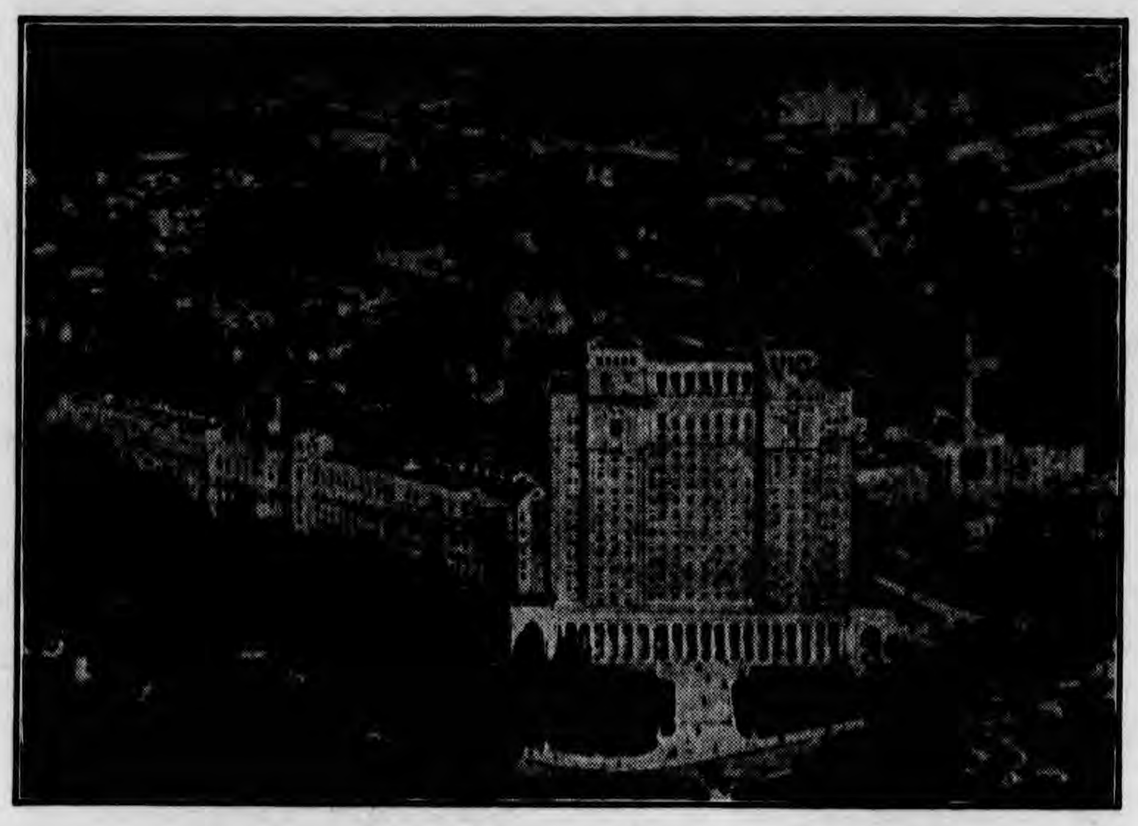
A Race Betterment Movement

Another notable public service has been the development of a race betterment movement. Two great health conferences have been held here, one under the presidency of the late eminent Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, with Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University as vice president, and another under the presidency of the late Professor David Starr Jordan, which brought together hundreds of the leading scientists of this and other countries and awakened a great interest throughout the country in eugenics and race betterment.

Honorable Recognition

The Battle Creek Sanitarium and its work have received high recognition at all the great world exhibitions where they have been represented,— the Quadricentennial Exhibition in Chicago (1893), the Paris World's Congress (1899), the St. Louis World's Fair (1905), the Sesquicentennial Exhibition (1926). The German Emperor William, King Edward VII and King Oscar of Sweden all recognized the institution by installing its electric light cabinet in their palaces.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1876



The Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1937

Health News of Special Interest to Persons Seeking Health Betterment through Biologic Living

Dr. Boldyreff, director of the Sanitarium Pavlov Physiologic Laboratory, using Pavlov's methods for the study of the conditioned reflex, has discovered two new cerebral functions which he has described in scientific paper of very great interest to educators.

* * *

The vitamized bill of fare which appeared in the Sanitarium dining room for the first time on September 9, is creating great interest among the guests. It is now for the first time in history possible for a person to count the vitamins as well as the calories at each meal, but only when he takes his meals in the dining room of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

* * *

The Aristocracy of Health is developing with rapid strides. With rare exceptions, every patient registering at the Sanitarium applies for membership in this new health organization, well endowed by the late Mrs. Henderson, wealthy society leader of Washington, D. C., and in so doing becomes entitled to receive regularly not only the **Battle Creek Sanitarium Health News**, but the **Good Health**, a monthly digest of health information and the organ of the Aristocracy of Health. Write for interesting information.

* * *

Battle Creek Health College, an outgrowth of the Sanitarium which represents its educational department, annually draws several hundred students from all parts of the United States, and this year is registering a larger number of students than usual, an evidence that interest in biologic ideals and scientific living is increasing.

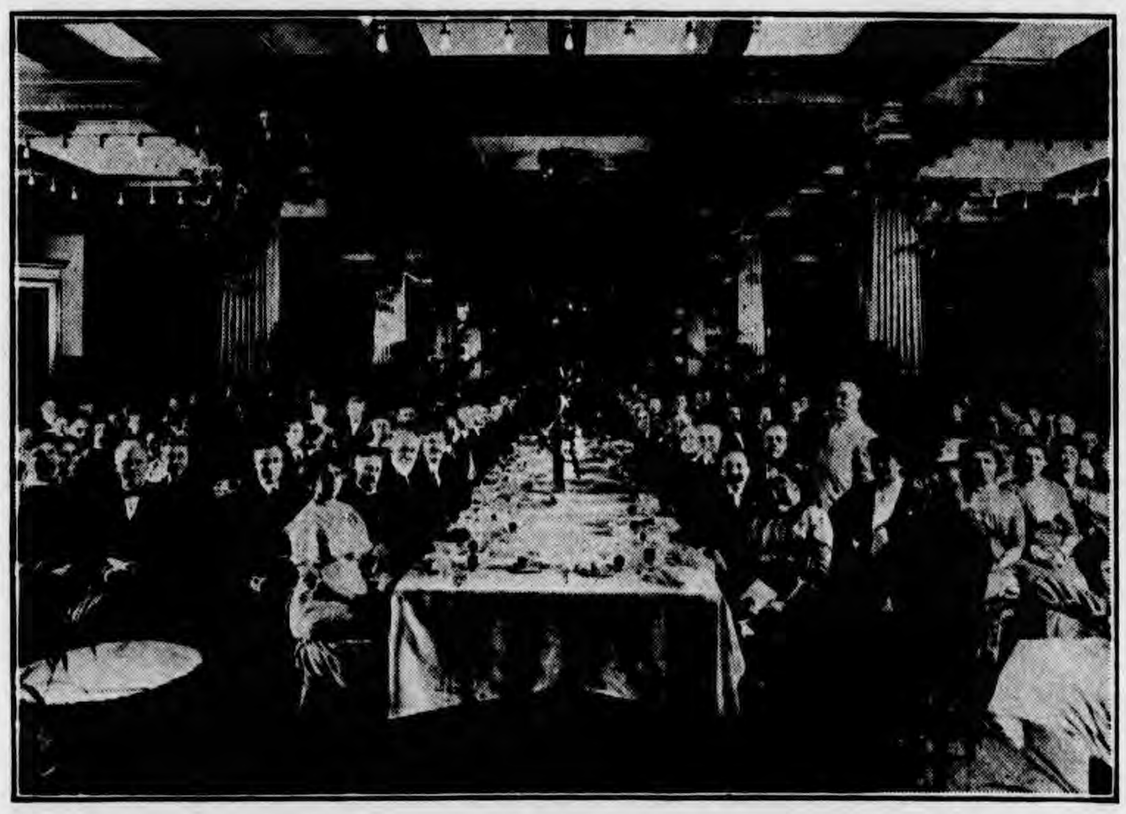
* * *

Dr. J. R. Jeffrey, who joined the Sanitarium faculty some twenty years ago, is very acceptably filling the position left vacant by the late Dr. Eggleston.

* * *

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, which has its headquarters just across the street from the Sanitarium, under the masterly guidance of Dr. Pritchard, for many years a member of the Sanitarium faculty, as a chest expert, is doing extraordinarily useful work in providing better educational facilities for rural districts through the erection of school buildings, the provision of special courses of training for teachers, the organization of, and especially the provision of, ways and means for helping underprivileged children and welfare work in various lines. The generous endowment of more than $60,000,000 furnishes ample income whereby a highly efficient medical service, including dentistry, wholly or partly at the expense of the Foundation, is maintained, so that the children of many rural districts are now actually receiving better prophylactic and remedial care than those attending city schools with the most up-to-date health service.

The work of the Foundation is attracting visits by leading educators from all parts of the United States who are attracted by the unique and original methods through which problems heretofore unsolved disappear. It is hoped that this beneficent work may in time be extended to all parts of the United States and other countries through the activities of the Foundation and the adoption of its methods by other welfare and educational organizations.



A Banquet Tendered Dr. V. C. Vaughan, President of the American Medical Association (1914), and the Delegates of the First Race Betterment Conference

* * *

Miss F. R. Evans, a resident of New York and Barbados who is returning to her island home, is taking some Sanitarium medical apparatus with her which she will present to one of our students of many years ago, Dr. Cave, who has established in the island a small sanitarium.

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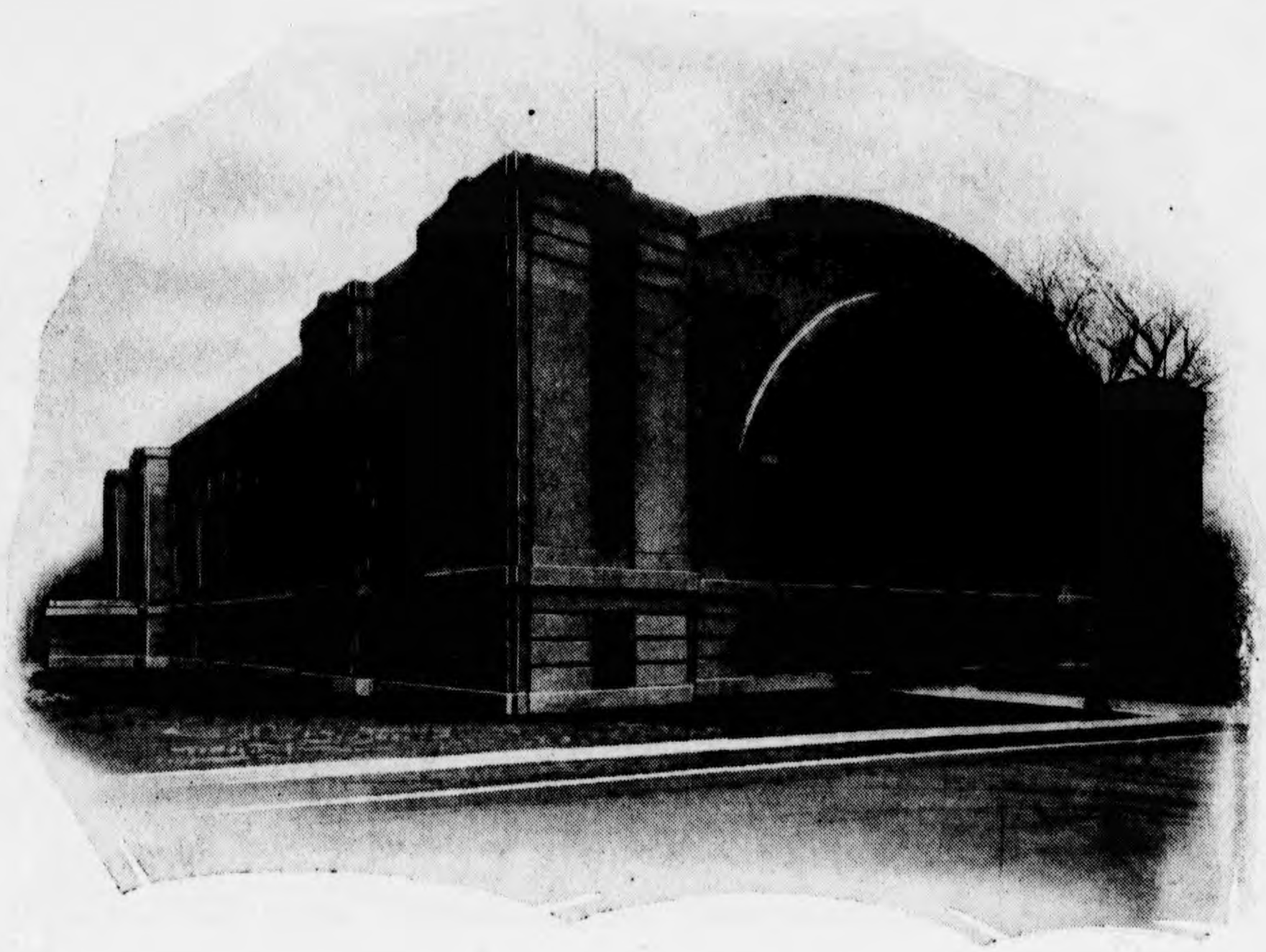
The Battle Creek Sanitarium Union



DEDICATION WEEK

May 11 to 19, 1927

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

A New Idea and A Big One

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM was the first of its kind, and is still the biggest and the best. The Sanitarium has been a fertile mother of big ideas. More really big ideas, ideas that have spread over the whole world and have changed the habits and the lives of men and women, and have made tens of thousands of people healthier and happier, have been born here than in any other spot in America. And now, here is another:

The Sanitarium Union.

A fine name for a splendid thing. Not simply a gymnasium, an athletic club, a social and recreational center, a means of physical, mental, and moral uplift, but all these things together, and more; a real *UNION*. A place where the men and women who bear the heat and burden of the day, who do the real work of feeding and housing and nursing and comforting and healing the multitudes of sick and suffering and life-weary men and women who come to our doors—the captains, lieutenants, rank and file, all hands meet and touch shoulders in the spirit of amity and fraternity—a rallying place and rendezvous where the fighting forces which make the Battle Creek Sanitarium a center of wholesome reforms and Race Betterment activities, may meet for rest, refreshment, training, and organization, and thus the development of increased fitness for the splendid work a kind Providence has given us to do.

The Board of Trustees has built and equipped this beautiful house to be a home for the Union, and has entrusted it to you to manage, to administer, to use in such a way as to make it the means of keeping the Sanitarium army of workers as healthy and happy as we try to make our patients, and all pulling together in one big unified team for the promotion of the great ideals which are the life and inspiration of our work and making the Sanitarium

A Real House By the Side of the Road.

This splendid enterprise is yours. I know you will make it a grand success, and a power for good.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

John Harvey Kellogg

Sanitarium Board of Trustees

J. H. Kellogg, *President*
W. H. Riley, *Vice President*
G. E. Judd, *Secretary*
M. W. Wentworth, *Treasurer*
C. E. Stewart
M. A. Mortensen
E. L. Eggleston
A. B. Olsen
W. F. Martin
B. N. Colver
G. H. Murphy, *Honorary Member*

Sanitarium Union Board of Directors

O. O. Wilson, *President*	
J. B. Thayer, *Vice President*	
Jess H. Miller, *Treasurer*	
R. V. Ashley, *Secretary* and	Group 1
Emmet Thayer	Group 2
Matilda Messner	Group 3
L. C. Coulston	Group 4
Pauline Frederick	Group 5
B. N. Colver	Sanitarium Board
W. F. Martin	Sanitarium Board alternate

Sanitarium Athletic Association Board

O. O. Wilson, *President*
Phoebie Oliver, *Secretary*
A. H. Steinel, *Treasurer*
C. J. Foote, *Men's Miscellaneous Activities*
Edward Foster, *Basketball Director*
L. A. Ganson, *Baseball Director*
W. B. Lewis, *Tennis Director*
Lois Thomas, *Women's Activities*
B. N. Colver, *Sanitarium Board*

General Committees

Program

O. O. Wilson, *Chairman*
Dr. B. N. Colver
R. V. Ashley
H. G. Bayley
Phoebie Oliver
Matilda Messner

Decorations

H. G. Bayley, *Chairman*
Anna F. McCauley
C. C. Warburton
Matilda Messner
J. B. Thayer

Reception

R. V. Ashley, *Chairman*
L. C. Coulston
Phoebie Oliver
Anna T. Blumhart
H. N. Jordan

Reception—Honorary

Mrs. Winifred Harvey
Dr. W. G. Coburn
L. H. Sabin
James Bryant
Archie Flannery
Dr. Helen Mitchell
Miss Lola Schmidt
Miss Glee Ellis
Miss Leone Sweet
Miss Margaret Ritchie
Dr. Arthur Coleman

Invitations and Tickets

Alfred H. Steinel, *Chairman*
LeRoy F. Sparks
Jess H. Miller

Seating and Ushering

Th. Aagaard, *Chairman*
L. R. Kerr
E. W. May

Music

William T. Drever, *Chairman*
Edward Foster

Nursery

Mrs. M. S. Foy, *Chairman*
Lydia Wolf and
Classmates

Posters

J. H. Miller, *Chairman*
Mrs. Verda Kocher
J. A. Robertson

Publicity

E. K. Piper, *Chairman*
H. M. Stegman

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Battle Creek Sanitarium Night

Reception—5.00 P.M.	R. V. Ashley
Orchestra Concert—7.30 P.M.	Wm. T. Drever
Community Singing	Edward Foster
Invocation	Henry N. Jordan

Dedication Exercises

Presentation of the retiring Board of the Sanitarium Athletic Association

Presentation of the Board of the Sanitarium Union

Award for the "Union" name to W. B. Lewis

Representing

The Sanitarium	John Harvey Kellogg
The Union	O. O. Wilson
Battle Creek	Hon. John W. Bailey
Civic Recreation	C. G. Genebach
Michigan State Athletics	A. W. Thompson
The College	Paul F. Voelker

B. N. COLVER,

Evening Chairman

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Sanitarium Family Night

Swimming Pageant in the Natatorium . . . LeRoy F. Sparks

Recreational Activities in the Billiard, Pool, and Bowling Rooms . . . . . A. F. Bloese

Reception by the Alumni of the Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing in honor of the 1927 Graduates of the Nurses' Training School. On the stage . . Mrs. M. S. Foy

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WATER PAGEANT

KINGDOM UNDER THE SEA
Sponsored by the Volitan Club
Presented by K. S. P. E.

THE CAST

King Neptune.....Irene Rutzen
Aphrodite.....Dora Shultz
Fisher Boy.....Martha Gough
Imp.....Ann Van Deene
Neptune's Guards.....{Dorothy French, Beatrice Winans}
Heralds.....{Ethel Breisemeister, Esther Breisemeister}
Florence Vallendar.....T. Hunt
Water Nymphs.....Helen Hall, Leader
Water Lilies.....A. Cline, Leader

MORTALS: Geo. H. Corsan, Thomas Bush, and 18 others.

STUNTS
by
GEORGE H. CORSAN, SR.
WORLD'S GREATEST STUNT SWIMMER
Toronto, Canada.

Death Defying Feat by Thomas Bush
AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRICK SWIMMER
Holder of world's record for shackeled swim.
Wilmington, Delaware.

Coach Sterry Brown's Team of Divers from
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
Edward Cook and Charles Mitchell.

LEROY F. SPARKS,
Evening Chairman

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Sanitarium Baseball Night

in the Gymnasium

Presentation of trophies to pennant-winning teams for 1926-1927 . . . . . L. A. Ganson

Class B. League
SENATORS
GLENN MERRIAM, *Manager*

Class A League
METEORS
EMMETT THAYER, *Manager*

BASEBALL GAME—DOUBLE HEADER

SENATORS
vs.
METEORS

SANITARIUM ALL STARS
vs.
ALBION ALL STARS

L. A. GANSON,
Evening Chairman

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Sanitarium Union Night

Reception of the Union Members by the Union Board in the Lobby and Social Rooms.

Recreational activities for Union Members in the Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

O. O. WILSON,

Evening Chairman

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Battle Creek Night

PROGRAM

1. The Barber of Seville—Overture . . . . . *Rossini*
   Orchestra
2. (a) Row, Boatman, Row . . . . . *Geibel*
   (b) Who is Sylvia? . . . . . *Schubert*
   Chorus
3. The Public Schools . . . . . Prof. W. G. Coburn
4. The Student Prince—Selection . . . . . *Romberg*
   Orchestra
5. O, Praise the Lord . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
   Chorus and Orchestra
6. The Board of Education . . . . . Leland H. Sabin
7. The Wedding Ring—Overture . . . . . *Barnard*
   Band
8. Will O' the Wisp . . . . . *Spross*
   Girls' Glee Club
9. Organized Play . . . . . James Bryant
10. H. M. S. Pinafore—Selection . . . . . *Sullivan*
    Band
11. The Hunter's Farewell . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
    Boys' Glee Club
12. Civic Playgrounds . . . . . Archie R. Flannery
13. Largo . . . . . *Handel*
    Chorus and Band

The High School Orchestra . . . . . Arthur Bryce

The High School Chorus . . . Mrs. Esther Bloomquist Farley

The High School Band . . . . . Wm. T. Drever

CHARLES W. HEALD,

Evening Chairman

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Battle Creek College Night

PROF. B. L. BIRKBECK, *Presiding Officer*

1. Selection by the College Orchestra.
2. Address by Mr. K. A. Stiles, of the School of Liberal Arts.
3. Selection by the Girls' Glee Club.
4. Sketch by the School of Nursing.
5. Piano selections by Miss Carolyn Willard, Head of the Piano Department, School of Music.
6. Tug of War between Good and Bad Foods, by the School of Home Economics.
7. Selection by the Orchestra.
8. Tennis Exercises, by the School of Physical Education.
9. Selections by the Boys' Glee Club.
10. Piano selections by Miss Carolyn Willard.
11. Address by President Paul F. Voelker.
12. Selection by the College Orchestra.

PAULINE FREDERICK,

Evening Chairman

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1927

at 8.15 P.M.

Community Amusement Night

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

By EDWARD PEPLE

SYNOPSIS

ACT I—Offices of The Eureka Digestive Pill Company, in New York City.

ACT II—Home of Mr. Nettleton. Two weeks later.

ACT III—The same as Act II. One week later.

THE CAST (As You Meet Them)

Shipping Clerk.....Henry C. Thompson
Krome.....Horace F. Smith
Miss Sally Parker.....Myra L. Skellenger
Office Boy.....Russell W. Gould
Mrs. George B. Nettleton.....Mary J. Squier
George B. Nettleton.....Dr. J. W. Gould
T. Boggs Johns.....Lawrence V. Kennard
Tony Toler.....Carl S. Bittner
Miss Florence Cole.....Thelma E. Henney
Mr. Applegate.....Charles C. Reincke
Thomas J. Vanderholt.....Howard G. Bayley
Coddles.....Olive M. Cooper

Presented by

THE LAKEVIEW COMMUNITY PLAYERS

Produced under the direction of Howard G. Bayley, by special arrangement with Samuel French, New York.

Stage Manager.....Victor C. Squier

C. G. WENCKE,

Evening Chairman

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1927

at 8 P.M.

Sanitarium Welfare Night

Orchestra Concert	Wm. T. Drever
Our Sanitarium Family	Dr. John Harvey Kellogg
Response	Mrs. Anna T. Blumhart
Moving Pictures	"Not To Be Trusted"

A comedy Fox Film featuring

ALLAN FOREST and KATHERYN PERRY

WEEKLY NEWS & REVIEW

REOGRAMS

At the conclusion of the pictures there will be a reception, to which all are urged to remain.

DR. W. F. MARTIN,

Evening Chairman

(1)

America

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my father died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From ev'ry mountain side,
Let freedom ring!

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

(2)

Come, Thou Almighty King

Come, Thou almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing,
Help us to praise!
Father all-glorious,
O'er all victorious,
Come and reign over us,
Ancient of days!

Come, Holy Comforter,
Thy sacred witness bear,
In this glad hour!
Thou, who almighty art,
Now rule in ev'ry heart,
And ne'er from us depart,
Spirit of pow'r!

(3)

Hail, Oh Union

(Long, Long Trail)

Hail, oh Union strong and binding,
How oft of you we have dreamed,
Our hearts are surely finding
That true friendship beams;
Hail, oh Union all embracing
Here ev'ry dream will come true,
As day by day we're going down
The long, long, trail with you.

(4)

Smiles

There are smiles that make us happy,
There are smiles that make us blue,
There are smiles that steal away the tear drops,
As the sunbeams steal away the dew.
There are smiles that have a tender meaning,
That the eyes of love alone may see,
And the smiles that fill my life with sunshine
Are the smiles that you give to me.

(5)

Play Days

(School Days)

Play days, Play days.
Dear old Union play days,
Swimming, or bowling, just take your pick,
Hitting the ball with a hickory stick.
Here we are free to come and go
Playing the games that we loved so
And we'll turn back the years, t i l l t i m e g o e s s l o w
And play like a family of kids.

(6)

U. S. A. Forever

(*Dixie*)

I am glad I live in the land I live in,
Best to get and best to give in,
Hip hooray, hip hooray!
Hip hooray, U. S. A.
Old Uncle Sam's my best relation,
Makes me feel I own this nation,
Hip hooray, hip hooray!
Hip hooray, U. S. A.

So it's U. S. A. forever, hooray, (yell) hooray, (yell)
I thank the fates that fixed my dates
In U. S. A. forever.
Hooray, (yell) I say (yell) old U. S. A. forever,
I say, (yell) hooray, (yell) United States forever.

(7)

Marching Along

With a cheer, we are here,
Growing Stronger year by year,
Battle Creek shall go marching along!
Up and on, Never doubt,
Watch us march and hear us shout,
Battle Creek shall go marching along!

Give a Hi! Hi! Hee!
For our dear old B. C. C.
Shout out Hurrah! loud and strong
For where e'er we go
You will always know
Battle Creek shall go marching along.

With a Rah, and a Rah, and a Rah, and a Rah,
And a Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

And a Zip, and a Rip, and a Rip, and a Zip,
And a Rip! Zip! Ziss! Boom! Bah!

Here we come, ev'ry one, on the run,
Full of fun, with a Bing Go! Bang Go! Boom!

Heigh.....Ho! Hi.....Bo!
Rip! Rip! and Zip! Zip! Hoo-rah!

WOW!!!

With a cheer, we are here,
Growing Stronger year by year,
Battle Creek shall go marching along!
Up and on, Never doubt,
Watch us march and hear us shout,
Battle Creek shall go marching along!

Give a Hi! Hi! Hee!
For our dear old B. C. C.
Shout out Hurrah! loud and strong
For where e'er we go
You will always know
Battle Creek shall go marching along!

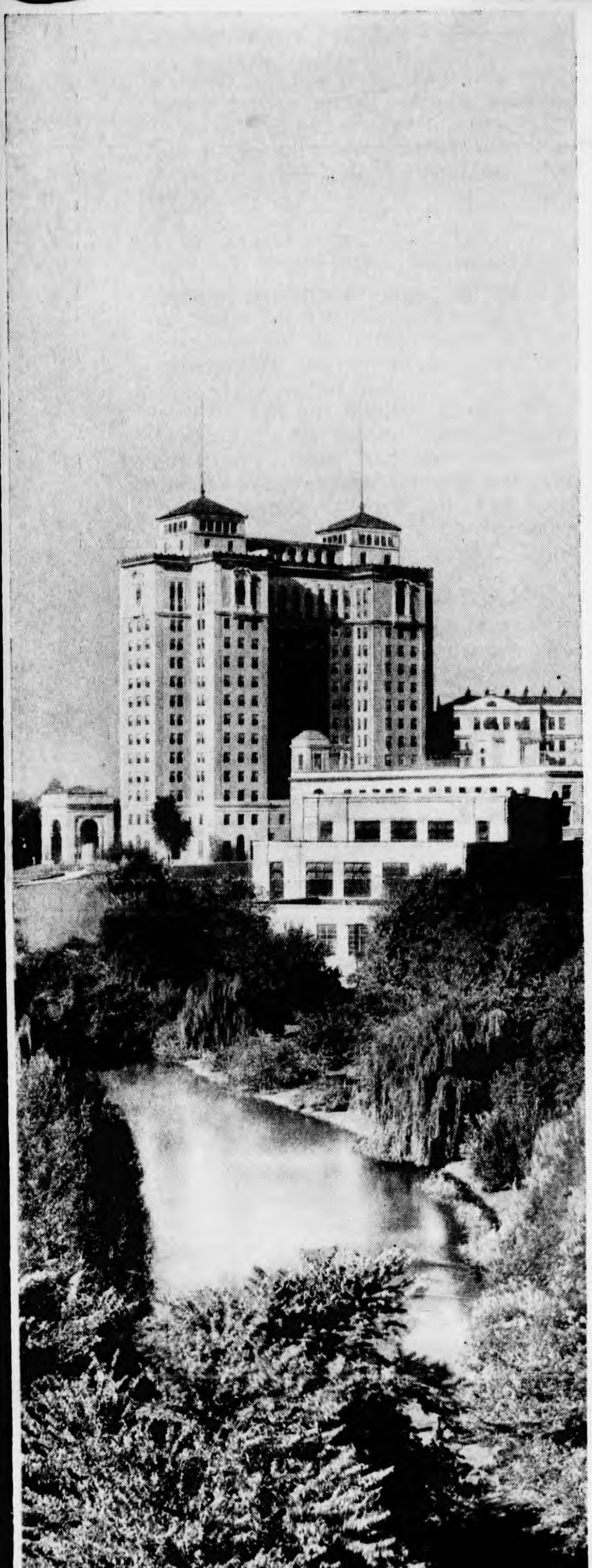
Let us go forward, then, doing unto others and for others as we would have done to us, and truly stand, one for all and all for one, a UNION indivisible.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

UNION

Battle Creek Sanitarium Bulletin

Comments on Everyday Health and Items of Interest Concerning this World-Famous Sanitarium . . . . . Battle Creek, Michigan



The Battle Creek Sanitarium, surrounded by 25 landscaped acres, has a capacity for 800 patients. Its fifteen acres of floor space house sanitarium facilities, medical clinics and provisions for health promotion and recreation.

The Gift of Heart Disease

John Gorrell, M.D.

Lord Dawson, Royal Physician to their Majesties, the King and Queen of England, studies the blood pressure in hundreds of high school students. He is anxious to learn if these mid-teen youngsters show the hereditary predisposition to high blood pressure and heart disease of their parents.

Lord Dawson discovers that there are many of these youths with early evidence of high blood pressure. Investigation of their ancestors clearly reveals that they have inherited this tendency even as they acquire other traits, such as the color of their eyes.

Medical science can provide a program of living so that these young persons can prevent the lethal effects of high blood pressure and heart disease by guarding against their causes. The problem of training to live is much easier among these children because their parents relentlessly demand proper living habits.

But what of the parents of these children? With possibly thirty per cent of the business men and women of today having high blood pressure and potential heart disease, what about them? Emotional disturbances and business uncertainty tend to aggravate the parents' problems of training themselves to live properly. It is infinitely harder to re-educate ourselves in the middle of a busy life with its multiple problems than it is for the youth.

Can we discipline ourselves . . . or must we acknowledge lack of will power and be numbered with the rapidly growing army of those who do not value life above self-training?

John Gorrell

JOHN GORRELL, M.D.
Administrator

Health-Guarded Security

Aren't you interested in establishing a refined, comfortable residence with medical attention? The Battle Creek Sanitarium has a new plan which provides room and cuisine (American Plan), plus many advantages in addition to a delightful home environment:

1—Marvelous dining facilities, with expert dietitians to help plan and carry out healthful eating.

2—All emergency medical and hospital care needed at no additional cost, and all under the same roof.

3—Living quarters in a congenial, friendly atmosphere. You have your choice of as much privacy as you desire when you want it — a pleasant circle of cordial friendships when that is your wish.

4—Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities are at your disposal. In the summer, the outdoor gymnasium, swimming, boating, horseback riding, fishing, tennis — and many other forms of healthful activity are available. In the winter, there are many forms of entertainment, lectures, recitals and orchestral programs — and handicraft shops where you may putter the hours away at a hobby.

5—For every six-month period completed, you get ONE ADDITIONAL MONTH'S STAY ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST!

Naturally, space does not permit further details. As no more than one-fifth of the total capacity of the Sanitarium can ever be devoted to this plan, only a limited number of rooms will be available. Admission will be by application only.

Therefore, if you are interested in establishing your residence at Battle Creek Sanitarium with all the medical and health advantages it has to offer, please write.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.

—SPURGEON

Overweight Under 30
Underweight Over 30

Can you say this — or better still, are you DOING IT? The wise person follows this health rule, and avoids tendencies toward metabolic disturbances, especially diabetes.

New Services . . of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

All patients entering the Sanitarium take the preliminary physical examination. This study includes a detailed personal medical history, physical examination, routine laboratory work, fluoroscopic examination of the heart and chest, and a dental survey. This may be accomplished on week-ends, though more than one such period may be necessary.

The physical examination does not always supply the physician with enough information to enable him to make a proper diagnosis. It is not the doctor's fault; nor is it the patient's. X-ray, laboratory and technical procedures are needed to complete these studies. They are costly and cannot be included in this $35 examination.

1. ONE PRICE, ALL-INCLUSIVE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE*

If a diagnosis cannot be made in the general examination, most persons prefer to have the doctor utilize all the necessary X-ray and technical services. An inclusive flat rate of $75 enables the doctor to give all this service without any increased or additional cost to the patient. Regardless of the time consumed making the diagnosis, the cost to the patient will not exceed this fee, even though extensive laboratory work and many X-rays are needed.

2. HEALTH-GUARDED SECURITY

For those in good health who are alert to escape the worry of hospital and medical expenses, this program offers pleasant rooms, excellent meals and weekly medical attention without additional cost. Enjoy this service for six consecutive months and receive a seventh month of identical service free. Rates: $28 to $70 per week. (Details of this program appear in article in the adjoining column).

3. EXECUTIVES' HEALTH PROGRAM*

An annual, or semi-annual physical examination with time for relaxation . . . suitable to those who are in executive positions. Available to organizations anxious to safeguard their personnel investment by protecting the health of their key men and women, even as they protect valuable equipment by replacement expenditures.

4. WEEK-END DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE*

A singular plan suitable to those who have only week-ends free. A complete diagnosis may be obtained by week-end visits to the Sanitarium. The flat rate of $75 assures one of a complete diagnosis.

***These figures do not include room, board, or treatment.**

Medical Divisions of the Sanitarium

INTERNAL MEDICINE
Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart, circulatory system, and general health: also study of blood infections, anemias, rheumatism, arthritis and high blood pressure.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL
Includes diseases and dysfunctions of the entire intestinal tract.

NEURO-PSYCHIATRY
Diagnosis and treatment of slight and temporary nervous disorders with or without physical origin: also conditions frequently associated with one's inability to adjust himself to his economic and social conditions.

SURGERY AND UROLOGY
General operative procedures including surgery of the thyroid gland, abdomen, breast and proctology (diseases of the rectum), and gynecology (diseases peculiar to women).

EYE
Treatment and surgery of eye conditions: refraction and fitting of glasses.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Surgery and medical attention of ears, nose, throat and associated conditions.

METABOLISM AND ALLERGY
Chemistry of the blood. Treatment of diabetes, obesity, kidney diseases and study of glandular disturbances.

X-RAY AND RADIUM
Essential in diagnosis and treatment, as in deep therapy and radium.

CHEST
Diseases of the chest.

PHYSICAL THERAPY
Prescribed treatments in medical gymnasium, hydrotherapy, ultra-violet, sunlight and cabinet baths, sinusoidal and bubble baths; diathermy, mechanical Swedish exercise and massage.

Mecca in America . . .

Battle Creek Sanitarium is a haven of rest and relaxation for the well, and for the sick. It is an institution where NOTHING has been overlooked for the benefit and complete comfort of patient or guest. From the imposing colonnade and palatial lobby to the individual guest room, everything is included to enhance freedom from care for the individual.

Regardless of the specialized treatment that a diagnosis may indicate, Battle Creek Sanitarium has the staff of high-ranking medical authority, the personnel, the facilities and the equipment to provide complete treatment under its own roof.

Dietetics, with every kitchen actually a scientific laboratory, is the rule at Battle Creek Sanitarium. Delightfully tempting meals, served in the luxurious dining room, provide a variety of food to stimulate everyone's appetite.

More than 200 different treatment baths are available in the splendidly equipped physiotherapy departments — there are outdoor and indoor gymnasia and swimming pools, and more modern equipment and facilities than we could enumerate.

Yet, with this brief description and the pages that could be added, there is still something over and above all personnel and physical equipment of the institution. It is that intangible spirit of universal helpfulness, that omnipresent will to be well that is characteristically Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The pilgrimage continues, as it has for almost a century, and brings thousands each year . . . because those who have needed help have felt the pull of this power, and answering, have received fulfilment.

From the hobby shop to the roof solarium, through every building and department in the institution, they have found it, and know that this spirit not only makes Battle Creek Sanitarium what it is, but gives those who have gone to Battle Creek for help something fine and permanent — something greater than any man, medicine or instruments alone ever can provide.

Slimming Safely

To be slim is to be not only stylish but comfortable and well.

Before planning any activity of major import, whether reducing one's bank account or one's bulk, serious prior study is needed. The future needs, the present stresses and the possible dangers must be recognized. In slimming this means a careful and most complete physical examination to see if one's body "can take it."

It is rarely safe to reduce without supervision. The food intake must not only be proper in total calories, but what is more important, must be scientifically balanced as to proteins, starches, vitamins and minerals. To eliminate certain food elements is as unwise an economy in one's health account as to stop wearing clothes in favor of one's bank account. Both are unintelligent and disastrous.

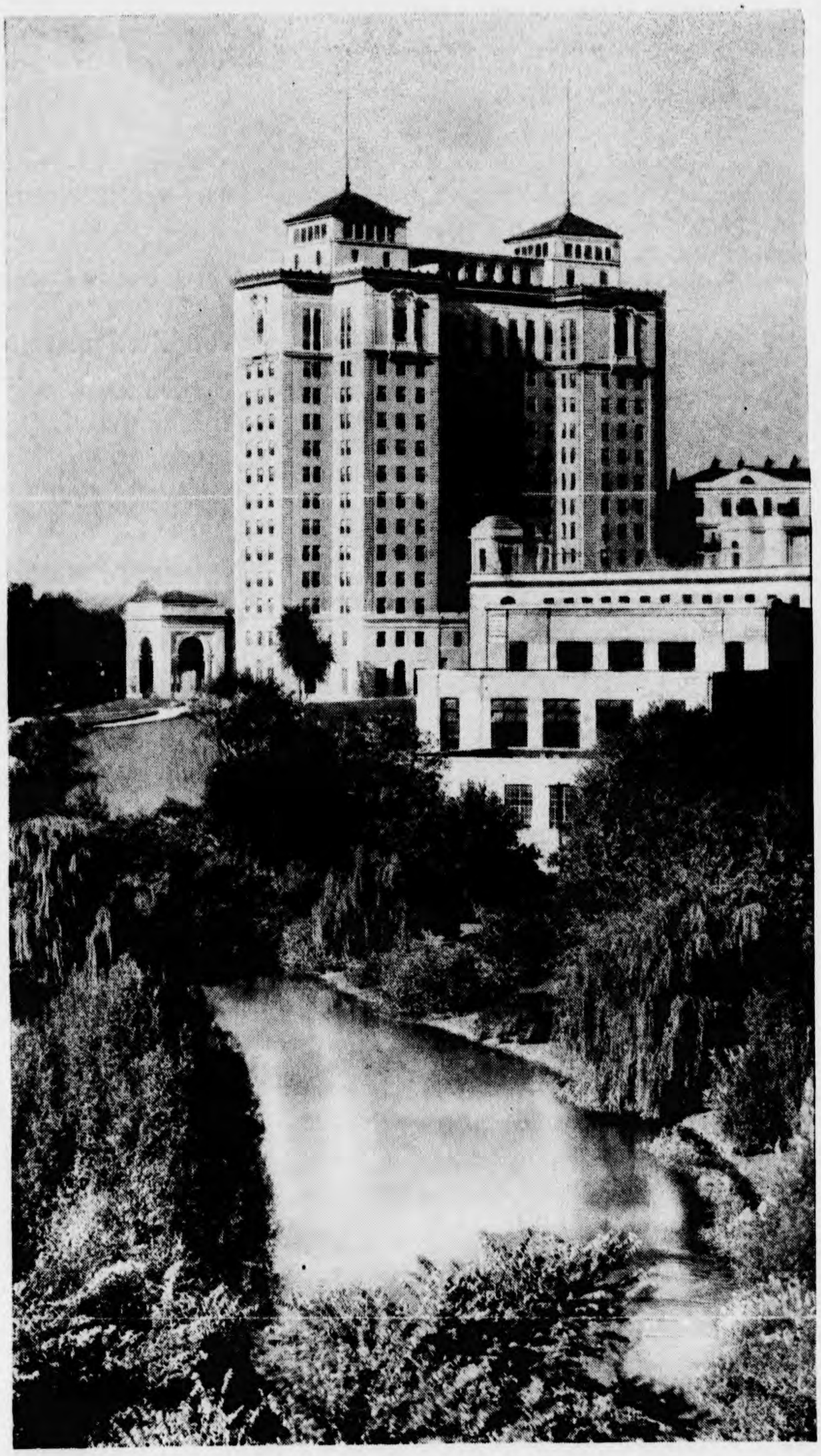
Slimming safely is not to be lightly undertaken. Anemia, headaches, chronic fatigue, tuberculosis, and other serious complications may result.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

● BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN ●

SANITARIUM CARE with full ethical cooperation with the patient's family physician. The Battle Creek Sanitarium offers diagnostic and therapeutic service. Special Departments have long been established in all types of physical therapy including hydro and mechanotherapy, electrotherapy, heliotherapy, radiotherapy, graded gymnastic work and massage. The type of service rendered by the Sanitarium is especially well suited for treatment of metabolic disorders—hypertension, obesity, arthritis, allergic conditions and degeneration diseases generally. All Sanitarium care is under the immediate guidance of qualified physicians.

Ideal for patients needing rest combined with medical supervision. Highly desirable for those patients needing to "get away" and who want to learn how to live in a quiet and orderly fashion.



● ***Clinical departments.*** The Sanitarium has twenty five physicians and surgeons on its staff. There are departments of:

INTERNAL MEDICINE
SURGERY
NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
CHEST
G. U.
METABOLISM
EAR, NOSE & THROAT
EYE
X-RAY
PATHOLOGICAL LABS.

● ***Buildings and equipment.*** The Battle Creek Sanitarium has a capacity of 1000 with 25 acres of beautiful grounds, 15 acres of floor space, separate departments for men and for women for all forms of physical therapy—outdoor gymnasia, swimming pools, etc.

● ***The dietary department,*** well established for more than half a century, pays special attention to the vitamin and mineral content of foods.

● ***Rates,*** including room, board and medical care start at $50.00 per week, not including x-ray, laboratory and a few other special services.

● ***Cooperation with physicians.*** The Sanitarium appreciates having instructions from the family physician before the patient arrives. Reports are sent to patient's physician giving diagnosis, laboratory findings, dietary method and results, and other information for continued care. Interested physicians are cordially invited to spend a few days at Battle Creek as guests of the Sanitarium.

For further information, write Dept. 2 **THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Michigan**

1920

The Annual Report of the Superintendent

The year 1920, covered by this report, witnessed the maximum of the strain of readjustment in prices and business activities. Hospitals, sanitariums and medical institutions throughout the country, as well as philanthropic enterprises of all sorts, have felt the effect of the slowing up in the commercial world. Many of the large hospitals have had scarcely half the usual number of patrons. Physicians and surgeons have complained of a falling off in their practice. The query has arisen whether this is the result of low finances or preoccupation--that is, do sick people neglect to seek medical aid because of lack of funds to pay doctors' bills, or is it that men and women are so busy with readjustment that they have not time to be sick?

Notwithstanding the "hard times," the work of the Institution has gone forward with no interruption and with only a small shrinkage in the volume of business done, both as regards the number of patients and the total recepts. In this respect the Management feel that the work of the Institution has been almost unique. The total number of patients received in the year has been_____. the total receipts _____, charitable allowances and disbursements _____.

Considerable progress has been made in the way of improvements, especially in the educational departments. The number of students in the schools has increased. In the School of Home Economics and the Normal School of Physical Education the increase has amounted to nearly 50 per cent. of the previous year's enrollment. Standards have been raised, and in the case of the Normal School of Physical Education the length of the course has been increased by the addition of a year. The demand for the services of graduates of all of the schools has been so great that only a small

proportion of the positions offered could be filled. Trained dietitians, graduates of the School of Home Economics, have been inespecial demand. The creation of a large number of new hospitals throughout the country, many of them through the efforts of the U. S. Public Health Service, has created openings for scores of well trained dietitians, positions which for the most part are yet unfilled. The Battle Creek Sanitarium trained nurses are at a premium in every large city in the United States.

The Management feel that they are more than justified in the efforts that are now being made to enlarge the educational facilities of all these schools and to provide opportunities for the training of health lecturers and workers in various lines of health reconstruction work for which there is at present a growing demand in all parts of the United States.

The post-graduate course in the training school for nurses is increasing in popularity, as shown by a larger enrollment each year. The School of Home Economics also offers opportunity for advanced studies, and the Normal School of Physical Education, in addition to the extension of its regular course to three years, has established a larger summer camp for girls, with accommodations for one hundred.

The Management are now making plans to offer a four years' course in each of the three schools, beginning in the fall of 1922. It is the present intention of the Management to still further extend the educational opportunities now offered in connection with the institution by the opening of a fully organized college or university in which will be incorporated the present schools, together with other departments. The main objective of the college will be health and race betterment. The curriculum will include such academic chairs as are necessary to qualify the college to confer the usual academic degrees.

An item of special interest to the Educational Department is the gift by Miss Elizabeth Haskell of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be awarded to the extension of the educational work. The Race Betterment Foundation has also made a notable contribution to this department by devoting to its use a large stone building, known as the Annex, purchased by it some years ago and at present leased to the Sanitarium for use by patients. This building will be released by the Sanitarium and devoted to educational purposes as soon as other provision can be made for the Sanitarium patients.

Improvements have been made in every department of the Institution, as well as in the educational branch of the work. A new and thoroughly up-to-date boiler plant has been installed at the expense of _____. The economy in the consumption of coal effected by the new plant is so great that it is believed the saving will be sufficient to cover the total cost of this improvement in the course of five or six years.

During the year considerable consideration was given by the Management to the question of an up-to-date dairy, to be owned and operated by the Institution. These plans were consummated soon after the close of the year by the purchase of a fine herd of registered Holstein cows owned by the Lakewood Dairy, which for several years furnished to the Institution a supply of high quality milk for its table. This dairy has already been made famous throughout the United States by the circulation of films showing its operation, which have been distributed by the United States government. Three films furnished the Government for this purpose have been in constant circulation during the last five years.

Rather late in the fall a start was made toward the establishment of a sanitary hennery for the purpose of supplying the Institution with the highest quality of eggs. At the date of this writing the hennery numbers 4,000 fowls of the White Leghorn variety of exceptional breeding. The work is being conducted under the general supervision of Professor Burgess of the State Agriculural College. It is the intention of the Management to increase the flock to the number of 8,000 laying hens, which it is believed will be sufficient to supply the Institution with eggs, the quality of which will be far superior to eggs which can be purchased on the open market.

The Main Dining Room has been enlarged by an enlargement on the west side. Several new offices have been opened. Important additions have been made to the Bath Rooms, and the building formerly occupied as the James White Memorial Home has been purchased for use as a clinic building. In this building it is the intention of the Management to established the Battle Creek Sanitarium Clinic, which will be an enlargement and extension of the work which has been carried on by the present Dispensary, which has now been in operation for nearly 30 years. Several other buildings have been purchased during the year for use as dormitories for the accommodation of students. The growing attendance of the several schools will require still further provision of dormitory space.

One of the notable events of the year was the celebration of Founders' Day, the anniversary of the opening of the Institution in September, 1866 It is intended to make this an annual event hereafter.

On the whole, the year 1920 has been one of the most successful in the whole history of the institution and has been marked by many steps of definite and substantial progress.

Pavlov Researches Told by Boldyreff

June 5/40

Sanitarium's Institute Director Lectures for Calhoun Medical Society Tuesday.

Members of the Calhoun county medical society and of societies of neighboring counties heard a lecture on the life and works of Dr. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, famed Russian scientists, given by Dr. William N. Boldyreff, 124 Manchester, director of the Sanitarium's Pavlov institute, in the sixth-floor auditorium of the San at 8 p. m. Tuesday. About 100 attended.

Dr. Pavlov, who received the Nobel prize in 1904 for outstanding contributions to science, is famed for his work with dogs in connection with the physiology of digestion and the higher nervous system, Dr. Boldyreff, who at one time collaborated with Dr. Pavlov, has been continuing some of their joint researches at the San in recent years. The lecture, accompanied by slides illustrating Dr. Pavlov's technique and showing his laboratory, was given as one of several scheduled for this year, the 50th anniversary of Dr. Pavlov's discoveries.

Dr. Pavlov is probably best known for his discovery of the conditioned reflex. He experimented with it and laid one of the foundations for the science of pyschology with his findings, explained briefly, his work consisted of ringing a bell and then offering food to a dog. When confronted with the food the dog's mouth would water. After this was repeated several times, Dr. Pavlov would ring the bell but withhold the food, and the dog's mouth would water despite the fact that he could not see or smell food. This and similar experiments were done thousands of times.

Dr. John Gorrell acted as chairman for the evening, and Dr. Theron Johnson introduced Dr. Boldyreff.

QUASHED INDICTMENT AGAINST T. A. HEINZE

Reason Leaves Loop Hole For New Trials To C. W. Morse And J. R. Walsh

(By Leased Wire.)

New York, Jan. 22.—Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the U. S. Circuit Court today quashed the indictment against F. Augustus Heinze, the copper king, and business associate of Charles W. Morse, charging him with misappropriation of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank.

The indictment was set aside on the motion of John B. Stanchfield, attorney for Heinze, on the ground that John Fernsler, an expert accountant in the employ of the department of justice, was permitted to examine witnesses before the grand jury and in other ways perform the functions of a U. S. District attorney.

As the same expert accountant is believed to have been used by Federal grand juries in the same manner in the investigation of the Morse case and that of John R. Walsh the convicted banker, this action of Judge Hough may effect the sentences of both of these men.

There is still against Heinze an indictment charging him with conspiracy to prevent the government from getting at the facts of the manner in which the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank were conducted while he was in charge, but with the dismissal of the indictment for misapplication o fthe funds this case becomes very weak.

Heinze was the life of the United Copper organization and it was charged by the government that he used $2,000,000 o fthe funds of the Mercantile Bank in his fight to perfect the organization of his vast coppers.

This was held to be a clear violation of the national banking laws and Heinze was summoned to appear before the grand jury. His crash came with the panic of 1907, which ruined Morse and Walsh.

The grand jury was unable to get much information from Heinze and when his books were produced it was alleged that whole pages had been cut out of them and that some of teh books had been withheld and concealed.

Fernsler who has a national reputation as an expert accountant in the employ of the department of justice was permitted to assist and really conduct the examination of witnesses on the technical points.

Judge Hough declared he would need a lot of convincing before he was satisfied that a "book-keeper could perform a function of the United States attorney."

MISSOURI HEARD FROM

Takes Steps to Oust Beef Trust by Operation of Law.

(By Leased Wire.)

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 22—Attorney General Elliot W. Major filed information in supreme court here this afternoon charging the Armour-Swift and Morris interests and smaller packing concerns, operating in Missouri with being in an unlawful combinatio to fix not only the market prices for live stock, vegetables and dairy and poultry products, but to dictate the selling price of these meats and products to the consumers. He asked the court for an examiner to take testimony in a sweeping investigation of the business methods of these packing companies.

LEAVE MEAT ALONE

(By Leased Wire.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 22—Visitors in New Orleans who are here for the Mardi Gras have been asked to refrain from eating meat. Letters have been mailed to the guests at the hotels by the Union Labor leaders asking them to join the meat strike and tonight labor leaders will address the guests in the dining rooms. Proprietors of the big hotels are planning to eliminate meat from their bills.

Kelleher's Great January Reduction Sale is now going on. The purse-invigorating price inducements will interest all economists. See the Rugs of all sizes, the Curtains, the Coats and Tailored Suits—in fact, every article in the store has been marked to sell. Sale continues all this week.

Always the best, Caledonia Club Banquet and Ball. "Dinna forget," it's Tuesday, January 25. 22-2tc

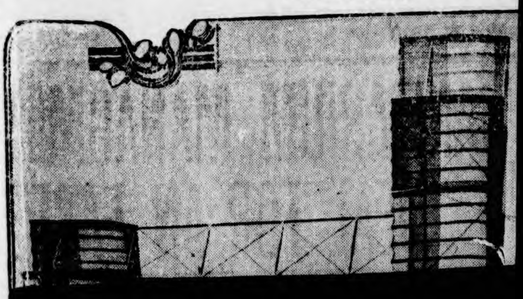
10c 10c

EL MINCO CIGARS

Minty makes 'em
Minty's Cigars are Best

10c 10c

Striking Picture Of Paulhan Breaking Recor



State Student Committee Holds Conference for Students at Battle Creek Sanitarium

A most unusual and interesting conference was held at the Battle Creek Sanitarium on November 23-24. Thirty-five students from ten different colleges were the guests of Dr. Kellogg for these two days. The purpose of the conference was that of studying not only the prevention of certain diseases, but the matter of diet, exercise and the entire supervision of health, especially from the student standpoint. The delegates present were given every sort of health test and were wonderfully entertained by Dr. Kellogg and his associates. Dr. Paul Voelker, president of the Battle Creek College, addressed the delegates at a special morning service on Sunday. The conference closed on Sunday afternoon with a session with Dr. Kellogg covering the many questions that had developed in the minds of the delegates. The students felt it was one of the most interesting experiences that they had ever had.

— The State, Dec. 31, 1929

HOTEL REVIEW TELLS OF SAN

1929

New 15-Story Addition Described in Article.

The Sanitarium's new 15-story building with its five-story dining hall and kitchen addition has been made the subject of an interesting feature article in the National Hotel Review, one of the leading hotel journals of the country. Accompanying the article is a large picture of the new structure as well as one of Th. Aagaard, house-manager of the institution.

Everything of interest regarding the expansion of the Sanitarium is related in the account, the article stating that the Sanitarium now has accommodations for 1,250 guests as a result of the new addition erected at a cost of $3,000,000. The National Hotel Review which has a nation-wide circulation and which is one of the largest of this type of magazine, is designed primarily for hotels, clubs, caterers and high-class restaurants.

A detailed description is given of the luxurious lobby and its furnishings, mention being made of the Corinthian style columns and the large lighting fixtures equipped with mirrors and candle clusters. The Florentine style ceiling, done in Italian walnut, is also mentioned. The article also describes the beautiful Oriental rugs as the first of their type ever to be brought into the country. This kind of rug, it was stated, was used formerly only in royal palaces of the East and their exportation was, until recently, prohibited by laws of Asiatic countries. Among the other furnishings named were the two tables the pedestals of which are from the Rothschild collection in London.

Several paragraphs are devoted to a description of the large lounge rooms and the mezzanine floor. Articles of furniture in this section referred to include the men's lounge table, a direct copy of one in the Davazatti Palace of Florence and the cabinets which are also copies of well known historical pieces Considerable mention is also made of the main dining hall with its Venetian decorations and 40 hand-painted murals.

SANITARIUM MANAGEMENT MAKES DEAL

(Continued from page 1.)

logg sanitariums, and the Battle Creek buildings retained as a branch, or whether the headquarters will remain in Battle Creek, they decline to state. Enough has leaked out, however, to indicate that the Michigan concern is in some legal trouble, and that if the case goes against it, it is probable that the Lakewood institution will be the head of a long string of sanitariums which Dr. Kellogg is planning to establish.

No information is available as to the consideration to be paid for the large hotel, said to be easily convertible for sanitarium purposes. It is evident, however, that the negotiators are not worrying about funds It is claimed that Charles E. Woods, a real estate man, formerly of Atlantic City, by his last will bequeathed to Dr. Kellogg enough money to make the purchase. The difficulty in Michigan is over Dr. Kellogg seeking to run his sanitarium as a charitable institution, to escape taxes, when it is alleged that in fact it is not charitable in its methods, and suit has been instituted to oust it of its charter. Asked if the Lakewood project was calculated to punish Battle Creek, Mr. Wentworth simply smiled.

Assurance is given that should the deal go through, the result will be a substantial all-year-round boom for Lakewood, due to the close proximity to New York, Philadelphia, and other large eastern cities.

NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH

San Eye Department Improved During '38

All Medical Departments Included in Progress; Arthritic Clinic New

ALTHOUGH STUNNED by the business recession during the first half of 1938, the Sanitarium enjoyed a good patronage during the last few months of the year and its prospects for 1939 appear to be the best in years.

The number of guests and patients at the institution during the last four months of the year exceeded by a large percentage that of the same months in 1937.

Many improvements in the medical service were made during the year, particularly in the eye department, where new equipment was installed, making it possible for the institution to offer a service which probably is not surpassed in the medical world.

An arthritic clinic for the treatment of rheumatism by means of a new system of diet and physical therapy was established and various improvements were made in nearly all of the other medical departments.

The Sanitarium was placed on a new financial footing in November when a new reorganized plan under section 77-B of the federal bankruptcy act was confirmed by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle in Detroit.

SERVE RECORD BANQUET

The largest banquet in the history of the Sanitarium was served in May to 1,060 persons who attended the 21st annual convention of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers in Battle Creek.

Other prominent social events at the institution included a series of dinner parties given by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, founder and medical director of the Sanitarium, for various groups of persons; a dinner party for Edgar A. Guest, the poet, and a banquet of the Michigan Nurses association.

The Sanitarium now has a staff of 26 physicians and surgeons and approximately 600 other employes, including nurses, laboratory technicians and physical therapy technicians.

Among the staff members who resigned during the year were Dr. John P. Fopeano, nerve specialist; Dr. Paul A. L. Black, eye specialist; Dr. Harry W. Hartzel, ear, nose and throat specialist; Dr. Paul Yingling, heart specialist; Dr. Bruce Whyte, X-ray specialist, and Alfred E. Judd, cashier.

SEVERAL REPLACEMENTS

Staff additions and replacements included Dr. Oliver E. Thompson who became Dr. Walter F. Martin's associate in the urology department; Dr. J. R. Jeffrey, who joined the gastro-enterlogical department; Dr. Paul Yingling, who become Dr. Bergein Overholt's assistant in the cardiac department; Dr. Richard Norton, X-ray specialist; Dr. S. Theron Johnston, who became head of the eye, ear and nose department, and Dr. Benton N. Colver, ear, nose and throat specialist.

Under the direction of Dr. Emil Leffler, president of Battle Creek college, and Dr. Charles W. Heald of the Sanitarium staff, short courses were given to approximately 200 employes of the institution during the first six months of the year. Such subjects as physiology and posture, personal hygiene, balanced diet, and hydrotherapy and its practical application, were studied.

Outstanding among five new devices purchased for the eye department is a binocular ophthalmoscope, used to detect diseases inside the eye. Careful study can be made with the machine of the conditions of the interior of the eyeball.

The difference between an eye tumor and a simple elevation can be ascertained easily with the new device, while heretofore such a determination was almost impossible. The new ophthalmoscope also can be used to determine an increase of blood pressure, hardening of the arteries and even kidney trouble.

He Wants Americans to Stand Up and Be Counted

Philosopher Will Durant Sees Our Nation Badly in Need of Reforms—And in Need of Folks Who Have the Courage to Press the Point

12-29-63

Recent events have stimulated Americans to take a questioning look at national morals and habits with a view to discovering what impels our modern society. In this article written for The Associated Press, a distinguished American philosopher-historian offers his personal opinions on these and other timely subjects.

By WILL DURANT
Written for the Associated Press

May I raise my head out of the 18th century and speak my piece about the 20th?

In the period which I am studying—the last decades before the French Revolution—the individual was struggling to liberate himself from ancient traditions, congealed creeds, and despotic states. Therefore he idealized freedom against order, the new against the old, "genius" against discipline. And when his rebellions succeeded, he tried to establish constitutions that would weaken the state and the church, and strengthen the rights of the individual.

* * *

The attempt failed for a time in France because a quarter-century of war reestablished discipline and monarchy; it succeeded in America, and Jefferson gloried in a government that would govern as little as possible.

Throughout the 19th century in England and America, and after 1870 in France, the aim of law, in large part, was to protect the individual against the law, to make it difficult to arrest a suspect or to convict an innocent man. Most of our literature and social philosophy, after 1850, was the voice of freedom against authority, of the child against the parent, of the pupil against the teacher, of man against the state.

Through many years, like any unplaced youth swelling with genius, I shared in that individualistic revolt. I do not regret that rebellion; it is the function of youth to defend liberty and innovation, of the old to defend order and tradition, and of middle age to find a middle way. But now that I, too, am old, I wonder whether the battle I fought was not too completely won. Have we too much freedom? Have we so long ridiculed authority in the family, discipline in education, rules in art, decency in conduct, and law in the state that our liberation has brought us close to chaos in the family and the school, in morals, arts, ideas, and government? We forgot to make ourselves intelligent when we made ourselves free.

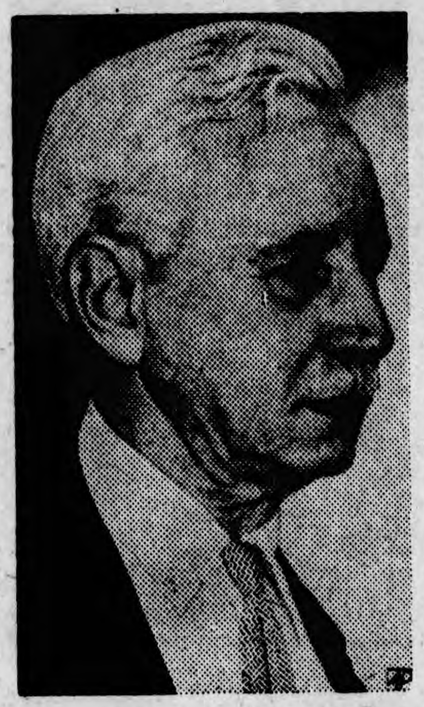
* * *

Should we be free to commit murder and escape punishment on the ground of "temporary insanity?" Have our parole boards been too gentle, humane, and approachable? Should we be free to sell, to any minor who has the price, the most obscene—the most deliberately and mercenarily obscene—book of the 18th century while we deplore the spread of crime, unwed motherhood, and venereal disease among our youth?

Should divorce be so easy that marriage loses its function of promoting sexual order and family discipline: Should advertisers be free to multiply their sales by pictures of violence, or by persuasive propaganda for products officially branded as injurious? Should a few old men be free, by the accident of seniority, to obstruct government by preventing Congress from considering measures recommended by the president?

* * *

These are difficult questions, requiring careful thought, and I have no dogmatic answers to any of them. I know that severity of punishment does not always prevent crime—though I



WILL DURANT

believe that surety of punishment would deter it. I know how hard it is to say who should judge what is right or wrong, obscene or decent, and where censorship should stop once it has begun. I realize that the old moral code, designed for an agricultural society in which marriage came early, children were assets, and the family was the unit of economic production, is inevitably breaking down in an industrial and urban society where marriage is deferred, children are liabilities, the individual and the corporation are the units of production, and the protective anonymity of the individual in the city crowd hampers the functioning of public opinion as a moral check and stimulus.

* * *

But with all these excuses and doubts, public opinion has been guilty of criminal and cowardly silence in the face of growing crime, moral disorder, and deteriorating taste. We have been afraid to speak out lest we be considered old fashioned and incapable of adjusting ourselves to changing norms and ways. We tolerate, and allow our children to be formed by, pictures that habituate them to crime and violence, to the heroism of flaunting a gun, and to taking the law into their own hands. We patronize products sold by appeals to the lowest common denominator of the public mind. We make idols of screen celebrities who deliberately break up home after home. We give not only money but honors to writers who peddle sexual stimulation. We pass in wonder by some of the modern art exhibited in our museums, and we dare not speak out against it as turning our stomachs with the odor of decay. Our ears are deafened by cacophonous music, but we fearfully recall that Beethoven was condemned by traditionalists, and without protest we go to be deafened and insulted again. We hear the wits laugh at the old copybook maxims, and we haven't the nerve to say that those maxims are still true.

Let us speak out. Let public opinion resume its function as an indispensable aid in transmitting standards and transforming the savage into a citizen. We shall be charged with hypocrisy, because we too are sinners; the sins of our past will be exhumed and flung into our faces; we shall be called timid and senile reactionaries. Yes, we are guilty with the rest; we have been silent too long; and part of our tardy righteousness may well be due to the lessened flow of sap in our flesh. No matter; let us speak out. Let us say, humbly but publicly, that we resent corruption in politics, dishonesty in business, faithlessness in marriage, pornography in literature, coarseness in language, chaos in music, meaninglessness in art.

HOW TO BE YOUNG AT 85—BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Famous Railroad Chieftain and After-Dinner Raconteur Philosophizes on Life and Combines Some of His Famous Shafts of Humor With Epigrammatic Hints on How to Live Long and Be Happy

BY BLAKE McVEIGH.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is 85 years old.

Yet today he is as full of the zest of life as ever, his voice is still strong and hearty and the whimsical humor that has made him a national character as an after-dinner speaker for more than 60 years is as fresh as 30 years ago.

The laugh that has never failed to echo after one of his witty stories is far removed from the familiar cackle of old age. His mind is far distant from the stage where men who are old dwell in the buried past. Indeed, the weight of 85 years has even failed to bend his shoulders.

"So you would like to know what thoughts a new birthday brings to me?" asked Mr. Depew smilingly after we were seated in the reception room of his New York home at 27 West Fifty-fourth street.

"Young man, you don't appreciate, I fear, how risky that is. Some time ago the papers printed what I had to say on growing old gracefully, and do you know I had scores of letters from old fellows all over the world criticising me. They inferred that I was boasting.

"Really, living to be 85 and much older is a simple matter.

"Here is my formula. It can be summed up in these two rules: (1) Say no! Cut it out! (2) Say no when asked to do something that will hurt you, or if you have done it, cut it out.

"These are efforts of will. Only will, however, can bring you to old age. Take my own case for example.

"Thirty years ago I was killing myself smoking. I suffered the worst kind of torture when I gave it up. I had to conquer through will power. There are many men who drink too much or who eat too much. When they decide to moderate their habits they must hold to it.

"The fellow who gives up and goes back to his old habits usually exceeds his original excesses. One of the pities of existence is that most things you enjoy best do not agree with you internally.

"Yet, here I am at the age of 85 years and I never felt better in my life."

Finding the Thrill in Life.

Here Mr. Depew leaned back in his chair and the famous laugh was heard.

"Physically I am not impaired, and I feel that my mentality has not suffered, but, of course, when we judge our own physical fitness our mental condition must be judged by our friends.

"You know after all it is the ability to be able to get a thrill out of life that makes it worth living. There are several thrills that come to most of us. There is the thrill when a fellow's best girl consents to become his wife. Then there is the thrill that comes when we fail in business and are in debt. There is the thrill when we recover from that and pay all our debts. And I have gone through these thrills.

"Every day brings me a thrill now. It is a thing to have lived through a period where more history has been made in a few years than in centuries before. I have gone through more in my lifetime than my father, grandfather and my great grandfather in all the years of their lives.

"And speaking of thrills, there is a constant thrill for me to know that we entered this war for democracy, for the ideals of the Allies.

"It is a great thing to be alive now. I thought I had struck the high point in events when I passed through the Civil war. I was elected to the legislature from New York in 1861 and I was with the New York regiments fighting against Lee. But those times are nothing to the present day. This period gives me an appetite for living.

"After all, life consists of the thrill and the joy you get out of it. Everything is new to the man who laughs, who has a good appetite and good digestion and a reasonably good conscience. There is no reason, if you enjoy life, why you should die, if you don't eat too much.

"I have seen a thousand of my friends and acquaintances die. What killed them? Half of them died of worry over things that never happened, which they thought would happen. Most of the other half dug their graves with their teeth. In both cases it was a species of suicide."

Chauncey greets the visitor with a firm grasp. His blue eyes twinkle merrily. His tread is firm, and not a crease shows in that well-known face. Mr. Depew speaks with the same extraordinary virility one expects from looking at him.

"I go to my office every day except Sunday. I am a director of the board of the New York Central, you know. I go there at 10 o'clock, faithfully, and leave at about 1 o'clock for luncheon. Usually I go home. I take a short nap, and then return to the office at 2:30, where I remain until 5 o'clock. Then I close up the desk and go home. Do I ever take physical exercise? No, I never had any. A little home calisthenics in recent years, but never enough to amount to anything. When I was a boy, you know, systematic exercise was unknown. There were no sportsmen's clubs or anything like that. Rowing was just being developed at Yale, but it was not taken seriously.

"Years ago, on account of working 16 hours a day and making speeches at night, I got rheumatism.

"Acting on the advice of an English doctor I gave up beef and I have not eaten any for 30 years.

Moderate Eating Is the Thing.

"Most people eat far too much. For a long time my breakfast has been one egg, half a muffin and half a cup of coffee with hot milk. I gave up coffee at luncheon and dinner because it affected my sleep. I find that I do very well on a very light breakfast, and one thing for luncheon and not very much of that. I take a small piece of chicken, or one chop, with a vegetable and a fruit dessert.

"A good rule for dinner is: [illegible] but eat only the roast.'"

burning stove in one end of the car. ...kolsk, Manchuria, we came upon a ...500 bolshevik prisoners. They were ... the Sumura front and were in a most ...ble state. Originally there had been ... of them, but during the four months ... they had been shifted from station to ...on, without adequate food, scantily clothed packed forty to a box car without heat

us to a ... answer. but they at least yielded ... entreaties ... Officers companies their glass toast pr...

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

"I am giving you a chance to earn the eternal gratitude of the Vanderbilts."

"I have worked all week. My fee is five dollars."

"Old friend, you have sacrificed yourself for me, and I've pretty nearly sacrificed myself for you. Here's where you and I part company."

Here Is the Formula for Keeping Young From the Modern Ponce de Leon, Chauncey M. Depew

Say "no" when asked to do something [illegible], if you have done it, cut it out.
Get a thrill and lots of laughs out of every [illegible]
[illegible]
Go slow on what you eat; half the [illegible]
Taste everything at dinner, but eat only [illegible]
Cut out tobacco if it impairs your health.
Remember always that it is a great thing to be alive.

[illegible] would you like me [illegible] important railroad question before a joint committee of the legislature. I stayed up late preparing my case, smoking all the time. I couldn't sleep when I went to bed. I realized that was getting to be my constant condition. But in the morning when I passed the hotel tobacco stand and saw those good old Partaga cigars, which were a favorite brand at that time, and which cost 25 cents in those days of low prices, I couldn't resist.

"I bought a Partaga and walked up the hill toward the capitol. I was feeling very bad. At the State street corner I looked at my cigar and said, 'Old friend, you have sacrificed yourself for me, and I've pretty nearly sacrificed myself for you. Here's where you and I part company.' Then I tossed the cigar away. It hit the side of a passing horse car and landed in the street. The conductor jumped off, picked it up and went on smoking happily.

'Well, here I am today, but I don't know what became of the horse car conductor."

Asked to tell some of his celebrated stories, Mr. Depew related the two following, and, of course, heartily joined in the laugh that inevitably followed his telling:

"About 30 years ago a man was brought into my office to see me on a very important matter that he would not intrust to my secretary. He had with him a big map, all rolled up and as tall as he was.

"I asked him to state his business and he began:

"'The Vanderbilt line is in peril and I am the only man in the United States who can save it.'

"Then he unrolled his map and with his cane pointed out the various points where railroad routes might be built.

"'I have two purposes in calling here. One is to save the Vanderbilt system and the other is to offer you as its representative the chance to become the greatest railroad man in the world.'

"'How is the Vanderbilt line in peril?' I asked.

"He took his cane and pointed.

"'The Pennsylvania line is going to build a road from here to here. The Baltimore & Ohio is going to build from here to here. The Erie will build a parallel line from here to here. Ordinarily this would paralyze your system, but I have it in my power to save you. I have already applied to the government for a charter to build a road from Omaha to New York and have in my possession $34,000,000,000 worth of rights of way. And I am here to talk business.'

"'Do you know what Bismarck said to the king of Prussia at the opening of the Franco-German war?' I asked him.

One of the Depew Stories.

"He looked at me doubtfully, then angrily retorted:

"'You have the reputation of a joker, and I suppose this is one of your jokes; but I want you to know that I am serious and will not submit. I am giving you a chance to earn the eternal gratitude of the Vanderbilts and also the opportunity to become a rich man.'

"'And I repeat the question,' I interrupted. 'What did Bismarck say to the king of Prussia at the opening of the Franco-German war?'

"'I suppose you won't be able to talk business until you get that joke out of your system. I don't know what Bismarck said, and I don't care. But just to please you, I'll ask you what he said.'

"I squared my shoulders and delivered the answer:

"'Roll up the map of Europe.'

"'Well, how does that apply to this business? I don't see the joke,' he said.

"I was patient and tried to explain. 'I am Bismarck and you are the king of Prussia, and I say to you, roll up the map of Europe.'

"'I suppose that means you won't entertain the proposition,' he ejaculated.

"'That's precisely what it does mean,' I replied.

"'Well, then, if you can't take this off my hands, you can at least do me one favor,' he said as he rolled up the map.

"'What is that?' I asked.

"'You can give me a pass back to Cleveland.'"

His First Client.

"After being graduated from Yale I made up my mind to begin my career as a lawyer, and my father's attitude hastened my plans to go to work for myself. He told me that he would pay for the first month's office rent, buy me what lawbooks I needed, furnish the office, and pay for the painting of the sign that hung outside the door, and that was all I would ever get out of him except by his last will and testament.

"I knew he meant what he said, and began the first week as an attorney with many misgivings for the future.

"It was on the second day of the week that I found my [illegible]. My office was in [illegible] a farmer came to me for advice. After hearing his case I told him that I would give my opinion if he came around the last of the week. Then I went to work to read my lawbooks on that subject, and exhausted every opinion theretofore published on that point.

"True to his word, he came around on the last of the week, and I gave him my written opinion.

"As I handed it to him, he said, 'Chauncey, I suppose you will want something for this opinion?'

"'Yes,' I said modestly. 'I have worked all the week. My fee is $5.'

"The farmer exclaimed, 'That is a preposterous price, Chauncey. Why, here you are just starting out in your work and you should not ask the price of older attorneys! I think $1.75 is plenty for the job, and you are lucky to get that from your first client.'

"I saw that it was hopeless and took the $1.75 for my week's work.

"On the following week the farmer again called at my office and said, 'Well, Chauncey, I came in to tell you about that advice of yours. I was not quite satisfied with your opinion, as the case involved a lot of property and so I called on Mr. "O." (naming [illegible] attorney of New York) and gave him the opinion. He read it over, signed, O. K. at the bottom of the page, and what do you think, he had the nerve to charge me just for writing that O. K.?'

"'I don't know,' I said.

"'He charged me $500!'"

It was suggested that a few remarks by Mr. Depew upon public speaking might prove interesting.

"You know public speaking has always been my recreation. I found out years ago that if I worked hard all day it refreshed me and clarified my mind if I made a speech at night. The result was that for 30 years, I guess, I averaged four or five speeches a week. It did me no end of good. When I was a boy I wasn't much of a talker. I was an average debater at Yale, but I had to commit everything to memory in those days. I never spoke without notes until the campaign of 1856, and here is how that happened:

"My family, who lived in Peekskill (Peekskill is on the Hudson river within range of New York), were Democrats. While I was in college I was converted to the anti-slavery side, and when the Republican party was formed I at once joined it. Naturally this distressed my parents, but I was very earnest and insisted upon making a speech at a local meeting. I was so full of the subject that I forgot I had no notes, and I spoke for more than an hour extemporaneously.

"The state committee invited me to take part in the national canvass. That's how I got into politics. I have addressed every Republican convention form 1856 to 1916 and expect to be heard again in 1920 if they ask me. Yes, sir, I am the dean of the spellbinders."

Mr. Depew was requested to give his views of the political horizon.

"Oh," he laughed, "I think the Republicans will elect a president next year. That's not mere speculation, but the cool calculation of a man who has been in politics 63 years. Consider this: In nearly every country at war except America the administration that was in power took in all the parties and had a coalition government. This is notably true of England and France.

"With us the war has been carried on from start to finish wholly by the Democratic party, so far as the cabinet is concerned. No one of the opposition was invited in. The demonstrated expert talent of the Republican party was ignored and dismissed. Therefore the burden of spending all these billions of dollars and the blunders and waste has been assumed by one party.

"Every great war has been followed by dissatisfaction. It seems inevitable. If there had been a combination government the people might feel inclined to divide the blame, and you might say both parties might have a chance next year.

"But under the circumstances everything will be put on the Democrats, and I expect to see almost a frenzy of criticism [illegible] the aircraft program, [illegible] will be laid to the Democrats because the administration has been wholly Democratic."

Mr. Depew's reminiscences prompted the remark that he possesses a remarkable memory.

"Yes, that is so," he agreed. "My best asset is my memory, which has been always good. You know I have been with the New York Central 53 years, and my recollection goes back to the days when records were not kept as carefully as they are now. I remember clearly the details of business conferences that took place long years ago. Last year something came up that made it important for the directors of the railroad to know just what was done at a conference held nearly 50 years ago.

"I was able to tell just who were there, including Commodore Vanderbilt, Judge Rainey, the famous Ohio lawyer; Amasa Stone, whose daughter married John Hay, and the others. I remembered that Judge Rainey was asked for an opinion as to the legality of a matter that was under discussion, and that his opinion prevailed. All who were present except myself are dead."

Mr. Depew refused to give any formula for the acquisition of a wonderful memory. It is a natural gift, he believes, in his case, and to it he ascribes much of his success as an after-dinner speaker.

A casual remark put Mr. Depew to reminiscing on the matter of prohibition.

"Fifty-eight years ago, when I first went to Albany as a member of the legislature," he said, "there were no temperance societies and a man who didn't drink was regarded as a fanatic without political future. The bar was always near the hotel entrance and if you didn't go in voluntarily you were dragged in. I saw many men go to the devil because of alcohol, but fortunately I had a strong head.

"However, I made up my mind that if I was going to retain my health I should have to make a compromise. Since then I have never touched whisky or other 'hard liquor,' except as a medicine. I tasted the wines and found the one agreeing with me was champagne.

"I explained to the boys that I had decided to drink nothing but champagne, but fortunately few would order it, so for 20 years I was practically a temperance man myself. Then, after prosperity came, I made it a practice to drink a pint of champagne each evening after dinner, and at no other time. It agreed with me and I with it. In the last two years, though, I have let up on it, for it caused a little indigestion.

"But I remember when it was $1 a bottle and now it's around $14 or $16.

A Line Anent Prohibition.

"Prohibition is now what Mr. Cleveland would have called 'a condition and not a theory.' The danger it brings is that of reaction against prohibition carried too far. You simply cannot treat beer and light wines as you do whisky. They are not the same thing and do not have the same effect. However, revolt against the prohibition amendment cannot be strong enough to effect its repeal, for the vote of 13 states with a combined population less than New York city can keep it in. I understand that prohibition works well in Kansas, but in the dry states that I have visited the conversation was all about how to get around the law, and which of the many recipes for home manufacture was the best."

Whereupon, Mr. Depew arose ready for "a little stroll" as part of his plan for keeping young at 85.

Here Comes the Bride—From Across the Sea!

SOME of the doughboys are coming home with German helmets, some with Iron Crosses taken from their vanquished foe, some with decorations from Great Britain, some with the Croix de Guerre, and some with the Distinguished Service Medal, but the best souvenir of all is the little French or English bride. For while statesmen are discussing Anglo-American and Franco-American union which will increase the international goodwill that has sprung up during the war, doughboys and maidens have taken matters into their own hands, and have formed many little individual bonds which are cementing the link between their nations. For 1,200 English brides coming to this country, and many more from France, is no matter to be sniffed at by the student of international developments.

But why talk in the abstracts of the effect of such an importation of English and French girls upon the life of this country, when spring and romance are in the air, and Cupid is carrying on wholesale international transactions in the heart industry? Though peace treaties be delayed and the league of nations rouses stormy protests; though the commerce of the world be blocked, and international trade relations are long in getting back to their old before-the-war basis, Cupid is doing one of the most flourishing businesses ever carried on. In times of peace, Lent has been a dull season indeed for the little busybody and weddings have been few and far between. But this year he has a new line of trade to cheer his dull season.

One of the most picturesque aspects of the great war is to be found in the love affairs of the American doughboys and the French peasant girls. The musical comedy writer has already seized upon this phase of life in the war zone and has given us many a pretty scene between the big, laughing, "breezy" American soldier and the dainty little French miss.

Even if the doughboys had not in themselves proved charming to many of the French girls, circumstances favored their cause, for, with a million and a half French soldiers killed and half a million more incapacitated, men have become comparatively scarce in France. Mlle. Margaret Clement, a French woman who has been sent by her government to this country to study social conditions here, in a recent address in Philadelphia set the number of her countrywomen who have married American soldiers well up in the thousands, leaving rather wide margins by placing the figure at between, 3,000 and 10,000. That these marriages are acceptable, especially if the young people remain in the bride's country, she made very plain, for the decrease in population is a serious matter indeed among the French.

Not only the soldiers, but civilians of America have shown a willingness to decrease the surplus number of women in France by marrying them, if we may take as evidence the following letter from an American farmer to Mlle. Clement: "I have lost my wife, and I feel it my duty to do my bit for France. The American girls have their choice of many men, but my heart goes out to the French girls. Therefore I am willing to make happy any one that you might recommend."

But the French people in general seem to be more desirous to keep American men over there to become soldiers in the peace-time army of industrial workers than they are to send to this side their own young women. Many a fond papa who has lost his son in the war is delighted to receive into the family a strong American son-in-law who will enter his business and be his prop in old age. The girls have been urged to induce their foreign husbands to remain in France and fill the vacant places left by war.

"Let me give you a little advice," said one French writer, addressing himself to the maidens of France. "There are many Americans in France and you know very well how charming they find you. They find our women more disposed to be fellow workers with them than those of other countries; they appreciate you highly, but my dear little French girls, you must not be frivolous. Americans are grown-up children, somewhat ingenuous, a trifle puritan and quite ready to marry you, and an American husband and a French wife make an excellent married couple. So do not waste the chance of that marked purity which is so seldom found among the men of ancient Europe."

Others urged the French girls to marry on condition that their American husbands remain in their country. One writer said: "Let all French girls follow the example of the one who made her fiance understand that after the war there would be work for every one in France, and he must promise to remain in France. If children came, they, too, were to be French citizens. America will not be perceptibly poorer and France will be enriched. It is one more kind act that we can beg from our Allies and they are not likely to refuse."

One of the most romantic episodes is that of the young French girl who married Lieutenant L. O. Douval and recently came to America with her soldier-husband. She was captured by the Germans and for thirty months was kept in prison, from which she was rescued by the man who is now her husband. It was in Noyne, and he used the only weapon he had—a wrench. A strong friendship sprang up between them, ending in their marriage in the village of Noyne, where she had been a prisoner. She is justly proud of her husband, who was decorated twice by France and once by Belgium. She had never been to America until she came over this spring with her husband.

Among the English as well as the French girls the American soldiers found sweethearts, and many are the daughters of Great Britain who have been married to "the crusaders of Pershing" and are following the trail over which their husbands' ancestors came generations ago. The number is already set at 1,200 English brides, and there will doubtless be many more to come in the months immediately following demobilization. With the English girl, the doughboy finds one obstacle toward complete understanding removed, for he does speak the same language, even though with variation of accent. And still there is that indescribable difference between American women and Englishmen, between American women and Englishwomen, which adds to the American-Anglican courtship the charm of novelty.

Motor Car vs. Lioness.

An exciting encounter between a lioness and a motor car is described by The East African Standard. The affair happened in the outskirts of Nairobi while the driver of a six-cylinder car was making a night journey. He suddenly noted a commotion in the bushes beside the pathway, and the next instant, in the uncertain light cast by his lamps, the chauffeur saw the gleaming eyes of a wild animal, which proved to be a lioness. Being unarmed, the motorist accelerated the car, meaning to have a run for his life. But the lioness took a leap and landed right in front of the vehicle.

The car was doing about forty miles an hour, and in a second the collision came. After the impact the heavy car passed safely over the body of the animal. The impetus of the car carried it about fifty yards beyond the spot where the lioness lay growling, and before giving her any chance to recover from the blow the driver reversed his car and drove straight over her again. This time the growling ceased and the beast lay still. Then the car was driven slowly toward the lioness, and after making sure that she was quite dead the driver dismounted and vainly tried to load her into the car. Finding that this could not be done without help, he made his way to the town, obtained the assistance of two friends and got the animal into the car.

To Solve the Mystery of the Amazons of the Amazon

An Amazon Guard House on the Trail to One of Their Villages. Except for One Month of the Year it Is Certain Death for Any Man to Try to Pass It.

Rich Mrs. Rice, of Newport, New York and Philadelphia, Starts for the Death-Filled Jungles to Make Friends with a Tribe of Warlike Women Who See Men Only Once a Year, Kill Their Male Children and Rule Like the Amazons of Ancient Greek Legends

Mrs. Alexander Rice Hamilton (formerly Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, and Heiress of the Elkins Millions), Who Has Given Up the Allurements of Fashionable Society to Help Her Husband Unravel the Secret of the Amazons.

Photo (C) Elsted.

DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, the very distinguished American explorer and ethnologist, and Mrs. Rice, whose first husband was George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, one of the victims of the sinking of the steamship Titanic, are now on their way to study and to solve, if possible, one of the most notable mysteries hidden within the jungles of South America.

This is the existence on the upper reaches of the Amazon River of a tribe of women, true Amazons, from the legend of whom, told to the early explorers, the mighty stream probably derived its name. This nation of women—this much is known—allow men to enter the territory ruled by them only once a year. They kill their male children, with certain exceptions. Their culture, reaching as it does back into immemorial antiquity, forms the only existing link with that ancient, long lost civilization called the Matriarchate; the time when women actually ruled the world and man was little more than a biological factor.

In an earlier expedition Dr. Rice had gotten in touch with these Amazons; had almost, indeed, penetrated to the first of their villages. But owing to their extraordinary customs it would probably have done him less good if he had gotten all the way.

On this expedition the [illegible] will [illegible] confidences and confidences of these women. If she can do this a considerable volume of facts not only important to science, but of intense interest to the world at large, will undoubtedly be revealed.

The region into which Mrs. Rice must go to secure these facts is not only difficult to reach, but is filled with all kinds of perils, from fevers to snakes. It is very much more difficult for a white woman than it is for a man. And when it is considered that Mrs. Rice was for years a social leader, both in Philadelphia and Newport; that from babyhood every luxury that money could buy was hers, and that for many years, before the tragic death of her first husband, their entertainments were not only lavish, but, as many Philadelphians thought, both frivolous and spectacular, the contrast between her past life and what the immediate future holds for her is very marked, indeed.

She does not go into it, however, entirely unprepared. Shortly after the then Mrs. Widener's marriage to the explorer, a somewhat surprising match to fashionable society which only considered her great wealth, the two made a trip up the Amazon. News of the entry of this country into the war, brought to them on the waves of the wireless, brought Dr. Rice hurrying back to America to offer his services. When the war ended the pair decided to resume their interrupted honeymoon trip where the wireless had cut it short.

If the legends of the natives and the stories of the few travellers who have touched the hands of these women are to be believed, there is a very striking parallel between them and those Amazons of Greek legendary history which has hitherto been thought to be more or less mythical.

The Amazons of the Amazon tolerate no men among them except in the months of May or June. They are most capable soldiers, according to Dr. Rice himself. The head of their state is a woman, and women and women only administer every branch of what is a very well organized community. The men who are admitted into the villages at these specified times are chosen by the Queen and must submit to rigorous examination. There seems to be an excellent, if unformulated, theory of eugenics in practice among them. All male children that are the result of this communication are slain by the tribe, unless the fathers come back and claim them. When the men come to the end of their time of visiting they are given by the Queen ornaments of jade and jade in the rough.

In these rewards is still another mystery. The jade presented to them has been sold by some of the men, and so there can be no doubt of its existence. Yet science has long believed that no deposits of this very valuable material exist in South America. Where do the women get it from? The Rices may find out and add a new source of wealth to our Southern neighbor's already well filled collection.

If the men, when the purposes of their admission are accomplished, refuse to go or hang about they are quite remorselessly killed. The women, as has been said, are accomplished soldiers, expert both in the use of bow and arrow and in the blowpipe, carrying the little darts tipped with the deadly curare poison. Apparently attempts of men of adjoining tribes to attack them and carry them off have long ceased, owing to the deadly accuracy of aim of the Amazons and their whole-hearted desire to be left alone.

Many of the women of the tribe are exceedingly comely. The present ruler, according to Dr. Rice, is a virago and unapproachable by any man. Some years ago, when he was abandoned by his workers near the region the Amazons rule, the explorer managed to get in touch with her and to secure from her a number of the women to carry his goods and to canoe him to a place where he could get men to help him reach civilization. Dr. Rice, in speaking of this incident, praises the Amazons' ability and honesty. Out of all the things they moved, he found at the end not one article missing.

Women from other tribes are admitted to the ranks of these Amazons if they subscribe to the laws and customs governing them. Sometimes, though infrequently, they are forced to take up arms against warriors of other tribes around them. The unbroken success of the women in these encounters has so discouraged those around them that for long they have dwelt in a peace unknown to the world we call civilized.

Although there is much evidence that the whole world was once ruled in some such fashion as these savage women of the Southern American jungles rule their region, the earliest mention of Amazons is by Homer, the Greek poet. They were said to have lived in Pontus, on the shores of the Euxine, where they formed an independent kingdom, or queendom. Like the Amazons of the Amazon, no men were allowed in their country, but once a year they visited the Gargareans, a neighboring tribe, to prevent their race from dying out.

And, another astonishing parallel, Herodotus records that these ancient Amazons either put to death the male children who were the result of these visits, or sent them back to their fathers. The female children—this also according to Strabo—were kept and brought up by them and trained in the arts of agriculture, hunting and war. This is just exactly what the South Americans do with their girl babies.

The Amazons appear in several Greek legends. One of the tasks imposed upon Hercules was to obtain possession of the girdle of the Amazonian Queen Hippolyte. They are heard of in the time of Alexander the Great, when their queen, Thalestris, is said to have visited him and to have become a mother by him. Pompey is reported to have found them fighting in the armies of Mithridates, the Persian.

Their costume, as given by the ancient Greek legends, is interesting. They were said to burn off the left brest, to prevent interference with drawing the bow-string. There is no evidence of this, however, in the ancient statues portraying them. Their arms were the bow, spear and axe. They wore a helmet. This is the way they are shown in the earliest sculptures. In later art they were shown wearing a thin dress, skirt high to enable easy movement. On still later painted vases they are shown wearing close fitting trousers and a curious high hat. Fashion undoubtedly changed for them, just as it does for other women.

The Amazons of the Amazon use bow, spear and axe. Their clothing is, however, hardly anything to talk about for more than a second.

In this most unusual of broken honeymoon trips Mrs. Rice, after she enters the jungles, will have none of the luxuries to which she has long been accustomed. Her delicate skin, one of her most admired points of beauty, will be protected, not for beauty's sake, but for life's sake, from the hordes of stinging, poisonous, fever-carrying insects by hoods of netting. She will wear high, thick boots to protect her against snakes. She must leave her hands uncovered as little as possible.

And as a futher precaution she must take ten grains of quinine daily. Sometimes their progress will be barred by hideous, evil-smelling swamps. When they are on the waters of the streams she must be guarded against the attacks of the enormous alligators and great snakes. Largely she will have to guard herself, for instant action is necessary in such cases. She has qualified by becoming a quick and accurate shot both with rifle and revolver.

There is danger from hostile savages, blowing unseen from the jungle, the death-tipped darts from their blow-pipes—darts covered with the swift-acting poison called curare, which the Indians brew from strychnine-bearing plants and serpent venom.

All these perils and more will the hothouse reared daughter of Philadelphia riches undergo. She is confident that she can pass through them, and so is her husband. Further, she believes the work infinitely more worth while than the gay, extravagant life of Newport and New York and the cities where her millions and social standing open all doors for her.

"A tremendous optimism is the chief asset of an explorer," said Dr. Rice, discussing the trip. "He knows that from the minute he enters a jungle till he comes out he will be bitten continuously by numerous insects, some of which are poisonous. I awoke one morning to find my clothes in tatters and my shoes in shreds. They had been eaten by sauba ants. There are also many snakes, usually poisonous. But as a rule a snake will not attack unless disturbed too much. We, of course, wear stout boots which protect the leg to the knee. Frequently when leveling a camp site we stir up a snake or two. We use a long pole with a forked end to capture them. There is one snake about four feet long with a flat head that is very poisonous. The anacondas do not strike, but their power of constriction is very great.

"The fevers are, of course, to be reckoned with. Colonel Roosevelt undoubtedly contracted illnesses which led to his death in this way.

"But I do not think we shall encounter the tremendous privations we have met on former trips. We now know what precautions to take. But we are not going into a place where we shall have the comforts of civilization, by any means. Life will be crude, indeed.

"Mrs. Rice will not be the first white woman to penetrate the upper Amazon, but will be the first to go so far in. But she is eager for the trip. She went with me on our last journey, and I must say she is as good a traveler under all kinds of difficulties and hardships as I ever saw."

It is obvious that there is much work for Mrs. Rice to do. There are many things to be learned about all the tribes of the upper Amazon impossible to be ascertained by men, possible only to be learned by a woman. Some of the tribes, Carijonas, Cuobeos, Huitates and Guayibas, include some of the most superb men and women physically extant. When a girl arrives at her coming-out age—marriage age—the tribe lines up in two lines. The girl starts at one end and runs between the lines. Every man and woman as she passes hits her on her breast with a whip or stick as hard as they can hit. When she reaches the end of the line, if she still is able, she must turn back and run to the other end of the line whence she started, and again be struck by each stalwart man and woman.

If she survives the ordeal she has her choice of a husband among the unmarried young men. If she does not survive, she is not permitted to marry within her tribe, but becomes an outcast. Only a woman can get the secret of what it all signifies and why.

But Mrs. Rice's most interesting, most dangerous work, will be to solve the mystery of the Amazons of the Amazon. The similarity of their customs with those half-legendary women described by the ancient Greeks cannot be purely accidental.

What lost pages of the vanished ages may be brought back by this white woman of finest fashion, of exquisite daintiness, if she wins the confidence of these darker sisters, separated from her by as wide a chasm of habits, thought and customs as it is possible to imagine!

A Canoe Crew of Amazons. This Unique Photograph Was Snapped by Dr. Rice During a Previous Expedition. They Were Alloted to [illegible] by Their Queen After His Men Had Fled, Leaving the Explorer Stranded in the Amazon Country.

Indian Bowmen who Dwell Near the Country of the Women and from Whom They Buy the Curare Poison for Their Weapons.

The Clothes for Which Mrs. Rice Will Exchange Her Parisian Creations When She Enters the Jungle. The Netting Is for Protection Against the Hordes of Poisonous Insects; the Boots Shield Against Snakes.

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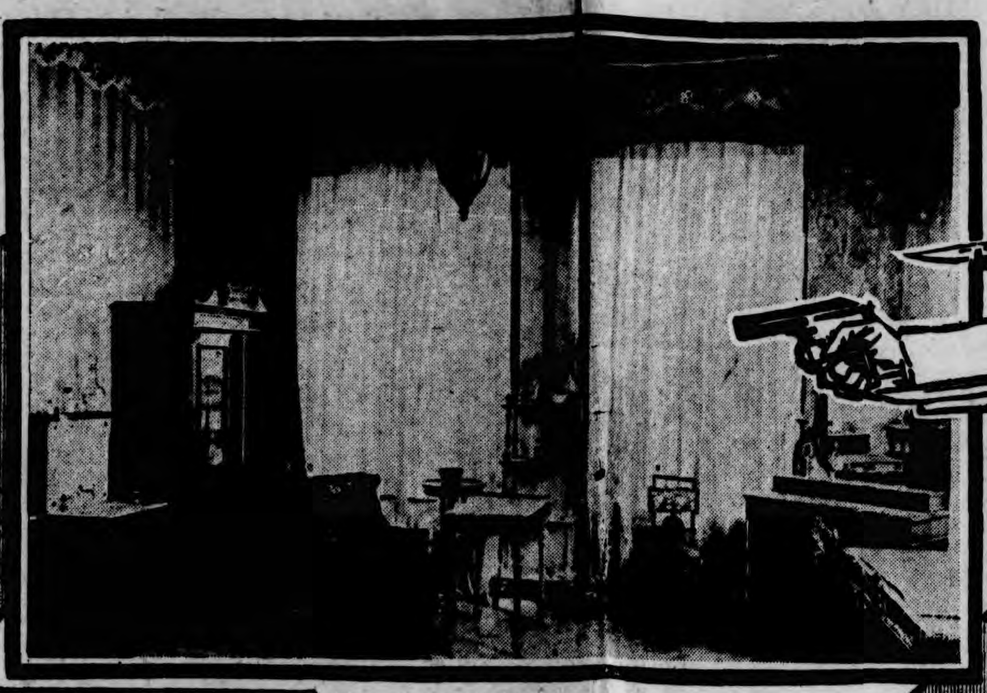
THE HOUSE WHERE ROMANOFFS WERE PUT TO DEATH

Captain Howard Kingsmore, U. S. Signal Corps, Brings Home Government Photographs and Facts Concerning Tragedy at Ekaterinburg, Where Czar and Family Are Supposed to Have Been Slain



Room in house at Ekaterinburg, Russia, that was occupied by the czarina during her captivity. The room remained well furnished, and looked as here shown when the photographer visited it.

Daughters of the royal Russian family occupied this room. They slept on the floor. The debris in the center of the floor was taken out of the stove shown in the picture by the investigating committee in the hope of finding documents of importance.

Captain Kingsmore's photograph of the cellar in the house at Ekaterinburg, where the Romanoffs are supposed to have been shot down while on their knees begging for mercy. Bullets were dug out of the wall to destroy evidence of the crime, but the holes still remain.

After months spent in the war-racked regions of Siberia between Vladivostok and Ekaterinburg, Captain Howard Price Kingsmore, of the signal corps, U. S. A., has just returned, bringing data and photographs which are said to be of priceless value to the United States government.

In the following article, one of the most interesting war documents that have come out of the Far East and probably also one of the most authentic, Captain Kingsmore gives public entrance to an intimate close-up view of conditions and events concerning which, heretofore, we have received mere hints or at best only meager political reports.

He tells, for instance, of the achievement of 30,000 Czecho-Slovaks, who, after deserting the hated Austrian army, put up a series of fights almost more amazing than that of the 10,000 Greeks of antiquity, whose wonderful retreat through hundreds of miles of hostile country constitutes the theme of Xenophon's famous "Anabasis." The Czecho-Slovak heroes of whom Captain Kingsmore speaks not only fought their way through a thousand miles of enemies, but, with no other weapons than their fists, sticks and stones and a few hand grenades, captured entire cities, thus acquiring the necessary arms for completing their triumphs over opposing bolshevik armies.

Captain Kingsmore also brings fresh details to bend to confirm the story of the tragic end of the unfortunate czar and his family. He also has photographs of the rooms of the palace in Ekaterinburg, in which the czar and his beloved family were kept in confinement, and of the cellar where they are said to have been put to death.

CAPTAIN HOWARD P. KINGSMORE, S. C., U. S. A.

NOVEMBER, 1918, I boarded a Red Cross train at Vladivostok bound for Ekaterinburg, a distance of 6,000 miles. The train was made up of 25 freight cars filled with food, clothing and medicine for the hundreds upon thousands of destitute refugees in the interior of Siberia and Russia proper.

The demoralized condition of the railroad and its personnel and the ruinous state of the tracks made progress extremely slow. We were under way nearly a month before we reached Omsk, the headquarters of Admiral Kolchak, the new dictator of "all the Russias."

Omsk has thus become the rival of the older capitals of Russia, Petrograd and Moscow, and is now the hub of the politics of the vast country and the temporary home of many thousands of fugitives, most of whom are suffering from hunger and exposure and many of them are ill. It is the center of a district in which, when I was there, 35,000 cases of typhus had been reported.

Part of the supplies were unloaded at Omsk; the rest was sent on toward Ekaterinburg, 1,000 miles further west, in the shadow of the mighty Ural mountains, where the Bolshevists are reported to be making their last desperate stand. Ekaterinburg is the headquarters of General Gaida, who is said to be the youngest and one of the ablest of the generals engaged in the war. He is the most formidable obstacle against which bolshevism has been breaking its forces.

It took us just nine weeks of riding to get to Ekaterinburg. Our accommodations on the train were of the most primitive nature. We traveled in box cars, originally designed apparently for cattle. They were lighted with candles, and what heat we got came through a wood-burning stove in one end of the car.

At Nikolsk, Manchuria, we came upon a train of 1,500 bolshevik prisoners. They were from the Sumura front and were in a most deplorable state. Originally there had been 2,000 of them, but during the four months that they had been shifted from station to station, without adequate food, scantily clothed and packed forty to a box car without heat and in indescribable filth, more than 1,000 of them had died. Typhus, engendered by filth, had carried off many of them.

The only means of subsistence of these unfortunate prisoners was what was given to them by sympathetic Russians at each station. They had been shifted about for more than 8,000 miles, each town protesting that there was neither food nor subsistence sufficient to go around and that there was danger of an epidemic from prisoners among whom typhus had claimed so many victims.

It was not until they finally reached Vladivostok that they were taken in charge by the American Red Cross, bathed, fed and as comfortably clothed as the scanty supply made possible.

But even at Vladivostok the authorities were afraid to allow them to remain and so they were shunted off again to another ever-receding destination. When I next heard of them they were started in the direction they had come from; and the last word about them was that nobody knew what had become of them. Their train had entirely disappeared. Trains in that district have a way of being blow up now and then, although soldiers of the Allied nations are garrisoned in box cars at many points along the line.

One of the interesting things we saw before we reached Harbin, Manchuria, was a herd of Siberian camels, with double humps.

We arrived at Harbin the night the armistice was signed. Our train remained there two days distributing some clothes. At the cabarets the news of Germany's surrender was celebrated gleefully and vodka, the Russian whisky, was used plentifully to pledge long life to "democracy, America, the Czecho-Slovak government and the loved ones at home."

In Harbin vodka is abundant and reasonably cheap, while across the border, in Siberia, where it is taboo by law, there is little of it and what can be got of it at all costs the equivalent of $5 a pint.

There were three other Americans in our party. When we entered one of the cabarets we were greeted by some Czecho-Slovaks who were seated about a table in the center of the room. Although strangers, they invited us to a drink and would not take "no" for an answer. We had been taking "soft" drinks, but they insisted that the occasion demanded at least one toast with wine, and we finally yielded to their good-natured and insistent entreaties.

Officers and soldiers of all nationalities, accompanied by women of all nationlities, raised their glasses together with us as we drank the toast proposed by our Czecho-Slovak hosts. America and Americans are popular in that region.

We passed through Kasnogansk, Chita and Irkutsk, spending a whole day traveling along Lake Baikal and finally reached Omsk. Admiral Kolchak had proclaimed himself dictator of all the Russias at that city only a few days before our train arrived there.

The new Russian army under Kolchak is better equipped than any former regiments have been, but the soldiers are mostly boys, many of them scarcely more than 12 years old.

Most of the railroad men, workmen generally and by far the biggest percentage of the people in the Omsk and Ekaterinburg districts are bolsheviks or sympathizers. At any rate, very little bolshevik propaganda is needed to win over the radical Socialists and others there, to whom the equal distribution of land appeals mighty strongly. Apparently few are capable of thinking for themselves or seeing beneath the surface and are easily carried off their feet when the question of free land is broached.

At Chilearbinsk typhus is raging. Sxty-five per cent of those who are stricken die. At the railroad station there hundreds of persons sleep on the floor and stairways as closely packed as sardines in a box. Trainloads of frozen bodies arrive frequently and many persons are taken to the hospital suffering from frozen feet, which means amputation.

Thousands upon thousands have been furnished with food and clothing by the Red Cross, which also supplies the hospitals with medicine. But it is like pouring water into the sands of the desert—the proposition is so large and the suffering so great. And the Russians generally do not seem to be appreciative.

The Czecho-Slovaks struck their first independent blow for liberty at Chilearbinsk. Eighty thousand of them deserted from the Austrian army early in 1915 and fled into Russia to fight side by side with the Allies against the Germans. In May, 1918, shortly after the French government had arranged for these Czechs to come to the western fighting front, they were en route by rail for France when the Kerensky government in Russia fell. The bolsheviki who came into power promised them safe conduct through Siberia if they would lay down their arms. This they did.

Captain Howard Price Kingsmore, U. S. Signal Corps, photographic unit, on the North Ural front with the Czechs "winding up" pictures.

At Chilearbinsk a troop train of Czechs pulled into the station at the same time as a train of Austrian prisoners. The two trains occupied adjoining tracks.

The occupants of these trains jeered at one another and one exasperated Austrian finally threw the leg of a stove at a Czech, killing him. A fight ensued and some were killed on both sides.

The town government, which had become Bolshevik, investigated and threw some of the Czech soldiers into prison.

A delegation was sent to the prison to remonstrate, and they, too, were confined. The Czecho-Slovaks then, with grenades, captured the town. At the same time a message from Trotzky and Lenine, the bolshevik leaders, to stop the Czecho-Slovaks' passage toward France, was telegraphed from town to town along the railroad line. The bolsheviki accordingly attacked these men who, unarmed as they were, at first sustained considerable losses, but eventually by taking towns and thus acquiring arms and ammunition, fought their way west to the Urals, not stopping until they met the Red army at Sumura, west of that mountain range. And now they are firmly entrenched in all the immense area east from their headquarters at Ekaterinburg as far as to Vladivistok on the seaboard, a distance of more than 6,000 miles.

And now that the Red menace has been cleared out of that territory, it has been announced that the American engineers, known as the Russian railway service, at the head of which is John F. Stevens, will resume the work of reconstructing the badly battered Trans-Siberian railroad. From Vladivostok to Omsk, some 3,500 miles, it is but a single track road. From Omsk to Petrograd it is double track.

Until the Czecho-Slovaks under General Gaida took Ekaterinburg, the former czar and his family were kept confined by the bolsheviki at the palace. They are said to have been subjected to many indignities. When the town was no longer tenable, the bolsheviki, unable or unwilling to take along their imperial prisoners, conducted them to the cellar of the palace and shot them. It is said that the shots were fired while the victims were kneeling to implore mercy.

The bullets, it is said, were then dug out of the wall, leaving hideous big holes in the plastering. This, it is alleged, was done to destroy evidence of the crime. The bodies are said to have been burned. The present government is investigating.

During their captivity the former czar and his family were subjected to violent and inhuman treatment. They were fed coarse food and the czarina and her daughters were mistreated in a barbarous manner by the bolshevik soldiers.

The accompanying photographs were made by permission of the Czecho-Slovaks in Ekaterinburg, and though no positive proof of the assassination of the Romanoff family is known, all evidence points to that conclusion. One of the photographs shows the house as it looks at present, another depicts it as it looked in July, 1917, a high stockade built around the estate.

Evidence is shown that the czar slept on the floor in the parlor. In the room occupied by the czarina was a bed, while the daughters, in another room slept on the floor. In the photograph showing the room occupied by the daughters, the debris in the middle of the floor was taken from the stove shown in the picture by the investigating committee during their search for papers.

Supposed Death Room Sealed.

The room in the cellar where the execution is alleged to have been committed is now sealed. The plaster on the wall shows where rifle bullets penetrated, and almost conclusive proof that a group of people were fired upon after being placed before the wall. It is known that when the abdicating czar was captured by the bolsheviks he was taken to Tobolsk, Russia. Later when there was a possibility of Ekaterinburg becoming a western headquarters of the bolsheviks, the czar and family were taken there.

It is a matter of general understanding today in Ekaterinburg that the bolsheviki, fearing to execute the Romanoffs, later had no alternative when the Czechs took Ekaterinburg, but took the chance when it seemed possible their royal prisoners might be wrested from them.

No evidence is at hand as to what disposition was made of the bodies of the late czar and his family when the bolshevists fled the city.

Where Would You Rather Be?

When Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the 'phone, thus a London paper tells the story.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"

"Oh, boy, dis here am some place!" replied Rastus. "All we has ter do is to wear a red suit with horns, an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out of de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' an' gathah in de stars; den we has to haul in de moon an' hang out de sun. Den we has ter roll de clouds aroun' all day long!"

"But, Sam how comes it yo' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell the truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short o' help up here."

POTASH and PERLMUTTER at the PEACE CONFERENCE

by Montague Glass

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They Discuss Mr. Wilson's Favor of the 20th Ulto. and Contents Noted.

"YES, Mawruss," Abe Potash said to his partner, Morris Perlmutter one morning recently, "a feller which has got to write to the newspaper to say that he didn't say what the newspaper said he said when it reported his speech, y'understand, has usually made a pretty rotten speech in the first place, and in the second place when he tries to explain what it really was that he did say, Mawruss, it practically always sounds worse than what the newspaper said he said."

"But what did he say and who said it, Abe?" Morris inquired.

"Ambassador Morgenstimmung or Morgenstern, I couldn't remember which Mawruss," Abe replied, "and although he ain't wrote to the newspapers yet to deny he said it, Mawruss, it is only a question of time when he would do so, because he either said one thing or the other, but he couldn't say both."

"Listen, Abe, if you think that unless you break it to me gradually what this here Morgenstern said, it would be too much of a shock to me," Morris announced, "let me tell you that it is a matter of indifference to me what he said."

"So it is to most everybody else except the immediate family, Mawruss," Abe continued, "but not to keep you in suspense, Mawruss, what this Ambassador Morgenstern said was speech to the American soldiers in Coblenz, where he told them that there was going to be another big war in which America would got to fight during the next fifteen or twenty years and also that he had every confidence in the League of Nations."

"Well, there's a whole lot of United States senators which has got the same kind of confidence in the League of Nations, Abe," Morris declared. "In fact, some of them is confident that the League of Nations will bring about a war for us in even less than fifteen years."

"Well, I'll tell you," Abe said, "the word confidence has got a whole lot of different meanings, Mawruss, and it's quite possible that this here Ambassador Morgenstern used the word with reference to the League of Nations in its Chatham Square or green-goods meaning, because otherwise how could the League of Nations cause another war in less than fifteen years, unless of course the feller which prophesied it was a Republican senator which Mr. Morgenstern is not."

"To tell you the truth, Abe, Morris said, "I have heard and read so many different things about this here League of Nations that it wouldn't surprise me in the least if the final edition of it provided that any nation which didn't go to war at least once every three years with some other nation or nations, y'understand, should be expelled from the League of Nations with costs, y'understand, and in fact, Abe, it is my opinion that when somebody makes a speech about this here League of Nations nowadays, he might just so well write a letter to himself denying that he said what the newspaper said he said, and let it go at that because it's a hundred to one that he was the only person who didn't skip it when it was printed in its original garbled condition."

"At that, Mawruss, you are going to be really and truly surprised to find out what that League of Nations covenant means when it comes up to be argued about by the United States senate," Abe observed, "because a great many of them senators is high grade crackerjack. A number one lawyers on the side, Mawruss, and formerly used to make their livings by showing that the contract which the plaintiff made with the defendant meant just the opposite to what the plaintiff or defendant meant it to mean—or vice versa, according to which end of the lawsuit such a Senator was arguing on, Mawruss, so you can imagine what is going to happen to that League of Nations covenant. Take a level headed lawyer like Senator Hiram S. Johnson, of California, Mawruss, which he ain't got the least disposition to believe that the League of Nations covenant means what President Wilson says it means, understand me, and when he gets through showing what it means, and Senator Borah gets through showing what he thinks it means and Senator Reed gets through showing what HE thinks it means, understand me, that League of Nations covenant will have as many different meanings as the contested last will and testament of a childless millionaire who has married a telephone operator on his deathbed to spite his grandnieces and nephews, Mawruss."

"Congress will have a lot of other matters to settle before that League of Nations come up, Abe," Morris said, "which I was reading the other day the message which President Wilson wrote from Paris, and he certainly laid out a lot of work for them to do till he gets back."

"You mean that letter of May 20th where he says: 'Dear Gents: Sorry not to be with you and I have been out of touch with things over in America so long that you will know a whole lot better than I do what is needed in the way of laws,' Mawruss, and then goes to work and tells them what is needed to the extent of half a newspaper-full?" Abe asked.

"I couldn't remember the exact words," Morris replied.

"Well, I've been expecting every day to see in the newspapers that he got an answer from the round robins, reading: Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th inst to hand and contents noted and in reply would say we wouldn't positively do nothing of the kind, and he came [illegible] you are not back with samples on [illegible] days from date, we will take such steps as we may think proper to protect our interests in the matter and oblige." Abe said, "because if you will remember, Mawruss, there [illegible] wanted Mr. Wilson to let the Senate go on making laws while he was away, and President says: 'You couldn't make me [illegible] till I get back,' and then when [illegible] robins asked him when he would be back, he said: 'I'll be back when I am back,' and now he ain't back, and he has got to ask some [illegible] robins to go to work with the other senators and congressmen and make the laws which he wanted to make in the first place, [illegible]

"Then it is going to be some time before he gets back if any such a thing happened, Abe," Morris said, "because I see where it says in the papers [illegible] won't come back until he can't help it, [illegible] treaty of peace with Germany [illegible] they know that the United States [illegible] will ratify them and the United States won't ratify them until they are submitted to them signed by Mr. [illegible] I didn't read no more about [illegible] I begun to get dizzy."

"I very often get that way myself nowadays when I am reading in the newspapers, Mawruss," Abe said, "in particular when they print them full texts, like the full text of the League of Nations Government of the full text of the President's Message. Former times when the papers had in 'em straight murders and bank robberies from the inside or out, Mawruss, and you sat opposite somebody in the subway who had to move his lips while he was reading, you took it for granted that he was an ignorant man, which had to hear them simple words pronounced, even if it was by his own lips, before he could understand them, Mawruss, but you take this here letter of the 20th inst, Mawruss, and when you read where President Wilson says with reference to telephone and telegraph rates, Mawruss, 'there are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communications by such instrumentalities could receive more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of,' understand me, you could have your lips, your scalp, Heaven and Hell, Mawruss, and still you couldn't tell what Mr. Wilson was driving into."

"Well, I glanced over that message myself, Abe," Morris said, "and the capital I'll was sticking up all through it like toothpicks on the cashier's desk of an armchair lunch room, Abe. In just a few lines, Abe, Mr. Wilson says 'I hesitate, I feel, I am conscious, I trust, I may, I shall, I dare say, I hope, and I shall,' and when he started to say something about Woman Suffrage he undoubtedly begun with 'May I not,' but evidently when he showed the first draft to Colonel House or somebody, they said: 'Why do you always say May I not,' and after discussing such substitutes as 'Doch allow mir' 'if you ain't got no objections' and 'You would excuse me if I would take the liberty,' Abe, they decided to use 'Will you not permit me,' so, therefore, that part of the President's message which talks about Woman Suffrage says: 'Will you not permit me to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution and so forth,' and that, to my mind, is what give President Wilson the idea that it might be a good thing to let the manufacture and sale of wine and beer continue after June 30th, which he probably argued: 'If I have such a tough time shaking off the May-I-not habit, how about them poor fellers which has got the liquor habit?'

"Maybe he figured that way and maybe he didn't, Mawruss," Abe said, "but if anyone feels that he ought to stock up with a few bottles of wine for kiddush or habdalah purposes on or after June 30th, 1919, Mawruss, he oughtn't to be misled by anything President Wilson said in his letter of the 20th ulto, Mawruss, because when it comes to extending the life of the beer and wine industry after June 30th, Mawruss, them Senators and Representatives is more likely to take suggestions from the President of the Anti-Saloon League than from the President of the United States."

"And I don't know but what they are right at that, Abe," Morris said, "because this here Prohibition is strictly a matter of what the majority thinks, Abe."

"But from the howl that has been going up, Mawruss," Abe protested, "it looks to me like the majority of people wants the sale of schnapps to continue."

"I didn't say it was a question of what they want, Abe," Morris declared, "I said it was a question of what the majority thinks, and the majority of people thinks that while they can drink schnapps and they can let it alone, Abe, the majority of people also think that the majority of people who drink schnapps would be a whole lot better off without it. So that's the way it stands, Abe, nobody wants to leave off buying liquor, but nobody wants to take the responsibility of letting the sale of liquor continue."

"Also, Mawruss, I've been reading a good many articles in the magazines about this here Prohibition lately," Abe declared, "and in every case the writer shows how disinterested he is, y'understand, by stating right at the start that so far as he is concerned they could leave off selling liquor tomorrow and he would be perfectly satisfied."

"And he is going to have to be, Abe," Morris said, "because that way of looking at the liquor question is what has brought about Prohibition. Practically everybody who drinks schnapps and enjoys it, Abe, is afraid that everybody else who drinks schnapps and enjoys it, is going to think that he drinks schnapps and enjoys it, so he goes to work and pulls this phony selfish stuff about 'So-far-as-I-am-concerned, it don't make no difference how soon the country goes Prohibition,' and the result is that the country is going Prohibition and nobody even now has got nerve enough to admit that he is going to cut him out of a great many good times in the future."

"Well, there's one thing about it, Morris," Abe declared, "it's going to make nearby foreign countries, no matter what the climate may be, great summer and winter resorts for fellers who don't care how soon Prohibition goes into effect and who will continue to care until 1 a. m. on July 1st, 1919. Yes, Mawruss, this here Prohibition is going to give a wonderful boost to the business of building bridges across the Rio Grande River and running lines of steamers between the United States and them foreign countries where the inhabitants have got it figured that if you drink and enjoy it, you should well admit it before it's too late to keep the Government from not taking a joke, if you know what I mean."

"Sure I know what you mean," Morris said, "and it has always seemed to me, Abe, that even the Scotch whiskey business ain't going to be affected so adversely by this here Prohibition neither, except that the merchandise is going to reach its ultimate hobnail liver via Mexico and Cuba instead of New York and Chicago; and furthermore, Abe, there will be a great demand for sleepers on them northbound trains from Mexico, and the berths will only have to be made up once on leaving the Mexican frontier. However the diners won't do much of a business on them trains, but they will certainly have to carry extra large water tanks."

"And while I don't wish them drinkers and leave-it-alone fellers no particular harm, Mawruss," Abe declared vehemently, "I wish they when they are traveling on one of those outbound limiteds, Mawruss, it would serve them right if it run off the rails or something and shook 'em up just enough to make them realize the inconvenience of their own foolishness has brought on them."

"Say!" Morris exclaimed. "I didn't know you was taking this Prohibition affair so much to heart, Abe."

"What do you mean—take it so much to heart?" Abe protested. "I take a glass of schnapps once in a while, Mawruss, but so far as I am concerned this here Prohibition can come into effect this afternoon yet, and it wouldn't affect me none."

"I am the same way, Abe, I can drink and I can leave it alone," Morris said. "Or, anyhow, I think I can."

THE WEB—A REVELATION OF PATRIOTISM

(Continued from Page Two.)

five of us have done most of the active work." A good and worthy twenty-five.

The reference to Russellites and Mennonites covers two regions of great A. P. L. activity. Pastor Russell, as he was known, passed away from this scene some time ago, but he left behind him seeds of discord. He was perhaps not so much disloyal as he was eccentric and fanatical in his mental habit. His book, "The Finished Mystery," was so open a plea against war that it was proscribed by the United States Government. A. P. L. operatives ran down a great deal of so-called pro-German talk which originated in the Russellites. An instance of this comes from Coloma, Michigan, which reports: "Radical socialists became active during August, 1917. Acting under instructions from the Department of Justice, we put all of these meetings out of business in the territory of our jurisdiction. No more socialistic meetings of any kind here. We got information which resulted in my calling upon certain Russellites. Collected five books of 'The Finished Mystery' and some copies of the 'Kingdom News.' Russellites were watched and they promised to discontinue activities until after the war. They have done so."

It is not to be denied that the following of the radical banner among the nations of the world is an increasing one and one which will demand great care on the part of the governments on both sides of the Atlantic. Bolshevism is the great threat of the day, and we shall have to meet it in America as it must be met in Germany and Russia before there can be any lasting peace.

At times some of these radicals have got caught in the jaws of the amended Espionage Act, as for instance, Eugene V. Debs, the veteran Socialist candidate for the presidency, who was given three concurrent sentences of ten years each. Early in the fall of 1918, Dr. Morris Zucker, a well known Socialist in Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of sedition and locked up. He is said to have declared that the stories of German atrocities committed by German army officers were not true and that they were circulated by capitalists in this country to further their own purposes. Dr. Zucker was of the belief that American soldiers are "make believe" soldiers. On September 6, 1918, in Philadelphia, Joseph V. Stillson, secretary of the "Kova," a Lithuanian newspaper, was caught by the Espionage Act and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Atlanta.

In Chicago, in December, 1918, there began the trial of Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, for violation of the Espionage Act and conspiracy to obstruct the United States in prosecuting the war with Germany. With Berger, four other Socialist co-defendants were arraigned: Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party; J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist; William F. Kruse, secretary of the draft-evading organization of the anti-war Socialists, and Irwin St. John Tucker, a radical Episcopal rector.

The trial before Federal Judge Kenesaw M. Landis lasted for more than a month and resulted in a verdict of guilty against all of the defendants. On February 20, 1918, Judge Landis sentenced the convicted men to twenty years' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In sentencing the men, Judge Landis said:

> Their writings and utterances fairly represent the consistent, personal campaigns they conducted to discredit the cause of the United States and obstruct its efforts. By no single word or act did they offer help to the country to win the war. It was a conscious, continuous plan to obstruct the country's military efforts. What has been said in this courtroom by the defendants is but an apology by them for obstructing the country's effort.

The convicted men were granted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals by Judge Samuel Alschuler. In the upper court the defendants were compelled to give their personal pledge to Judge Alschuler that neither by word or act would they do any of the things for which they had been convicted, pending the final disposition of the case. It should be understood and remembered that these men were convicted not for their personal or political beliefs, but for violation of a law of the United States.

A. P. L. reports show that Lake Mills, Iowa, had a state senator who advised young men that they could not be forced to cross the water to fight, nor forced to buy Liberty Bonds. He also was alleged to have obstructed the United War Work campaign in telling a client that he did not need to assist. He was connected with the Non-Partisan League and promised the farmers that they would secure control of the Legislature. Affidavits to this effect were handed to "D. J." The Non-Partisan League was well investigated in that neighborhood. The organizer of the local chapter was forced to buy bonds and stamps and to remain inactive until Peace was declared. "He moved away and never came back," says the local chief.

In another Lake Mills office there was found by American Protective League operatives a picture drawn by a rather good amateur artist depicting a single German blowing to pieces the head of an American column of troops. Investigation showed that this picture was drawn by a clerk in a local store. He was drafted and is in France, and the report regarding him is filed with "D. J." His original drawing is in the possession of the national directors of the A. P. L.

Just how far the war is going to affect American politics in the future is something that many a politician in America would be exceedingly glad to know. It may be said there will be some public men, unworthy to be called representatives of the American people, who will cater now, as before the war, to the German vote. We should beware of such men, for all they can do will be to advocate that very propaganda which today is matter of execration over the country.

There have not lacked men, who, more especially before we declared war, have boasted of their German birth and openly made that their main argument for office. In a large Ohio city such a man ran for the mayoralty and polled a very considerable vote. He said many times publicly that he would not subscribe to any Liberty Loans and was not in accord with our government. He was very bitter in his denunciation of all who did not side with him. He proclaimed himself a hyphenated German proud of his native origin. He spoke before the German Saengerbund of this city and before delegates of the German-American Alliance—and he spoke in German—a Democratic candidate for mayor in an American city of the second class! He uttered that old and familiar and useless plea—dangerous in America today—"One can't forget the blood that flows in one's veins." Part of his campaign argument was this: "I personally hope that the war in Europe will be a draw; but if there must be a victory, if I must choose between intelligent Germany and ignorant Russia, there is but one place for me to cast my lot, and that is with the Kaiser. If I felt otherwise, I would not be human." What he should have said was, if he had felt otherwise, he would not have been German. He concluded his remarks with the statement that if he became mayor, "Whatever interference there has been in the past with such an organization as I am now addressing, there will be no such interference when I become mayor." But he did not become mayor.

It is only of late that we have heard much of the Non-Partisan League in America, even in this day of leagues, societies and alliances, but it has had growth and political significance in certain of the Northwestern States. It would not be true to charge the Non-Partisan League with disloyalty as a body, but certainly it would be yet more foolish to say that its members, in the North-European parts of the United States, had been loyal to America in this war, or free of sympathy with Germany. Read the A. P. L. reports—they are not shown in these pages—of its manifold activities in sections where the Non-Partisan League is strongest. Draw your own inferences, for then you will have certain premises. You need not jump at any conclusion not based on premises.

The American Protective League might have been drawn into politics if it had lived much longer—perforce would be and ought to be drawn. One thing is sure, if a man must cast in business to a class which has disloyalty ingrained, that man is not cast for America and a great future for her.

It is all a question of the high heart of the gentleman unafraid—individual courage, open-headedness, honest self-searching. That is true for the native born as for the naturalized citizen. Perhaps for all these warring low-down, some of whom were zealous and interested, there might very well, in these grave, great days of our country and of all the world, be put on the wall of our house the old motto: "Blessed are the pure in heart."

You ask, indeed, what shall we do with all these chameleon propagandists, these foreigners? How shall we classify them—as Americans or as enemies? Who is the American?

It is simple to answer that. It is he who himself knows in his own soul whether or not he is done with the damnable hyphen which has almost ruined America, and yet may do so. Liberty Bonds and public speaking do not prove Americanism. Blessed are the pure in heart, of Mason City or of Des Moines, of the Greater Iowa Association of the Non-Partisan League, of the Peoples' Council, of the A. P. L., or of German or American birth. And when individual American courage is common enough to make a man fight pro-Germanism until it is dead forever, one thinks we shall indeed see God manifested again in the green civilization which once was promised for America. It can be had now in only one way, and that way will cost dear. If you are interested in your son's future, see to it that he—and you yourself—shall be pure in heart. We want and will have no other for Americans today and tomorrow.

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(To be Continued Next Sunday.)

Sand Hills and Roaring Waters

BY JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL.

THE Brown Woman, the Girl Who Lives in a Barn, the Hospital Doctor and I went to the Indiana dune lands on a cold Sunday in early April. Leaden skies and mist. We pitched a tentless camp in a deep hollow within sound of roaring waters. At the rim of the basin, which held many acres of pine woods, clean loose sand was creeping in to bury the forest alive—creeping with slow, inexorable patience.

Doc and I built a fire with wet wood and it burned like Rome. Then he and I climbed the ridge lakeward. At the summit we paused, silenced and awed, and I knew how Vasco Nunez felt when he stumbled upon the Western Ocean. . . . A sand plain stretched below us; the lake now seemed distant, though its voice was near. In the middle ground, slightly to the right, a sheer-sided dune with the remnant of a wilderness on its top loomed mountain-like.

Near the botom of the huge mass, where the slope was more gradual, was a disinterred cemetery of trees. Black broken silhouettes against dull yellow sand. Crumbling skeletons of once sturdy citizens of the wood.

Doc pushed me down-hill, then led me to the water's edge—to martyrdom. Newcomers to the dune country are made sacrifices. Off with my shoes. I must wade into the breakers and get clean water for coffee. Chill waves, lashed by an inshore wind. But I got the necessary. It's a trick. Each incoming wave mixes dirty sand with the water, but it clears in receding, and by alert manipulation with a tin cup one can fill a two-quart coffee pot easily—in fifteen or twenty minutes.

Barefooted back to camp. The Barn Girl assumed charge of the coffee, and fried bacon while the Brown Woman spread variegated eats on newspapers. Doc and I brought more wood, and practiced shooting an infant's revolver at a picture of Queen Mary. We ruined one of her necklace pearls.

Prime eats, capital coffee. I saw Doc make a wry face. He had gathered six sandwiches before him, and now generously offered to share them. Later it developed that two of the sandwiches (constructed surreptitiously by the Brown Woman's sisters), contained eggshells, potato peelings and broken toothpicks, sprinkled with nutmeg. Doc got both.

More wet wood burned. A drizzle of rain—and drizzles all afternoon. . . . The Brown Woman and I departed on a hike to get dry and left the others beneath a low-hanging pine tree by the fire. Doc kept my overcoat for a laprobe. Up the ridge again. It curved toward the lake at our left. Logs in the sand waste below looked tiny.

At the highest point of the ridge I started down its vast smooth side on a run. Swifter and swifter I went, as if on snowshoes; joyously; leaning on the wind; strides lengthening. But at the bottom I fell flat against firmer earth. The learning was valuable; one should slow up toward bottom.

We moved along the lake shore. Far in the distance was a speck of a cabin, with no smoke above its chimney. Driftwood and discard of the seas lay upon the beach. A sand-mountain, higher than all the others, called, and we climbed to its top. The clean wind was like a life-giving drink. For a long time we stood and looked far out over the waters, and forgot the world.

Then we went back to camp and found that Doc—durn his hide—had poked a shoulder of my overcoat into the fire zone, so that I smelled like a smoke sale until winter was finally routed by spring. But it was a never-to-be-forgotten day.

People and [illegible] of Yesteryear

By ROSS H. [illegible]

7-3-58

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL Missionary College, the only medical school in Battle Creek's history, was incorporated at Chicago under the laws of Illinois, 63 years ago tomorrow, on July 3, 1895.

Its first class of physicians was graduated here in 1899. The last class received its diplomas in 1910 and in September of that year, the AMMC was merged with the medical department of the University of Illinois. Sentimentally, at least, the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda and Los Angeles, Calif. projects itself back to the founding of the local school and its records list the AMMC graduates.

The only graduate of the old medical college now living in Battle Creek is Dr. John E. Cooper, now 81, of 298 W. Van-Buren st., a member of the class of 1902.

The medical college here was formally opened with inauguration exercises at the Tabernacle on Sept. 30, 1895. The school had been established by the Medical Missionary Board of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and had as its objective, the training of missionary physicians.

Here at the Sanitarium, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg had previously established a school for nurses and had also conducted a Medical Home Missionary School for the training of missionaries. Students in those earlier courses studied such things as anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, physical culture, the hygiene of food, diet and dress, practical cookery and elocution.

The American Medical Missionary College was not directly connected with the old Battle Creek College. This latter institution sold its buildings and properties here in October, 1901, preparatory to locating in Berrien Springs. The college is now known as the Emmanuel Missionary College.

Property of the Seventh-day Adventist Educational Society was taken over by a new corporation, known as the International Medical Missionary Training School Assn. The property went for $82,531.

Meanwhile, the AMMC had also been operating a Chicago headquarters from its start. By 1901 this Chicago building at 1926 S. Wabash ave. had been outgrown and enlarged quarters were planned. All of the students attending the college here, took their last year of work in Chicago.

In addition, the Sanitarium was operating a Workingmen's Home and Medical Mission at Chicago in those early days at a cost of more than $1,000 a month. Its purpose was to furnish lodging and care for laboring men, strangers and the homeless. Its lodging department accommodated about 400 men at a cost of 10 cents a day, which entitled the men to the free use of a medical dispensary, baths, laundry service, a reading room and meals at a penny a dish.

* * *

AMONG THE 192 men and women graduated during the span of the American Medical Missionary College, were physicians who became well known in Battle Creek, particularly at the Sanitarium.

Dr. Carrie Staines, who later became the wife of W.K. Kellogg was in the first class in 1899, which numbered 24 graduates.

Dr. Elmer E. Eggleston, long with the Sanitarium, was one of the 21 graduates in 1900 and Dr. Rowland H. Harris, now on the west coast, was in the class of 16 graduated in 1901.

In addition to Dr. Cooper, the 1902 class of 24 included the Doctors Arthur C. and Bertha Selmon. Dr. Walter F. Martin and Dr. John E. Heald were in the 1903 class which totalled 23.

Dr. James T. Case, also on the west coast, and Dr. Samuel E. Barnhart, now deceased, graduated in a class of 15 in 1905. Dr. Charles W. Heald and Dr. Henry Ritter were among the 22 in the 1906 class.

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10 YEARS AGO
(July 2, 1948)

The Oliver Corp. concluded its three-day observance of its 100th anniversary with 400 company representatives and dealers here.

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20 YEARS AGO
(July 2, 1938)

Miss Gladys Bond took over her duties as county home demonstration agent.

H. Duane Adams of the Calhoun Crude Oil Co. announced that drilling for oil was to be started south of Battle Creek.

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30 YEARS AGO
(July 2, 1928)

The City Commission changed the names of more local streets; Bedford avenue to Bedford road; Bennett avenue to Morgan avenue; Elizabeth avenue to Austin street; Elm street to Elmer street; Oak street to Oakley street; Summit street to Astor street; Willard street to W. Kingman avenue.

Dr. Henry G. Clark was here from Pittsburgh as the new medical officer at the VA Hospital.

Battle Creek Mich

Dear Friend:

Battle Creek was deeply saddened this week by the death of 91-year-old Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, one of the truly great men of his time who died aftter a three-day bout with pneumonia. The whole country, indeed the world, shares with Battle Creek the sense of loss and the passing of an epoch with the departure of the good little doctor, whose white suit, white overcoat, and wide-brimmed white felt hat were something of a local legend. There must be few of you boys who cannot conjure up the picture of the compact little doctor with his pink cheeks, twinkling blue eyes, and neat, white VanDyke beard. We are sincerely sorry you must come back to a Battle Creek without him, because although the Sanitarium is to continue his policies and his theories of biologic living, there can never be another Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

His biography reads like an Alger book. He was apprenticed in his father's broom factory when he was 11, continued his schooling nights, went to work as a printer when he was 12 for the Review and Herald, church publication of the Seventh-day Adventist faith, and by the time he was 15 was its editor. This did not satisfy him so he became a school teacher, entered Ypsilanti normal college, and later studied medicine at the University of Michigan. He received his degree in medicine in 1876 from the Bellevue hospital medical college in New York City. He was called back to Battle Creek to take charge of the Sanitarium for a year, and remained for 67. The rest of his career you are familiar with. Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn wired from his winter home at Possum's Poke, Poulan, Ga. "I have heard him praised from Battle Creek to the upper reaches of the Irriwaddy." That puts in a nutshell the extent of the good doctor's fame.

Telegrams have been pouring into the city from all over the country. There were messages from former President Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Will Durant, Senator Vandenberg and Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, to name only a very few.

Worthy L. "Daddy" Shuart, died the same night as his good friend Dr. Kellogg. Known to generations of high school students he counted as his personal friends thousands of former pupils, probably you among them. During his 63 years as mathematics teacher at Central high school he had missed not more than 20 days because of illness. He was 90 years old when he died, and had retired nine years ago at the age of 81.

KELLOGG, DR. JOHN HARVEY. Friends are being received at Hebble's. Funeral services will be held at the Sanitarium Library Building Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Rev. Carleton Brooks Miller officiating, assisted by Elder E. L. Pingenot and Rev. H. M. Jordan. Burial in Oak Hill cemetery.

BREWER, LESTER D. Friends may call at the residence, 2401 West Michigan, where the rosary will be recited Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral services will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Msgr. Maurice Walsh officiating. Burial in Memorial Park. Arrangements by Hebble's.

BOOS, ELLA ADA. Friends are being received at the Shaw Funeral Home until 1 o'clock Saturday, after which the body will be taken to the St. Thomas Episcopal chape where services will be held at 2 o'clock, Rev. Wm. A. Simms officiating. The interment will be in Oak Hill cemetery.

WILLBUR, MRS. JENNIE O. Friends are being received at the D. E. Royal Funeral Home, where funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. Saturday, Rev. Henry Liddicott officiating Burial Hicks cemetery.

Personals 4

THE members of the Auxiliary of the Metropolitan Spirit No. 21 are requested to meet at St. Philip church to attend in a body the funeral of Lester Brewer, to be held at 9 a. m. Saturday.

Dec. 17/43

EDUCATORS FROM MANY PARTS OF COUNTRY COMING

11-18-27

Preliminary Announcement of Third Race Betterment Congress Is Made Today.

IS FIRST SINCE WAR

President Little of University Of Michigan Selected Chairman of Conference.

Several lauded scientists of international reputation, educators from the leading American colleges and universities, research workers in the world's most famous laboratories, and government officials, state and national concerned with civic betterment, have announced their intention of coming to Battle Creek the week of January 2-6 to attend the sessions of the Third Race Betterment Conference, which will be held under the auspices of The Race Betterment Foundation, the president and founder of which is Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

The forthcoming meeting, which is the outgrowth of a similar conference held here in January, 1914, is the first to be held since the world war, the second having been held at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, in 1915. More than one hundred scientists and educators, the key men in their various branches of learning and research, will take part in the conference, many sessions of which will be open to the general public.

Dr. Little As Chairman

Others in attendance at the meetings will be credited delegates from Michigan boards of health, school and parents associations, civic and commercial organizations.

Dr. C. C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, will act as president of the conference. Two other mid-western university presidents are also on the general committee, Dr. Max Mason, of the University of Chicago, and Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

Race Betterment will be the keynote of the conference, which will [illegible]amine the facts dealing [illegible]th [illegible]ncies toward race degene[illegible], [illegible] the recent progress of [illegible] realm of life profo[illegible] [illegible]ore, an[illegible]

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ed to reports of recent prog
n the field of Bacteriology, Medicine, Nutrition, Eugenics, Physiology and Education.

Battlefield of White Blood

One of the most interesting features of the program from the point of view of laymen will be motion pictures—a film showing the battlefield of white blood corpuscles in their unremitting attack on bacteria; another, revealing the human heart in action and many other scenes in the field of bacteriology, medicine, nutrition, eugenics and physiology.

Among the institutions to be represented at the Conference will be the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Sheffield Scientific School, the Eugenics Record office of the Carnegie Institution, Cornell University Medical college, the Universities of Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Battle Creek college. The host of the conference will be the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

In his address of welcome at the First Race Betterment Conference, held here in 1914, Dr. Kellogg sounded the keynote of race betterment meetings. On that occasion, Dr. Kellogg said:

Original Description

"The real purpose of the Conference is not to formulate conclusions, nor to propagate doctrines, but simply to raise in a more definite way certain questions of world-wide significance which have in recent years been more or less casually discussed, and to set in operation methods of inquiry which it is hoped may lead to a disclosure of facts of tremendous importance. If the race is degenerating, it is highly important that the world should know it and that such agencies should be set in operation as will save the race of man from the fate of all other living forms as told and foretold by the geologic records of the earth's crust."

In the forthcoming conference, residents of Battle Creek will be invited to participate by suitable representation on the various committees, and by attendance at the general sessions, which will be held at the Sanitarium buildings.

Among those on the committee of the Race Betterment Conference in Battle Creek were Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York; Judge Ben Lindsey, of Colorado; Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, Ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ireland; Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn; Hon. Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Jacob A. Riis, of New York; Dr. C. B. Davenport, of Cold Spring Harbor, New York; Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, of New York.

The executive secretary of the January conference is Miss Emily F. Robbins, who acted in a similar capacity at the first Race Betterment Conference.

Enquirer. No

MEMBER AUDIT BURE
CIRCULATIONS
The circulation of the
nd News is regularly aud
pproved.

THE EVENING NEWS. EST. MAY 8,
THE ENQUIRER. VOL. XXXI No.

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ontinued on Page 14, Col. 6)

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(Continued from Page One.)
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Race Betterment will be the keynote of the conference, which will examine the facts dealing with tendencies toward race degeneracy, and the recent progress of science in the realm of life prolongation. Furthermore, an attempt will be made to give a greater impetus to the dissemination of these facts for the benefit of humanity.

Special group sessions will be devoted to reports of recent progress in the field of Bacteriology, Medicine, Nutrition, Eugenics, Physiology and Education.

Battlefield of White Blood

One of the most interesting features of the program from the point of view of laymen will be motion pictures—a film showing the battlefield of white blood corpuscles in their unremitting attack on bacteria; another, revealing the human heart in action and many other scenes in the field of bacteriology, medicine, nutrition, eugenics and physiology.

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The Teens report on the YOUTH TODAY Page

ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Weather
Rain Likely; Tonight, Sunday

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR | PHONE WO 4-7161 | SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1966 | 14 PAGES | 2 SECTIONS | ★ TEN CENTS

Springfield Pupils Return Thursday

Experts Take Second Look

Did They Really Approve Full Year's School Aid?

LANSING (AP)—Did the Legislature really vote a $9.2 million assist for Michigan schools this week? Or was it more like $2.3 million —a quarter of the face value of the controversial bill?

The measure contains a $4 million — or maybe $1 million— emergency appropriation for financially distressed Detroit schools.

Legislators and education and legal experts are divided on the subject. Others say a legal question exists.

The problem is that the bill did not receive an immediate effect designation when it passed the House 61-35 shortly before 1 a.m. Friday.

Without immediate effect, it becomes law 90 days after the Legislature adjourns — or about April 1, or about three-quarters of the way through the present school and fiscal year.

Most experts in the Legislature and the Department of Education expressed confidence the bill would pay out the money on a full fiscal year basis.

But Sen. Garland, D-Flint, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a veteran in the field of school aid, disagreed.

"The House saved the state more than $6.5 million by not giving the bill immediate effect," Lane said. "The bill won't change the school aid formula until late in March.

"The money," he added, "goes on a pro-rata basis and its effect will be limited to about one-fourth of the fiscal year."

Speaker Joseph Kowalski, D-Detroit, majority Leader Bob Traxler, and others argued that the school aid formula is unique. Its benefits are allocated on a full-year basis, not in any succession of steps, they said. "As long as the change in the formula becomes law sometime during the same fiscal year, there'll be no problem," Traxler said.

Said Harold Brown, Education Department finance specialist:

"If Gov. Romney signs the bill, we will regard it as a full year's appropriation unless instructed otherwise by the attorneys or the Legislature. The formula provides for operations of a school in the fiscal year. It doesn't relate to a monthly payment schedule in any way."

Kowalski banged the gavel immediately after the bill passed, while stunned House members stood at their desks and many asked, "Hey, what about immediate effect?"

The motion to make a bill effective as soon as it is signed by the governor is usually made immediately after it is passed. It takes a two thirds majority—or 74 votes in the House.

But because of the hour, flaring tempers and the vote on the bill itself, it appeared doubtful that the immediate effect motion would have passed.

—AP Wirephoto.

SCHOOL DAZED — Four-year-olds and schools are not completely compatible as this photo of little Mary Beth Lemley shows. Her mother was nearby registering Mary Beth for the Neenah YWCA Nursery School in Appleton, Wis., but from the looks of the little girl, Mom might have been miles away.

Evening Prayer

O God, to be cheerful is easy when life is at full tide. But when waters of prosperity recede exposing rocks on which brave ships have shattered, give us grace to meet the threat with courage. In all things Thou dost work for good with those who love Thee. Amen.

2 More U.S. Planes Downed; Pilots Safe

SAIGON (UPI) — The Viet Cong launched a mortar attack tonight on a U.S. Army 1st Air Cavalry Division post at An Khe while the unit was celebrating its first year in Viet Nam. Some Americans were reported killed.

SAIGON (UPI) — Beefed-up Communist ground defenses in North Viet Nam's panhandle today shot down the fifth American plane in as many days. The pilot was rescued after he ditched in the sea.

U.S. officials said an Air Force F105 Thunderchief, downed while on a strafing run northwest of the panhandle city of Dong Hoi, was the 357th American raider lost since the air attacks against North Viet Nam began 25 months ago.

Lost Friday was a Navy Skyraider from the USS Intrepid. After being hit by Red gunfire, the pilot nursed his crippled aircraft five miles out to sea and parachuted. He was plucked from the water by a Navy helicopter a few minutes later and returned to his carrier. His name was not disclosed.

In South Viet Nam, a U.S. Marine helicopter was shot down by Communist ground fire Friday in Quank Nam Province 375 miles north of Saigon. The aircraft crashed and burned, injuring 14 Americans.

As air action again dominated the war against the Communists, officials in South Viet Nam braced for possible new Viet Cong terrorist attacks aimed at disrupting the Sept. 11 elections for a constituent assembly. At least 12 South Vietnamese were killed and 10 wounded Friday in two separate terror bombings.

An Air Force seaplane plucked the Air Force pilot from the sea from under the nose of Communist shore batteries blazing away from three sides.

U.S. spokesmen announced today that 353 U.S. planes had been lost through the end of August. Since then, including today's downing, four more American raiders have been reported lost, bringing total losses to 357.

Details have not been made public on three of the downings, presumably owing to the lack of full reports.

The F105 was piloted by Capt. Edward Skowron of Cheshire, Mass.

House Fire Kills 4 Of 8 Children

MARION (AP)—Four of the eight children of Roland and Rose Mosher died today in a predawn fire which destroyed their home four miles east of here in nearby Clare County.

The Moshers' oldest daughter, 18-year-old Olivia, escaped the fire once and reportedly died when she ran back into the flaming house in what proved a vain attempt to save brothers, Randy, 11, and Ray, 2, and her sister, Denise, 4.

The fire was reported by a neighbor about 3 a.m. Its cause had not been determined hours later.

Accord Ends Long Session Of Bargaining

Wages, Working Conditions Set For 1966-67-68

Springfield students will be able to report for classes Thursday, two days later than scheduled, as the result of an agreement reached Friday night.

An accord on wages and working conditions was attained by the Springfield Board of Education and the Springfield Education Association after continuous negotiations since Wednesday.

The new contract set wages and working conditions for the 1966-67 school year and the 1967-68 school year.

The action Friday night will preclude the continuation of a Circuit Court suit which had been scheduled to be heard today before Circuit Judge Ronald M. Ryan.

The board of education sought an injunction to force the system's 90 teachers back to the classroom. Attorneys for the board will initiate withdrawal of the suit.

In the joint statement announcing the agreement, it stated in part: "Details of this agreement reflect essentially a starting salary of $5,400 for a bachelor's degree with a top of $8,313 in 12 years and $5,800 for a master's degree with a top of $8,928 in 12 years.

"The second year's salary is contingent upon certain action taken by the board, teachers and voters of the community," the statement read.

It was believed the new pact would necessitate a millage election which would require the support of each group.

The two parties noted that the agreement was reached "after continuous negotiations from Wednesday morning."

Both parties also were in agreement that "negotiations ended in a very amicable manner."

As a result of the agreement, schools will open Tuesday for teacher orientation with the students reporting for classes Thursday morning. Originally, teacher orientation was to be conducted Monday, Aug. 29, with classes beginning next Tuesday.

Last May SEA members voted not to return to duty until a master contract was signed for the 1966-67 school year. After that negotiations reached an impasse and fact-finding was eventually ordered by the State Labor Mediation Board. It was during the adjournment of the recent court action that last night's agreement was made.

R. Bruce Sellers, superintendent of schools, and Robert G. Nicholson, president of the SEA, headed the negotiating groups.

City School Employes OK Strike

Local 331 Battle Creek School Employes, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes AFL-CIO today voted to strike.

In doing so the membership delegated authority to the negotiators on behalf of the local to call the strike of all maintenance, operating and cafeteria employes whenever they deem necessary.

The local, prior to the strike vote, rejected the Board of Education's last proposal. Approximately nine items are still in dispute, many of which have no bearing on the budget, union spokesmen said. One hundred twenty-eight members attended the meeting this morning.

Call Her Juliette

HONOLULU (UPI) — Islanders have chosen Mrs. Juliette Kekaikuihalakuimanonokuiohinaowaimea Galuteria as the Queen for Aloha Week festivities which starts Oct. 14.

Her name means, "The hala tree against which the waves dash and then slide back to the sea."

Anne Graham Weds

MONTREAT, N.C. (AP) — Anne Morrow Graham, 19-year-old daughter of evangelist Billy Graham, was married Friday night to Dr. Daniel Milton Lotz, 29, of Chapel Hill.

Lady Bird Expected with LBJ

Party Paying for Partisan Foray into Michigan Labor Day

By TOM OCHILTREE
Our Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — Lady Bird Johnson is expected to accompany the President on his Labor Day trip to Michigan and to be at his side when he speaks on social and health policies in Detroit and Battle Creek.

Although no final decision yet has been announced, the White House pointed out that Mrs. Johnson has gone with the President on the last three or four of his trips.

What of Griffin

Like a great many married couples, the Johnsons enjoy traveling together whenever possible. Both also like the electric atmosphere generated by a presidential journey.

The tour has produced one intriguing question: Will Michigan's Republican Senator, Robert P. Griffin, turn up on the platform with the President?

As of last evening, there were signs that Griffin would not. He had hoped to attend the Detroit meeting organized by the Wayne County AFL-CIO to honor the memory of the last Sen. Patrick V. McNamara but had received no invitation to do so.

For this trip President Johnson has thrown off the "nonpartisan" label on this speech-making foray.

Expenses for Monday's journey to Michigan and on into Ohio will be paid for by the Democratic Party, in contrast to three other excursions the President has made this summer at government expense.

On the president's "non-political" travels meticulous care is taken to see that the presidential party contains Republicans as well as Democrats. This does not need to be the case if the tour is defined in advance as having a political nature.

The Detroit meeting in Cobo Hall, the first engagement of the president's busy day, has aspects of a trade union rally. Griffin, as co-author of the Landrum-Griffin labor law, is being made to feel anything but welcome at the Detroit meeting.

McNamara, long an advocate of social legislation in Congress, died last spring. Gov. George Romney named Griffin to fill

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

* * *

Ample Water, Peace Linked

President Touring Appalachia Today

SUMMERSVILLE, W. Va. (AP) — President Johnson, ranging far afield from the November elections, told West Virginians today the world soon will face a choice between war or ample stocks of pure water.

The occasion was the dedication here of a $46-million flood control dam — the largest earth-and-rock structure of its kind east of the Mississippi.

In a speech prepared for the occasion, Johnson said the world's need for pure water is growing so fast "that we are in a race with disaster."

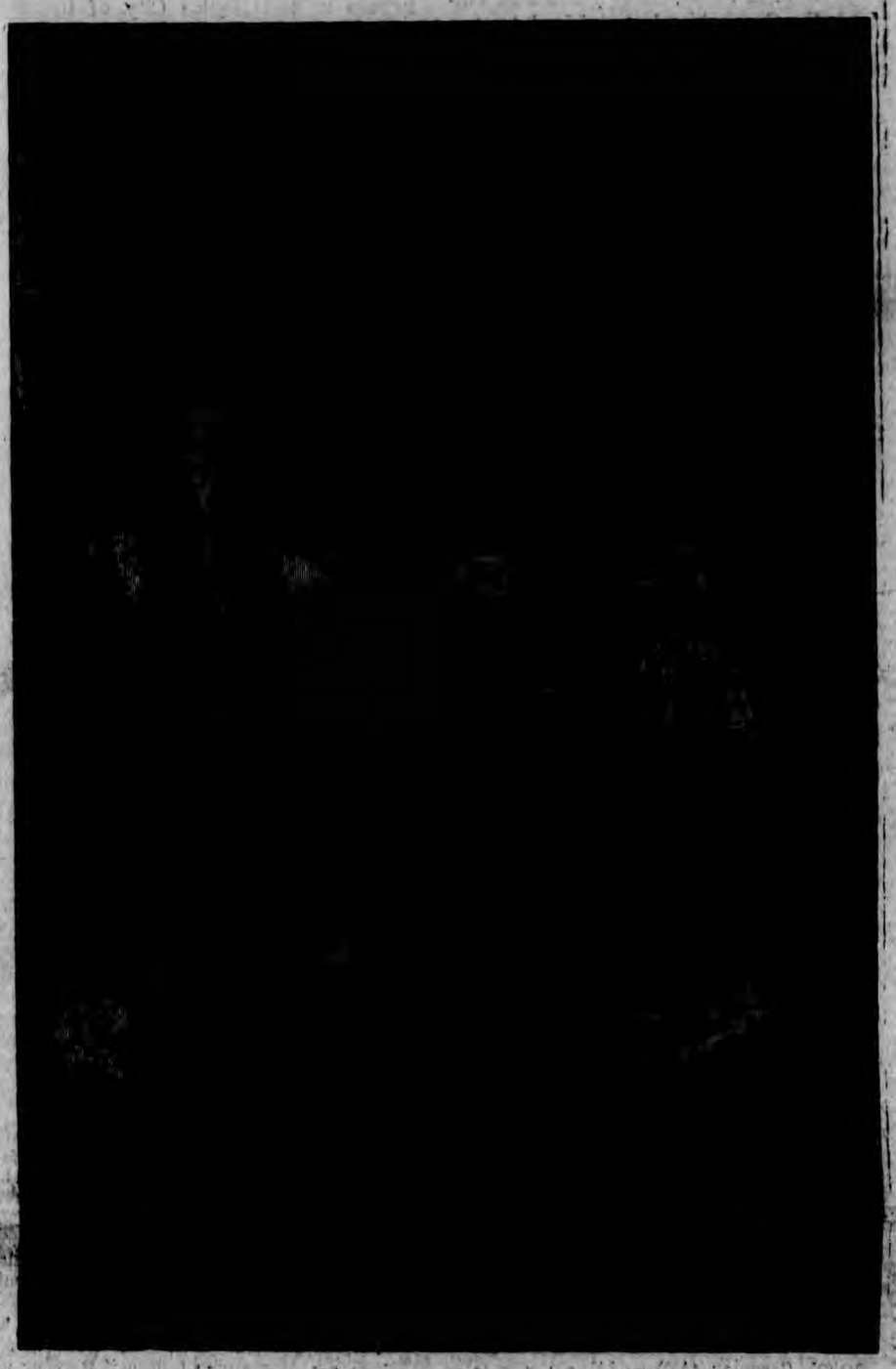
If people fail to meet the challenge, he said, "I can assure you that not even America's unprecedented military might will be able to preserve the peace for long."

It was another campaign season weekend for Johnson. He scheduled stops today in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and, on Monday, will be moving through Michigan and Ohio — all the while searching for Democratic votes in the November election.

From West Virginia, Johnson was bound for Dallastown, Pa., to help celebrate the community's 100th birthday. Many of the local menfolk have grown beards for the occasion.

Discussing global water problems at Summersville, Johnson said the United States will sponsor an international conference on water for peace in Washington next May 23-31. The Soviet Union and a number of other Communist nations will be invited to send representatives to the assembly. Johnson had announced last year that such a conference would be held, but its timing had not been disclosed before.

The President's big argument for pure water on an earth-circling scale was based on the assumption that people denied it will fight for it.



—Enquirer and News Photo.

EARLY BIRDS—Already in line to get the best view of President Johnson Monday, Boy Scouts of Troop 57 have pitched tents on the Battle Creek Sanitarium's lawn. Mike Taylor, left, watches Junior Scoutmaster Eric Fletcher, right, load charcoal into a grill as James Simmons adjusts a tent rope. The boys will camp out tonight and Sunday.

11 Scouts to Camp in Tents On San Lawn, Greet LBJ

Boy Scouts of Troop 57 are weathering the elements this weekend in order to get a good view of President Johnson Monday.

The Scouts have pitched five tents on the lawn of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, near where the President will make dedicatory remarks at the institution's centennial celebration.

"We're going to be the first in line to get the good seats," said one small, khaki-clad Scout today.

The tents went up last night, and stretch in a green row down the lawn to the sidewalk.

Some of the boys are camping out tonight, but Sunday night will be the big event.

Eleven Scouts will sleep in the tents, already adorned with signs saying "Hello Mr. President" and "Troop 57, First to See the President."

The hardy youngsters will arise early Monday morning and cook breakfast on an outdoor grill. Then all but one tent will come down, in order to make room for crowds expected to throng the Sanitarium lawn.

"We're going to leave one tent up so the President can see it," explained Mike Taylor, 13, of 49 Saratoga St.

Why this urge to braving wind and weather?

"I've never seen the President before," said James Simmons, 13, a Boy Scout two years. "I think it will be really great to see him."

But right now, the Scouts are busy preparing for their campout. Scoutmaster Jack Waggoner is in charge of the boys, who are circulating around the lawn amid workers building speaker's platforms, hanging bunting, and performing other tasks.

"Boy, there sure is a lot going on," said one young man.

"Well, after all, the President's coming, isn't he?" responded another Scout.

Defiant Strikers Slow Railroads

Canadian Service Struggling Back

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada's railways were limping into operation today, but many strikers refused to obey an act of Parliament ordering them back to work.

Most of the trains which began moving again after a week-long strike were freights.

The fast passenger trains between Toronto and Montreal were still stalled and so was the crack Halifax to Montreal Ocean Limited. The Montreal-Ottawa service, however, was back on a full schedule.

At union membership meetings from Vancouver, B.C., to Moncton, N.B., rebel union groups voted to defy Parliament and remain off the job. In Montreal, most of the executive of one union local resigned because the men had not been consulted about the terms on which the walkout was ended.

The national president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, which speaks for 22,000 of the 118,000 strikers, announced plans to organize a work slowdown.

Johnson 'Would Blow Sky High' At News Leaks, Salinger Writes

WASHINGTON (AP) — New indications that President Johnson can be terrible tempered when crossed are given in a just-published book by Pierre Salinger.

In a volume entitled "With Kennedy," Salinger relates his work as press secretary for the late president and — for four months — in the same post with Johnson.

For some weeks after Johnson became president he had excellent relations with the press, Salinger writes, but—

"No president's honeymoon with the press has lasted very long and LBJ's came to an end, too. Misunderstandings and resentments broke out on both sides.

"The President, accustomed to highly sympathetic treatment by the press in the weeks after the assassination, was incensed by the increasing frequency of tough questions at his press conferences and hostile editorials and columns.

"If the press had voluntarily become a partner of government in restoring national unity after Dallas, it was now clearly returning to its normal role.

"In common with JFK, President Johnson would blow sky high over news leaks from the White House, particularly those involving presidential appointments. But he went further than President Kennedy in expressing his anger. A few of these hapless choices didn't get their appointments because of the premature announcements.

"Gradually, the President became more secretive with the correspondents. And, because I was his direct contact with them, I began to get less information.

"I had always been able to enter his office at will, if he had no visitors, but one day his secretary said I would have to arrange an appointment in the future.

"This didn't offend me. I had always had to clear with (White House aid) Ken O'Donnell before calling on JFK and, until then, I had been the only member of LBJ's staff who had the run of his office."

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

Stocks at Crossroad After Week of Rally

By ED MORSE
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — Wall Street this weekend stood at the Labor Day crossroads after the stock market had rallied following a seven-month collapse which erased about $81 billion from the quoted value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Traditionally a turning point both for business and the stock market, the Labor Day weekend marked a point of decision for the estimated 20 million investors throughout the nation. Will it be buy or sell next week?

The estimated loss of $81 billion from the market's historic peak Feb. 9 to its recent bottom Aug. 29 is a figure based on the exchange's own figures combined with an estimate based on The Associated Press average. For security markets in general, some experts have put that loss at well over $100 billion.

The loss this year was blamed on a number of factors. First, the market had reached 995 in the Dow Jones industrials average by Feb. 9—almost to the "magic 1,000" level — and profit taking was in order.

Second, worries began to accumulate: about Viet Nam, increasingly tight money and high interest rates and fear of a recession later this year.

The stock market decline came to some kind of climax—temporary or otherwise — last Monday when prices took one of their worst tumbles of the year and the ticker tape fell 10 minutes behind in reporting transactions. Congressional criticism of the administration because of high interest rates were combined with a warning from former President Harry S Truman that high interest rates could

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 5)

No Tow Truck? Well, Elephant's Better Anyhow

CARRIZOZO, N.M (AP) — An elephant has joined the ranks of those helping to get the U.S. mail delivered.

State policeman Powder Knoblock was trying to get a mail truck out of a ditch on U.S. 380 about 15 miles west of Carrizozo.

Seeking help, he flagged down a truck-trailer rig driven by L.R. McNeese, who told the officer, "Sure, wait until I unload my elephant."

McNeese led an elephant from his van, hitched it to the mail truck and gave the animal a few words of instruction. It then pulled the truck from the ditch.

ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

"If you're considering a change
Of job or partner;
Are you sure the change
Is for the better?"—George

Given by the Enquirer and News for Significant Community Service

President Welcome In the Health City

When President Johnson comes here Monday it will be the first time in many, many years that Battle Creek has been visited by the president of the United States.

Few here have ever seen a president. And so, for the many thousands who will gather here it will be a memorable occasion.

It will also be a proud occasion for the community, to have the honor of playing host to the President of the United States. In a very real sense, as chief executive of the most powerful and most advanced nation in the world, he is the world's most important and influential citizen. We hope our distinguished guest will find his stay here a pleasant if necessarily brief respite from his heavy official responsibilities.

The focus of his visit here, the Sanitarium which long ago was responsible for making Battle Creek known as the Health City of the World, is particularly appropriate, in view of the President's great interest in the public health. The Sanitarium, whose centennial will be highlighted by Mr. Johnson's visit, is this community's oldest health care institution.

Battle Creek would be much less than it is had it not been for the Sanitarium and its presiding genius, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. And the President might well take note that his administration's efforts to help feed the malnourished majority in underdeveloped lands with inexpensive cereal proteins was pioneered in Dr. Kellogg's dietary innovations.

The Health City stands eagerly ready to welcome the President.

—AP Wirephoto.

NEW PEACH QUEEN—Armella Ragel (left) of Roseville was crowned queen of the Romeo Peach Festival last night by Lt. Gov. William Milliken. Helping her reign over the Peach Festival which continues through Monday are Marva Lee Featherston (center) of Ortonville and Judy Higley of Utica.

Lady Bird Expected . .

(Continued from Page One)

out McNamara's unexpired term. Griffin now is running for eelction to the Senate against G. Mennen Williams, a Democrat.

President Johnson will fly from Detroit to Battle Creek. He will speak at the Centennial dedication of the Battle Creek Sanitarium after being introduced by Paul H. Todd, Jr., first-term Democratic congressman from Michigan's third district.

Todd is regarded as one of the rising stars on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives. In speaking at Battle Creek, President Johnson wants to strengthen Todd's chances of re-election.

The occasion also will afford the President a chance to discuss the health policies and plans of his administration and to make reference to the pressures being generated by the world's population explosion. Todd is the author of legislation, approved by both houses of Congress, aimed at encouraging underdeveloped countries to control their population increase.

From Michigan, President Johnson and his party will return to Washington by way of Dayton and Lancaster, Ohio.

The Secret Service is keeping a close eye on Dayton which has experienced racial disturbances this week. This stop still is on the Johnson schedule, however.

Today the President speaks in Summersville, W. Va., at ceremonies dedicating a dam on the Gauley river. Later in the day he is scheduled to speak in Dallastown, Pa.

Nazi Air Ace Takes Over Bonn AF

BONN, Germany (AP) — Lt. Gen. Johannes Steinhoff, credited with shooting down 167 Allied planes in World War II, has accepted the uneasy command of West Germany's air force. He had hesitated for 10 days.

His predecessor, Lt. Gen. Werner Panitzki, quit in a row with defense Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel over the American-designed F104G Starfighter. West German Starfighters have had 62 crashes since they went into service, and there has been bitter criticism in press and Parliament.

Steinhoff's acceptance strengthened the position of Von Hassel, who is in deep political trouble because two other top generals have also quit, chiefly because Von Hassel authorized union organization of the armed forces.

Big, Big Burglary

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — Officers had to call for a bigger vehicle when they arrested twins Bill and Benny McCrary for burglary. The brothers — who weigh about 450 pounds apiece — wouldn't fit in the squad car.

Once in jail, there were more problems. The 19-year-old brothers didn't fit in the narrow cell bunks and had to sleep on the floor.

Maintenance Workers OK Agreement

The 33 maintenance and operating employes of Lakeview Public Schools, represented by Local 331, of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, Friday afternoon announced ratification of a new agreement for the current school year.

In a joint statement, Guster Vinson, conference committee chairman for the group, expressed pleasure regarding terms, while Karl Randels, assistant superintendent of Lakeview Schools, commented: "We have always had good relations and are happy that they continue good." Lakeview employes have been represented by Local 331, affiliated with Council 55 of the AFSCME, the past nine years.

The Lakeview employes new economic package includes a $450 raise. They also gained fringe benefits including the same paid Blue Cross - Blue Shield coverage provided for teachers; union security amounting to closed shop; arbitration rights; 12 additional days' sick leave allowance, accumulative up to 114 days, and some shift differential pay benefits.

Williams OKs Griffin Debate, Would Like Three

DETROIT (AP) — Former Gov. G. Mennen Williams agreed Friday to a debate with U.S. Sen. Robert Griffin, R - Mich., before the Economic Club of Detroit on Oct. 17. Williams added he would like to add two more debates, if time permits.

Griffin, who is pitted against Williams in the November general election, issued a challenge for a debate last month but Williams said he would agree only if Republican Gov. George Romney would debate Democratic gubernatorial candidate Zolton Ferency.

Romney agreed to debate Ferency this week. The forum for two proposed debates will be the Economic Club of Detroit.

Williams said he is willing to meet Griffin for public discussion of the issues "on two additional occasions as schedules permit and the opportunity arises."

The former governor added he would agree to a television debate with Griffin if Romney affords the same opportunity to Ferency.

Williams, convalescing from a kidney operation at his suburban Grosse Pointe home, said, on advice of his physician, he would be forced to cancel a scheduled Sept. 9 joint appearance with Griffin before the Michigan Municipal League.

Striking Firemen Ordered to Work

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Firemen went on strike Friday, but quickly returned to their posts when a judge issued a restraining order against them.

At least one apartment building burned to the ground during the four hour and 45 minute work stoppage, but there were no injuries.

'Commodity Cake'

HINTON, W. Va. (AP) — St. Elmo Conway won a third-place ribbon at the West Virginia State Fair for his black walnut cake.

Conway says he made the cake with surplus flour, milk, and eggs distributed by the government.

He called his prize-winner a "commodity cake."

Johnson Would . . .

(Continued from Page One)

A sidelight on the less-than-perfect rapport between Johnson and the now Sen. Robert F. Kenedy, D-N.Y., is also provided in the book. Salinger said he used to swim in the White House pool with President Johnson and converse. Johnson told him how much he admired John F. Kennedy.

"His admiration, however," the book relates, "did not extend to Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy who, he was convinced, attempted to sabotage his nomination for the vice-presidency in 1960.

"So vehement were his feelings on this matter that at one session I told him my understanding of the vice presidential nomination as outlined earlier in this book.

"It was my feeling that the whole vice presidential hassle was the result of a fatal misunderstanding, but I do not believe President Johnson was much persuaded by my story.

"He told me how (House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Sen. Robert Kerr (late senator from Oklahoma) had insisted that he refuse the nomination, saying he would be 'ruined' by running on the same ticket with 'that Catholic.' And he added that he finally convinced Rayburn and Kerr by pointing out to them that he and they considered the greater danger of Richard Nixon being elected president."

In the earlier passage in the book, Salinger referred to the hectic hours in which Johnson was tapped as John F. Kennedy's running mate in 1960, and said:

"I believe that much of the controversy and confusion over LBJ's election is the result of a semantic misunderstanding. When Bob Kennedy told the Johnson forces that certain labor leaders and Northern politicians were against his nomination for vice president, Bob's prime reason was to ascertain if LBJ was willing to put up a fight for it.

"But Johnson's people interpreted this as an effort to talk him out of the race. This was not Bob's intention."

Another passage in the book indicates that Johnson goes well-heeled. After Salinger broke the news in 1964 that he was leaving to run for the Democratic Senate nomination in California, Johnson told him:

"You know, of course, that I can't get mixed up in a Democratic primary, but there ought to be some way I can give you a hand. What's the filing fee out there in California?"

"I said it was $450, Salinger relates, "but he must have heard $250. He took two hundred-dollar bills and a fifty out of his wallet and said: 'Here's your first campaign contribution.' I made the fast decision not to tell him he was $100 short."

Salinger got by the Democratic primary in California but hit an insurmountable obstacle in the election in the person of now Sen. George Murphy.

The Salinger book has 17 illustrations, each of which includes a likeness of Salinger.

Japanese Reds End Official Party Ties

TOKYO (AP) — The Japanese Communist party has decided to follow a path of independence from the Soviet Union and Communist China. North Korea's Communist party made a similar move recently.

The Japanese decision appeared in the party's official organ, Akahata—Red Flag. An editorial assailed members who blindly follow "policies of some foreign powers, renouncing their responsibilities for the people's movements of their fatherland and shamelessly betraying Japan's democratic movements."

The paper also hinted at a purge among the party's membership, estimated by Japanese police at 200,000.

Stock Pause . . .

(Continued from Page One)

led to a "serious depression" to form a backdrop for the decline.

In a hectic, up-and-down session on Tuesday, however, the market made a great recovery. The rebound was even greater and more assured on Wednesday. It ran through Thursday with less trading.

Friday was a day for profit taking by traders. Losses by some of the high-stepping glamor stocks among airlines, color televisions, aerospace and other science stocks were severe.

A feature of the advance in midweek was a return of interest to the much-neglected blue chips which had fallen out of favor early in the year. Prime examples of this renewed strength were General Motors, which advanced $1.87 to end the week at $73.25 a share; and American Telephone, which rose $2.62 to $82.62.

Glamor stocks such as Polaroid, Fairchild Camera, SCM and Burroughs lost between $1 and $3 a share. High-priced Zerox fell $8.75 a share to $170.50.

Volume during the week was a roaring 43,127,710 share compared with 40,501,854 the previous week. It was the largest since the week ended May 7 when 48 million shares changed hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average this week recovered 7.13 at 787.69.

So great were the cross currents, however, that losers outnumbered gainers by 815 to 611 among the 1,548 issues traded this week on the New York Stock Exchange.

The AP 60-stock average advanced 3.7 to 263.8 for its first rise since the week ended Aug. 6.

As the week ended, Newton D. Zinder of E. F. Hutton & Co. said, "The rally from the Tuesday lows appears to have come to an end and it looks as if the market may have another key test next week."

Reuther Could Press Car Price Curb with Johnson at Detroit

DETROIT (AP)—United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther will get a chance Monday to make a personal pitch to President Johnson for support in Reuther's campaign to curb possible price increases on 1967 cars.

The UAW chieftain is scheduled to share the speaking platform with the President at Detroit's Cobo Hall, where Johnson is to deliver his major Labor Day address.

A UAW aide said, "I would not be surprised if Walter brought the matter up in any brief chat he might have with the President."

Reuther disclosed Thursday that he had enlisted the aid of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., a leading Senate advocate of auto safety legislation.

Reuther told Ribicoff, "public hearings might well bring out the fact that the industry could absorb the entire cost of safety items without raising prices at all.

The four major auto companies were unanimous in issuing quick "no comment' statements on Reuther's disclosure.

There had been brought in from various auto company officials comments that some adjustment might be made because of the cost of the government - suggested 1967 safety package, increased cost of steel and other materials and increased wage costs.

Chrysler board chairman George H. Love said in a California interview a few hours before the Reuther statement was made public:

"I would hope we would be able to recover part of the cost of the additional safety items such as the collapsible steering columns and dual brake system on our 1967 cars."

Auto manufacturers traditionally have kept mum about prices until a couple of days before the new models go on sale. For most auto divisions that would mean new prices would be posted around Sept. 5.

Most industry observers have predicted car prices will go up from $50 to $100 this year, mainly because of the steel hike and the enlarged package of safety items on all 1967 cars.

Ribicoff told the Senate last Wednesday:

"I would like to urge the auto companies to utilize the fruits of their mass production techniques and increases in productivity and keep the prices down.

"The Senate hearings contained examples of many safety improvements which would cost no more or merely a few cents more than would be the case without them. Reducing glare from windshield wipers and flattening out instrument panel shapes were illustrations of no added care."

Ribicoff reached at his Connecticut home Friday, said he had not received the Reuther letter which was mailed Aug. 14.

He said any hearings on auto prices would not be the business of his Government Operations Subcommittee.

He suggested it more properly would fall in the province of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., head of the Senate Commerce Committee and a chief Senate sponsor of auto safety legislation, or to the Senate antitrust subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan.

Reuther said in his letter to Ribicoff, "It is of utmost importance that a repetition of the 1966 model price gouging be prevented in the current year."

Romney on Move All of Labor Day

LANSING (AP)—The foremost holiday traveler in Michigan Monday apparently will be Gov. George Romney, who will start the day at the Mackinac Bridge and end it at the State Fair Grounds.

Romney will start at Mackinaw City, where he will set out on foot across five - mile Mackinac Bridge, at 6:30 a.m., and serve as official starter of the AAU men's race an hour later, and the International Walkers' Association trek at 8.

He will fly to Detroit to greet President Johnson, take part in the Labor Day Parade, and the Cobo Hall rally honoring the late Sen. Patrick McNamara, D-Mich.

Romney and U.S. Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., will fly from Detroit to Flint for a Labor Day rally north of Davison, and then to Romeo for the peach festival parade, and to Mason for a rally.

Romney will leave Mason at 4:30 for his Bloomfield Hills home and wind up at 8 p.m. at the fairgrounds in Detroit. troit.

Rent on Hughes' 'Spruce Goose'

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — Howard Hughes' Spruce Goose —a 400,000-pound "flying lumberyard" that flew only once— has had its rent raised.

Hughes built the plywood seaplane for $18 million of government money and a couple million of his own. It had a wing span of 320 feet and was designed to hold 700 soldiers.

In 1947 Hughes flew it one mile at an altitude of 70 feet. It has been docked ever since.

Thursday the Harbor Commission gave it a new three-year lease and raised its annual rent from $22,719 to $34,719.

The seaplane is inside a guarded waterfront hangar leased from the commission by Hughes Tool Co., owned exclusively by Hughes.

Would-Be Spy Fed 'Secrets' But FBI Knew It All Along

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Bushy haired, bespectacled Valentin A. Revin told his American friend he was avidly interested in U.S. science, particularly the space program.

And after a trip last fall back to the Soviet Union, the country whose embassy employed him, Revin decided certain secrets about such projects as the Surveyor moon probe would be worth a lot of money to him.

Thus began months of intrigue — meetings in secluded spots about Washington, coded messages left in public telephone booths, information "drops" made under park benches—that ended Thursday when the U.S. State Department ordered Revin out of the country.

The American, it turned out, was working with the FBI all along and federal agents at last decided to break up the spy game and send Revin, a third secretary at the embassy and one of its seven science officers, home.

The story came to light Friday in a terse announcement from the State Department that Revin was being expelled for trying "to obtain classified information from an American citizen in return for large sums of money."

"The FBI thwarted these attempts," the department said, through the help of the American involved.

Though this person was not identified, sources said he was a Washington area scientist employed in a small business.

In the course of the bribery attempts he was paid more than $5,000 by Revin for FBI-approved information he passed to the Russian, the sources said, and turned the money over to federal agents.

Revin, 33, who lives with his wife and 3-year-old daughter in suburban Silver Spring, Md., was ordered to leave "immediately," diplomatic language for within the next three working days.

Troops Called To Cicero, Ill.

CR Backers, Nazis Will Gather Sunday

A peace-keeping force of 2,000 National Guardsmen has been promised to officials at Cicero, Ill., the one-time gangland capital where civil rights' protesters and American Nazis plan to gather Sunday.

Acting Friday on requests from local officials, Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner activated the guardsmen, to be joined by local, county and state officers in protecting an anticipated 400 to 600 open housing marchers.

Cicero was the scene 15 years ago of a three-day series of riots after a Negro family tried to move into an apartment.

Town Atty. Christy Berkos said he issued a march permit to avoid violence, on the theory the demonstrators would proceed with or without a permit.

He pleaded with Cicero residents to "stay off the street and prove to the entire world that they are not violent people and are not looking for trouble."

A Midwest division spokesman of the American Nazi party said members would be in Cicero Sunday. He did not say how many or for what.

Maj. Gen. Francis P. Kane, commander of the Guard, said his men would be instructed as previously: "If fired upon, they are to return the fire and shoot to kill."

Helicopters and other aircraft are to fly over the community of 70,000, scanning rooftops for potential troublemakers.

In Dayton, Ohio, armed guardsmen and police patrolled the predominantly Negro district where a Negro man was killed by shotgun fire from a passing car the previous day, touching off rioting which led to 25 injuries and 130 arrests.

Officers dispatched to find a carload of white youths who reportedly fired at a Negro Friday night were unable to find either the Negro or the boys.

Resists Hiker, Shot

HAZEL PARK (AP) —John Clarke, 32, of Royal Oak, refused to submit to a hitchhiker gunman who tried to hold him up in this Detroit suburb Friday.

"Get out of the car," Clarke told the gunman, to whom he had offered a ride moments before. "I've been shot before."

The gunman shot Clarke twice before fleeing on foot. Clarke, suffering gunshot wounds in the neck and chest, was listed in fair condition at a nearby hospital.

Safe Driving Over Holiday Romney Goal

LANSING (AP)—Gov. George Romney is asking Michigan drivers to try to make this Labor Day weekend "the safest in state history."

"Thousands of law enforcement officers and National Guardsmen will be working throughout the weekend. . .but no amount of patroling can do what plain, common-sense driving habits will accomplish," Romney said.

More than 1,400 persons have been killed on Michigan highways so far this year—up 100 from the same period in 1965, he said, adding:

"Let's stop this slaughter now by pledging to observe at least these minimum safety pointers:

—"Lights on for safety;

—"Use your seat belts and turn signals;

—"Be alert; don't cram too long a trip into a short period, and take a break;

—"Check tires ahead of any trips;

—"Drive as much as possible in daylight hours;

—"Remember that the factors which most frequently result in accidents are excessive speed, drinking, inattention and fatigue."

Today's Weather Picture

FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Considerable cloudiness tonight with scattered showers or thunderstorms likely. Low tonight in the mid-60s. Showers ending Sunday. High Sunday in the low to mid-80s. Outlook for Monday is fair and pleasant.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Cloudy and chance of showers and thunderstorms tonight, ending Sunday. Not much change in temperature. Low tonight in the 60s. High Sunday in the 70s north, 80s south.

TEMPERATURES IN BATTLE CREEK

	Max.	Min.
Yesterday	86	65
A week ago today	80	56
A year ago today	76	50

Low last night	68
7 a.m. today	70
Noon today	79
Precipitation (yesterday-midnight)	0

THE MOON

Last Qu.	New	First Qu.	Full
Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 29

Morning stars: Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Mars.

The sun sets today at 7:13 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 6:10 a.m.

The moon rises today at 9:59 p.m. and sets tomorrow at 10:30 a.m.

Today's Readings	High	Low
Alpena	76	59
Escanaba	69	62
Grand Rapids	87	68
Houghton	72	53
Lansing	89	70
Marquette	68	61
Muskegon	85	64
Pellston	70	61
Traverse City	75	61
Albuquerque	83	54
Atlanta	90	68
Bismarck	79	57
Boston	92	62
Chicago	88	74
Cincinnati	92	70
Denver	73	55
Detroit	88	69
Duluth	76	46
Fort Worth	94	79
Jacksonville	91	71
Kansas City	89	76
Los Angeles	78	66
Miami Beach	89	81
Milwaukee	85	65
New Orleans	91	70
New York	91	74
Phoenix	95	65
Pittsburgh	87	66
Salt Lake City	72	46
San Francisco	63	55
Sault Ste. Marie	69	53
Tuscson	87	64
Washington	94	70

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By carrier delivery, 60 cents per week, $15.60 for six months, $31.20 per year.

Motor route delivery 70 cents per week.

By mail in Michigan where regular carrier or motor route service is not maintained: $2.50 per month, $5.50 for three months, $10.50 for six months, $20.00 per year.

By mail outside Michigan: $3.00 per month, $8.25 for three months, $16.00 for six months, $30.00 per year. (Postage additional to foreign countries.)

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White body with Royal/White/Royal
White body with Scarlet/White/Scarlet

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ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Weather
Pleasant, Fair
Cooler Tonight

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR | PHONE WO 4-7161 | SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1966 | 14 PAGES | 2 SECTIONS | ★ TEN CENTS

—AP Wirephoto.

PROTECTING HER LEADER—Nancy Ackert, Miss Michigan, holds off imaginary enemies with old shotgun as she poses during rehearsal break with Glenn Osser, musical director of the Miss America Pageant, in Atlantic City Friday. Miss Ackert competed in third round of talent division of Miss American Pageant.

Cong Terror Grows As Vote Approaches

Singing Nancy Wows 'Em With 'Bold, Brassy' Voice

By DEBORAH BACON
Enquirer and News Staff Writer

ATLANTIC CITY — She never sang in public before last fall. Less than a year later, Nancy Ackert was belting out "Doing What Comes Naturally" before a crowd of 7,600 persons at the Miss America pageant.

Facing the stiffest talent competition in the three preliminary rounds of the pageant, Miss Michigan of 1967 captivated the audience Friday with a rousing medley of songs from "Annie Get Your Gun."

Jane Jayroe, Miss Oklahoma, won the night's talent award when she sang and led the orchestra in the rock n' roll tune, "One, Two, Three."

But Nancy was named as one of the top contenders for the pageant finals in an informal press poll Friday by United Press International. Her selection was based largely on her talent offering Friday.

The petite, sparkling 19-year-old gained high points and big applause for her portrayal of Annie Oakley, the gun-slinging gal from the West.

Kellogg Community College's production of "Annie" started Nancy on her singing career. Tailor-made for the role, Nancy has a bold and brassy voice reminiscent of Ethel Merman's.

"It's a Broadway theatrical voice," said a reporter from the Atlantic City Press. "The kid really knows how to put over a song."

Barefooted and wearing long pigtails, Nancy appeared on stage in a burlap costume trimmed with red fringe. Leaning on her double-barreled shotgun, she opened with "Doing What Comes Naturally."

Taking the microphone in hand, she swung into "There's No Business Like Show Business." She drew a round of applause as she strutted across the stage in time to the music, her head thrown back and arms outstretched.

"It was so fantastic to be out there in front of all those people," said Nancy, backstage following the curtain.

"Right before I went on, I forgot all the lyrics to the songs," she said. "But when I got out there, they all came back and I wasn't nervous at all."

The girls suffering from nerves are those with years and years of training," Nancy said "They know everything they're doing wrong. Lucky me, I don't know," she added.

"I just go out there and scream." she laughed. "I enjoy myself and try to give the audience a good show."

"If you're a bundle of nerves, you don't do yourself or the audience any good," she added. Relaxed and happy Friday, Nancy seemed to be riding above the growing wave of tension. Where other contestants are showing signs of temperament and fatigue, she is coming through like a trouper.

"All of a sudden I realize Saturday's the final day of the pageant and I'm kind of sad," she said. "In a day, it will be all over."

Nancy felt she did well in her talent competition. "All I want to do is to gain steady points." she said. "I was a 'sleeper' in Muskegon, and I'm in the same position here."

Although she hasn't won an

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 5)

* * * * * * * * *

Press Picks Nancy In 10 Most Likely

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (UPI)—The 1966 Miss America finals, a kind of Ed Sullivan show with girls will be on view tonight.

Television viewers across the nation will settle into easy chairs at 9 p.m. Battle Creek time to watch one of 50 young lovelies be crowned the new Miss America.

The identities of the 10 beauties who will compete in the finals will not be known until this evening, but speculation as to who they will be runs high among veteran newsmen covering the pageant.

The 10 most likely contenders picked by reporters and photographers, listed alphabetically were:

Miss California, (a replacement) Charlene Dallas, a great past performance record with two preliminary wins, rates the favorite nod.

Miss Massachusetts, Carol Kennedy, a blonde "dark horse." She couldn't pick up a first place in any category, but appeared to be running with the leaders.

Miss Michigan, Nancy Ackert, an Ethel Merman type singer who could finish fast.

Miss New Hampshire, Nancy Naylor, a cutie with one preliminary triumph and an apparently strong performance in the talent race.

Miss New Mexico, Sharon Birkenbuel, believed to have the strongest looks among the contestants.

Miss North Dakota, Denise Fledderman, no victories in the week-long trials, but certainly an entry in the final sweepstakes.

Miss Oklahoma, Jane Jayroe, a talent winner whose peppy attitude should place her high.

Miss South Carolina, Barbara Harris, a shapely form and strong talent make her Miss California's strongest contender.

Miss Texas, Susan Logan, a non-preliminary winner who ran strong in all events. A sentimental favorite among many.

Miss Wisconsin, Candace Hinz whose versatility gave her a place in the picked Top Ten.

—AP Wirephoto.

ROBERT L. RAND — President Johnson Friday announced his intention to nominate Robert L. Rand, above, of Glendale, Calif., to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Rand is senior vice president of the Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan in Glendale.

Britain's Red China Trade Up

50% Increase To $28 Million In Half of '66

LONDON (AP) — British exports to Communist China during the first six months of 1966 are up 50 per cent over the same period last year, according to figures released today.

The Sino-British Trade Council, which handles commerce between the two countries, said exports for the first six months amounted to 15 million pounds sterling or $42 million, compared with 10 million pounds sterling or $28 million for the same period in 1965.

* * *

Britain has banned shipment of strategic goods, but chemicals, fibers and engineering machinery — in demand by the Chinese—are not on the prohibited list.

The total U.S. ban on trade with China prevents Britain from shipping goods which include U.S. components.

Trade Council Secretary John Keswick said trade is going well, "but the obscure political situation there is making it difficult to get decisions on major matters at present."

* * *

Communist China is presently in the throes of a purge of old ideas, wealth and things foreign.

"The political situation is not good. And China is disappointed by our support of U.S. policies in Viet Nam," Keswick said. "But in spite of that our chances are as good as anyone's," he added.

Most British exporters agree that great patience is needed to trade with China. Total exports last year amounted to 72.2 million.

* * *

Britain's imports from Red China last year, amounting to nearly $84 million, included textile yarns, ready-made clothing, teas, spices, vegetable oils and fats.

A large department store in Liverpool did a brisk trade in fluffy Chinese toy dogs and London stores sell Chinese shopping baskets and canned fruit.

Autopilot Out; Gemini 11 Off Until Monday

Conrad, Gordon Go Back to 'At Ease' On 2nd Attempt

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP)—The Gemini 11 rendezvous and space walk mission was postponed today until Monday morning because of problems with an automatic pilot system in the Atlas-Agena target rocket.

The launching was called off at 8:16 a.m. as the astronauts, Navy Cmdr. Charles Conrad Jr. and Navy Lt. Cmdr. Richard F. Gordon Jr. were in their ready room quarters about 1,200 feet from their launch pad.

Thwarted Again

As they walked to the truck carrying them to the suitup trailer, both astronauts had wry grins.

"Tomorrow!" Conrad, normally a chatty man, said.

Conrad made his remark minutes before mission control officially rescheduled the launch attempt for Monday.

Gordon, right behind him, commented: "Well, we got a little farther today." This was an obvious reference to Friday when they were still asleep when trouble developed, forcing a 24-hour delay.

It was the second straight day the astronauts had been stymied in their effort to take off on an intended three-day space adventure, during which they were to attempt man's fastest rendezvous and linkup with an Agena satellite.

Tiny Leak Friday

The launching was postponed Friday when a tiny leak developed in the fuel system of the Titan 2. This occurred in the early stages of the countdown while the astronauts were still sleeping.

It was repaired with a gooey substance called "water glass" worth less than a cent.

The problem today cropped up as the countdown on the Atlas-Agena target rocket stood at 23 minutes, aiming for a 7:48 a.m. liftoff.

The countdown on Gemini 11's Titan 2 at that time stood at 120 minutes.

Mission control center said the problem showed up when

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—AP Wirephoto.

BASHFUL BOY—Vice President Hubert Humphrey made a brief stop at the Des Moines Airport Friday, en route to address the crowd at the National Plowing Matches near Jefferson, Iowa. The vice president took a few minutes to greet those near by. But a bit reluctant to shake hands was Tommy Steinkamp of Des Moines, who had his fingers in his mouth.

No Quorum, Senate Puts Off CR Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—After failing again to muster enough members for a quorum, the Senate has put off discussion of the administration's civil rights bill until Monday.

Opponents of the legislation indicated it would fare no better then.

"The bill shows no signs of hurricane animation," Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen observed after Friday's session. "In fact it is languishing. It needs a few friends. It has plenty of enemies."

Dirksen is opposed to the bill's controversial open housing section which would ban discrimination in the sale and rental of housing — with exceptions for home and small apartment building owners.

Sen. John J. Williams, R-Del., said he is convinced a majority of senators are opposed to the bill in its present form. They would be "here to answer quorum calls if they really supported the bill," he said.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., agreed and said the failure to get a quorum "is proof to all that the good people of the North, East and West have let their senators know that they do not want this legislation passed."

Only 48 senators put in an appearance on the floor Friday — three short of the 51 necessary for a quorum.

The absentees included several senators who have been strong advocates of the pending bill. Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., was present. Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., was one of the 52 absentees.

A chief reason for the heavy absenteeism apparently is the forthcoming congressional elections. Ten Republicans and eight Democrats now actively campaigning for re-election did not show up Friday.

LBJ to Sign Mortgage Bill

Aimed at Helping Boost Home Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson signs into law today the bill making available $4.76 billion in new government mortgage purchase funds to try to revive the sagging market for home sales.

The money could be used by the Federal National Mortgage Association to buy FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages. It would be made available to the FNMA in these ways:

—$2 billion by authorizing the association to issue debentures up to 15 times its capital instead of 10 times as now provided.

—$1.76 billion by authorizing the Treasury to subscribe to an additional $110 million of FNMA preferred stock.

—$1 billion by allowing FNMA to draw an additional $500 million from the Treasury and $500 million from special funds available to the President.

Furious Air War Rages Near China

Plot to Bomb Billet Of GIs Uncovered; 122 Missions Flown

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP)—The air war against the North kept up with full fury today as South Viet Nam prepared for a national election. The Viet Cong launched a wave of pre-election terror in Saigon.

In ground fighting, several clashes were reported in widely separated areas on the eve of voting to select a 117-man assembly which is to give South Viet Nam a new constitution.

Plot Reported

A U.S. spokesman said intelligence men uncovered a Viet Cong plan to attack an American military billet and a Saigon radio station just prior to the election. He said security guards were increased at both installations.

American jets tangled in an exchange of fire with three Communist Migs Friday only 30 miles south of the border of Communist China. The encounter which pilots said ranged down to tree-top level, broke off without damage to either side.

Other U.S. Air Force planes attacked three trains on the main northeast rail line from Hanoi to Red China while carrier-based Navy jets reported sinking a North Vietnamese torpedo boat and damaging a second.

122 Missions Flown

American pilots flew 122 missions against the Communist north Friday and the forays cost one plane — an Air Force F105 Thunderchief — a U. S. spokesman said. The pilot is missing.

It was the 363rd U.S. plane lost over North Viet Nam.

The most daring of the Viet Cong attacks was the mining Saturday of a 20-car train on the outskirts of Saigon. Two mines blew five of the cars off the rails and injured six persons.

In a series of other incidents, Communist terrorists tossed grenades at election polling places, sound trucks and elec-

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* * *

2 GIs Get Five Years

FT. DIX, N..J (AP) — Pvt. David Samas, the third and last soldier tried here this week for refusing to go to Viet Nam, was found guilty Friday and sentenced to five years at hard labor, forfeiture of pay and a dishonorable discharge.

Earlier in the day, Pfc. James A. Johnson Jr., 20, received an identical sentence. Five years is the maximum prison sentence for the specific offense, disobeying a direct order from a superior officer.

Samas, 20, of Modesto, Calif., was charged with disobeying an order on July 14 to board an aircraft bound for Saigon.

Bulletin

An elderly man was killed and two other persons were injured late this morning in a two-car head-on collision on M-37 about a mile south of Dowling in Barry County. Barry County deputies were unable to provide details of the crash.

Packaging Bill Softening

House May Amend; Congress May Not Pass It

WASHINGTON (AP) — A trimmed-down version of the truth-in-packaging bill probably will be voted out of the House Commerce Committee before the congressional session ends, some members indicated today.

In interviews, they said they will offer amendments to the Senate-passed bill that would remove provisions aimed at giving the government more authority to standardize the sizes, shapes and weights in which food, drug, cosmetic and other consumer products are sold.

Prospects for final congressional enactment of the bill are hampered by the short time remaining before Congress quits, a possible House Rules Committee roadblock and the possibility that Senate sponsors may not want the bill if it is approved in a watered-down version.

The legislation is aimed at preventing deception in packaging and labeling and permitting housewives to make simple price comparisons in the face of a proliferation of products on the shelves of the nation's markets.

Spokesmen for most big U. S. food manufacturers have assailed the bill's packaging procedure and said it would add millions of dollars in new costs which would have to be passed on to consumers.

"I don't believe this bill does all they (manufacturers) say it will," Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D-W. Va., the committee chairman, said as his committee wound up six weeks of open hearings on the legislation Thursday.

The legislation passed the Senate June 9 by a 72-9 vote after supporters beat back 53 to 32 a Republican-led effort to strip it of the packaging sections.

Some House Commerce Committee members agree the panel probably will keep prohibitions on deceptive labeling and requirements for detailed information on labels.

But there seems little enthusiasm for procedures to standardize packages of such things as potato chips, soap detergents and other goods which come in a large number of odd sizes and amounts.

One possible alternative cited by Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D-Fla., would be to facilitate price comparisons by standardizing the definition of what constitutes a serving.

DeGaulle's Show Put Off

PAPEETE, Tahiti (AP) — A French nuclear test scheduled as a spectacle for world touring President Charles de Gaulle was postponed today for at least 24 hours.

Officials who announced the delay gave no explanation, but it appeared the weather might be a factor.

A favorable west wind was necessary for the test to prevent possible fallout on inhabited areas of the South Pacific. The bomb was to be suspended above the water by a balloon.

De Gaulle flew 85 miles from here to the test site at Mururoa Atoll Friday and was taken aboard the French flagship De Grasse by helicopter.

De Gaulle, who spent the night on the cruiser, was to view the blast — fourth and largest of the French nuclear tests — from the ship. Officials said it will be the first daylight detonation of a French nuclear device in the South Pacific.

Griffin, Williams Can't Agree On Solving Negro City Problem

DETROIT (UPI)—Michigan's two candidates for the U.S. Senate agreed that the problem of the American Negro is fast becoming the problem of the large American city, but they disagree upon a solution.

In speeches delivered at the meeting of the Michigan Municipal League, Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R-Mich., and his Democratic opponent, former governor G. Mennen Williams, warned of repeats of the incidents which rocked Watts, Calif., and Cicero, Ill., unless steps are taken soon.

Griffin repudiated Williams' stand that more federal help is needed, and instead asked for "a system of revenue-sharing that would return to the states and cities a portion of federal tax collections—and with it, a larger portion of the authority for making decision and generating new ideas."

He said there must be a method devised to strengthen "local autonomy while providing our urban areas with the resources they need to do the job."

Griffin referred to a statement by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., when he said the "expenditure of $96 billion in the past decade on our cities has not given us a proper return on the investment."

The Republican senator referred to the reconstruction program developed after the Watts riot. He said the federal government failed, with all its money, to bring about a solution to the problem. The problem was then taken over by businessmen and Los Angeles officials with the result that the crux of the problem — jobs — was solved when 12,000 new jobs were landed.

He praised the equal housing section of the current civil rights bill, saying "If we can survive the current Senate filibuster, the Congress will enact legislation that will go a long way — theoretically, at least — toward freeing the Negro from his ghetto prison."

Williams, who was represented at the meeting by his son, G. Mennen Williams Jr., because of the former governor's recuperation from a kidney stone operation, agreed that "Strengthening the economics of the smaller town and city, as well as meeting the problem of the megapolis, is essential to the

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San Climaxing Centennial Fete With Parade, Medical Celebrity

Already heralded by a visit from the President of the United States, the Centennial celebration of the Battle Creek Sanitarium will move to a climax Sunday with a special program on the spacious front lawn.

Highlight of the 2:30 p.m. event, which is open to the public, will be an address by Dr. Charles L. Hudson of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the American Medical Association. Title of his talk will be "Physicians and Clergymen—Partners in Patient Care."

Immediately preceding the outdoor program will be a Civic Centennial Luncheon in the Colonial dining room of the "San" for 250 invited guests. Old fashioned clothes will be modeled by Sanitarium Auxiliary and staff members taking luncheon guests back a century ago when the institution was founded.

The Sunday observance will begin shortly after 11 a.m. when the late "Dr. John Harvey Kellogg," impersonated by Sanitarium board member Allen Lawson, will arrive at the New York Central station.

The impersonator of the famed 67-year director of the institution, (who coined the word "Sanitarium,") will be escorted to the San building by a caravan of antique motor cars, children riding bicycles especially decorated for the event, and by the Battle Creek Academy band. Prizes will be awarded to cycling participants pedaling the most colorfully decorated bicycles.

Concluding the formal portion of the afternoon program will be the official dedication of a Sanitarium "Heritage Room," a memorial to Dr. Kellogg. The room is on the first floor of the gymnasium building at the corner of S. Washington Avenue and Manchester St. It will be open for public inspection immediately following the dedication ceremony.

On display are mementoes associated with the "Little Doc-

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Evening Prayer

O God, strengthen our ties with Thee and one another. Bind us together in such a unity of heart and mind and purpose that our love for Thee will be reflected in all our relationships. Amen.

ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

"If you're considering a change
Of job or partner;
Are you sure the change
Is for the better?"—George

Given by the Enquirer and News for Significant Community Service

AN EDITORIAL

'Beauty and the Beast' Top Billing Tonight

Television's NBC and CBS will run a sort of modern adaptation of the battle of "beauty and the beast" tonight—and we're betting on beauty to win.

Bart Starr vs. Bert Parks is hardly usual match-making, but it will happen tonight. While Mr. Parks is coaxing along the finals of the Miss America contest on NBC, Mr. Starr will be running the national champion Green Bay Packers' offense on CBS.

The background is this: For years CBS has had a lock on televising the beauty show, but this year NBC outbid CBS. Seaching for a counter-attraction on tonight's prime time, CBS, which has the National Football League package, came up with the Packers-Baltimore Colts season-opening game.

Both are shows of and for the millions. Miss America will cost NBC about $2 million, and CBS will be paying well over $1 million for the single football match.

Meanwhile, the TV rating services will be checking avidly tonight to see whether Paul Hornung and Johnny Unitas have more glamor on the screen than Bess Myerson and a bevy of bathing beauties.

As we said, we'll back the latter to win—unless, of course, they eliminate our Battle Creek girl, Nancy Ackert—in which case, to heck with it!

17 from SNCC In Atlanta Jail

Claim Carmichael Illegally in Duress

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which claims its chairman, Stokely Carmichael, is a "political prisoner," has asked a federal court to nullify antiriot laws under which he was arrested.

Carmichael is in jail under $10,000 bond awaiting grand jury action on charges that he helped instigate a disturbance in an impoverished Negro neighborhood Tuesday.

A suit filed Friday on behalf of SNCC and its leader challenges five sections of the Georgia code and Atlanta's disorderly conduct ordinance, and asks that a three-judge panel be appointed immediately to hear the case. No hearing date has been set.

Carmichael, 25, was arrested Thursday night. He appeared before a judge Friday and waived preliminary hearing on a state charge of inciting to riot and a city disturbance charge.

The grand jury was in session, but recessed, saying it may be more than a week before Carmichael's case comes up.

SNCC, which says 17 of its members are now jailed in Atlanta with bonds totaling some $70,000, also demanded in its suit a permanent injunction against city officials to prohibit "impeding, intimidating, hindering" members in exercising their rights.

The petition asserted SNCC workers were invited by Negro residents to the scene of Tuesday's violence "to assist them to ascertain the facts surrounding" the shooting of a Negro fleeing two policemen.

A Negro policeman said SNCC members were in the area with a sound truck making allegations of "murder."

—AP Wirephoto.

WIN THIRD ROUND—Jane Jayroe, Miss Oklahoma, and Charlene Dallas, Miss California, are shown posing with their trophies after winning Friday night's third preliminary round of Miss America Pageant competition in talent and swm suit divisions, respectively, in Atlantic City.

Singing Nancy . . .

(Continued from Page One)

award, Nancy's chances look favorable for becoming one of the ten finalists. For a girl named as Miss Michigan only several days before the pageant's start, her selection would be quite a major accomplishment.

Another runner-up who came to the pageant, Charlene Dallas of California, became a double winner Friday when she won the swim suit award. Miss Dallas won the talent award Wednesday for her piano rendition of Khachaturian's "Tocca taz."

"You just never know, so I'm keeping my hopes up," Nancy said. And I won't be disappointed if I don't make it. Just being here is a big enough thrill.

If she's named to the top Ten, Nancy will receive a $1,000 scholarship and a chance to perform her medley of songs on national television.

Final rehearsals for the pageant are today. This evening the 50 contestants will learn who are the final candidates for the coveted Miss America crown.

Miss America will receive awards and scholarships estimated to be worth $100,000. She will reign as the epitome of the all-American beauty queen until she relinquishes her title next September here.

Half Days at Traverse

150 Teachers Reject Ford College's Offer

DETROIT (UPI) — Teachers at Henry Ford Community College overwhelmingly rejected the latest contract offer made by the Dearborn School Board Friday night.

The 150 teachers were willing to accept the recommendations of a Michigan Labor Mediation Board fact finding report issued Thursday, they said, but they objected to a rider the board had placed on the proposal.

Dr. Archie Allen, sociology teacher and vice president of the college's Michigan Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, local, said, "It's like telling a factory worker to come back to work without pay and make up the stock work because of his strike."

Allen said the average loss to the teachers, if they had accepted the board's proposal, would have been $50 a day per teacher for four days.

More than 75 per cent of the membership voted on the proposal which offered them $100 more than the district had offered in previous contract talks.

Allen said the board negotiators had offered the teachers one day's pay if they came to work on Sunday, but the board turned down that proposal.

Classes were to have started at the junior college on Monday, but registration of the 12,500 students scheduled for this week was "indefinitely postponed" because of the teacher strike.

Meanwhile the walkout by 104 teachers in Traverse City pushed that impasse into its fourth day after the school board rejected a settlement proposal offered by the Michigan Education Association, which turned down an earlier school board proposal.

Classes for Traverse City's 5,400 students were cut to half-day sessions this week.

In suburban Riverview contract disagreements have resulted in suits of $100,000 each against the seven board members and the superintendent, filed by the Riverview Education Association because of alleged violations of their constitutional rights.

Classes were cancelled in the school district earlier this week, giving some 3,000 students an extended summer vacation.

Can't Agree . . .

(Continued from Page One)

strengthening of our country."

But, he added, "The facts of life for the last 30 or 40 years have been that the states have not been that the states have not or could not help the cities. Until there is revolution in state financing this will probably continue to be true."

Williams praised the programs instituted by the federal government, and called them "bold and imaginative."

He criticized his Republican opponent for his voting record while serving in Congress. "Apparently he thinks programs to help our cities, and the poor people in our cities, are some sort of unnecessary frills—'nice' but not really very important at the present time.

"He has voted against public housing and against rent supplements to help older people displaced by urban renewal move into better housing," Williams said.

Again referring to Griffin, Williams said, "Finally, my opponent saw so little importance in the development of urban life and of cities in America that he voted against the establishment of a cabinet position to be concerned with cities."

San Climaxing . . .

(Continued from Page One)

tor" (Dr. Kellogg was just 5 feet three inches tall). Included is an "easy chair" which was the gift of his employes years ago. Showcase items include a gold-headed cane, an old-time foot warmer and the silver-plated trowel used in laying the cornerstone of the Sanitarium's "new" building erected after the 1902 fire. The exhibit also includes an oil panting of the doctor, a large antique tapestry and a bicycle which the doctor rode for both exercise and transportation.

Accompanying Dr. Hudson on the speaker's stand for the outdoor program will be Elder N. C. Wilson, chairman of the Sanitarium Board, Dr. James R. Jeffrey, medical director, Dr. Arnold A. Albright, president of the Calhoun County Medical Society and Dr. Alonzo L. Baker, a professor of political science at La Sierra College, Riverside, Calif., among others.

Elder Wilson and Dr. Jeffrey will present special tributes to founders of the Sanitarium. Mr. Wilson also serves as President of the Lake Union Conference of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, covering four states.

Dr. Baker will serve as master of ceremonies, both for the luncheon and program, and Dr. Albright will introduce the speaker, Dr. Hudson.

The AMA chief has been a practicing internist for 33 years and has won distinction in health circles as a teacher and leader as well as a physician. A native of Merrill, Mich., Dr. Hudson received his A.B. degree (magna cum laude) from Alma College and his M.D. degree (cum laude) from the University of Michigan.

He is a member of the Department of Internal Medicine at the Cleveland Clinic and an associate clinical professor of medicine at Western Reserve University. He is a past president and former chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Medical Library Association. Before being named president-elect of the AMA in 1965, he served as an association trustee from 1961. He is a past president of both the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland and the Ohio State Medical Association.

Ten former out-of-state San patients and guests, whose congratulatory letters on the 100th anniversary observance were judged "most interesting" will be guests of honor at the luncheon and program.

SELF-POWERED CRUTCHES

GREENVILLE, Tex. (UPI)—A Greenville-based company developed and patented a set of crutches with some power all their own. The crutches are equipped with a small hydroelectric power unit that operates on batteries and can raise or lower the crutch through a pressure system designed to let the handicapped help themselves out of autos, down stairs and out of bed and chairs.

Centennial Program

Sunday

11:12 a.m.—"Dr. John Harvey Kellogg" impersonated by Allen Lawson, Sanitarium board member, will arrive at the New York Central station and be escorted to the San by a caravan of antique motor cars, decorated bicycles and the Battle Creek Academy Band.

12:30 p.m.— Luncheon in the Colonial Dining Room for invited guests with chamber music and an old-time style show presented by the Sanitarium Hospital Women's Auxiliary.

2:30 p.m. — Centennial program on the Sanitarium lawn.

Music by the Battle Creek Exchange Club band and the Cereal Belles.

Introduction of guests and members of the Sanitarium family.

Tributes to the founders by Elder N. C. Wilson, chairman of the Sanitarium board, Dr. James R. Jeffrey, medical director and others.

Address by Dr. Charles L. Hudson, president of the American Medical Association. Dr. Hudson will be introduced by Dr. Arnold A. Albright, president of the Calhoun Medical Society.

3:30 p.m.—Dedication of the Heritage Room, permanent memorial to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

4 p.m. — Showings of the film "Focus on You" showing Sanitarium highlights.

Autopilot Out . . .

(Continued from Page One)

instruments in the blockhouse detected that one of three Atlas engines was not swiveling as planned during a last-minute check of the guidance and control system.

Steering Imperfect

The guidance system, located in another building on the Cape, sends radio signals to the autopilot, which then feeds them to the engines.

During the flight, this system is used to steer the rocket into the proper orbital path.

Apparently, some defect in the autopilot prevented the signal from reaching the No. 2 Atlas engine. The autopilot is located in a canister on the side of the Atlas.

It was one engine of a similar Atlas that swiveled wildly in flight on the first attempt to launch the Gemini 9 mission in May, thus causing the Agena and Atlas to plunge crazily in the sea.

Officials at first thought they might be able to replace the autopilot in time for a launching today, but evaluation of the problem indicated it would require two to three hours to do this and an additional two hours to launch the rockets.

On this timetable, they said, the lighting conditions for the planned first-orbit rendezvous would not be satisfactory.

Vermontville Couple To Mark Anniversary

VERMONTVILLE — Open house for Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Shaffer, 539 S. Main St., will be held Sunday, in observance of their 25th wedding anniversary. The celebration will take place in the community room of the Eaton Federal Saving and Loan building, 204 S. Bostwick St., Charlotte, from 2 to 5 p.m.

The former Dorothy Raymond and Mr. Shaffer were married Sept. 13, 1941.

Special guests at the party will be Mrs. Shaffer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Raymond of Bellevue and Mr. Shaffer's mother, Mrs. Asa Shaffer of Vermontvill.e

Hosting the affair will be Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Beacraft of Vermontville.

Traffic Safety Head Expects No Miracles

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. William Haddon Jr., named by President Johnson to head the government's new traffic safety program, has this warning: Don't expect too much too soon.

Dr. William Haddon Jr.

In his first interview after his appointment as traffic safety administrator was announced Friday, the 40-year-old physician-administrator said the new Auto and Highway Safety Acts "clearly mark a turning point in the problem they are addressed to.

"But at the same time," he continued, "it's essential for everyone to realize that a problem of this complexity and duration will not respond overnight."

"Most of the activities mandated by the legislation will not begin to have an effect before the end of 1967," he said, adding that in the meantime the highway death and injury toll will continue to rise.

The first federal safety standards, to be issued by Jan. 31, 1967, will apply to 1968 model cars, buses and trucks. The highway safety aspect of the law sets a Dec. 31, 1968, deadline for states to establish safety programs or face the possible loss of federal road funds.

President Johnson signed the bills Friday.

Although he declined to talk specifics pending Senate confirmation of his nomination, Haddon made clear he believes in utilizing the best information possible without deferring action until all the answers are available.

In a paper presented last spring to a national traffic safety conference here, he gave an indication of the direction in which he is thinking.

"It is clear because increasing numbers of people are coming to understand that crash protection and other aspects of vehicle performance fall considerably short of the levels our scientific and technological knowhow makes very possible that there is so much pressure for laws to make the issue," he said.

"This pressure will continue until it is very clear to all concerned that the industry is consistently leading rather than following."

Computer Flunks; Jumbles Classes In Palm Springs

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP) — Palm Springs High School opened the doors to 1,585 students Friday. And for the first time, sophisticated electronic computers had assumed the wearisome task of assigning students to classes.

The computer flunked. Boys showed up for a girls' physical education class, girls showed up in the boys' gym, first-year Spanish students reported to fourth-year Spanish class and one horrified youth discovered he was assigned 14 major subjects.

The computers were given a flat F and people took over the task of unjumbling the mess. Ten, as the noon temperature in this desert resort reached 110, the school's air conditioner also flunked out.

What do You Know? It WAS Mr. Batman

MILFORD, Conn. (AP) — A Milford policeman poked his head in the window of the car he had stopped for speeding and asked the driver: "What do you think you're driving, the Batmobile?"

The driver, as requested showed the officer his license and registration. The policeman excused himself and waved the car on. The ticket was forgotten.

Linwood Batman, 35, of Milford figures he saved himself about $25.

Fourth Man Seeks Albion Council Seat

ALBION—A fourth candidate has taken out petitions for the second precinct seat on the Albion City Council in the Nov. 8 general election.

He is Gary Cooper of 400 W. Cass St., a food distributor and a volunteer fireman. He is a veteran of the Korean War.

Mr. Cooper faces opposition from John Wall, William Dunn and Robert Holland. The current second precinct councilman, James McIntosh, is not seeking re-election.

Woman, 104, Has 298 Survivors

LINCOLN, N.M. (AP) — A woman whose family records listed her age as 104 is dead.

Sista Salas Zamora Lujan once met the outlaw, Billy the Kid when she was six years old, a family diary indicated.

Mrs. Lujan moved with her family to Lincoln in 1864. Family records listed her birth as April 15, 1862 in Manzano, N.M. Survivors include seven children, 110 grandchildren, 97 great-grandchildren and 84 great-great-grandchildren.

Furious Air . . .

(Continued from Page One)

tion workers in and around Saigon.

The U.S. command also disclosed that a new search-and-destroy operation, named Bangor, had been under way since Tuesday, 12 miles northwest of Saigon. Participating were units of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division. A spokesman said four Viet Cong had been killed so far in the sweep of the Co My jungle west of the Saigon River.

In air activity over South Viet Nam, the U. S. spokesman reported an F5 Freedom Fighter jet went down 60 miles southwest of Saigon after the pilot made a napalm attack on enemy positions. The spokesman said there was no ground fire and the cause of the crash was not known. The pilot was killed.

As the election violence mounted, nervous Saigon was ringed by artillery fire and air strikes Friday night as Viet Cong guerrillas operated right in the city limits.

Church Council Lauds President

NEW YORK (AP) — President Johnson will receive the fourth annual Family of Man Award Oct. 25 at a dinner given by the Protestant Council of New York City.

The award cites Johnson "for his forceful and creative leadership and accomplishments in dealing with the many vital problems we face today, particularly in the area of civil rights."

Previous winners were Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada, President Dwight D. Eisenhower and President John F. Kennedy, who received the award two weeks before he was assassinated in 1963.

What DID Christ Mean: "...UPON THIS ROCK?"

Present-day Christians disagree sharply as to what our Lord meant when He said to Peter:

"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church."

Jesus, some contend, was not thinking of Peter as the "rock" on which His Church was to be built. The Church, as they see it, was not intended to be a visible, humanly controlled institution, but an invisible society of the faithful. All who believe in Christ would be members; their only guide and governor in spiritual matters would be the Bible.

This was not, however, the interpretation placed upon the Savior's words by the disciples who heard them first-hand. For as the Bible clearly relates, they *did* build a visible Church and they *did* acknowledge Peter as its head. And they *did* claim for it, the right to act with God's authority in all matters pertaining to the spiritual life.

When the need arose to elect a successor to Judas, the Apostles met as a corporate body and chose Matthias. When a minor doctrinal dispute developed, the disciples gathered at a council in Jerusalem to discuss it. In the final decision they deferred to the authority of Peter, one of the many instances in which they acknowledged Peter's headship.

Just as Jesus had assembled around Himself a body of His elect, in the persons of the Apostles and disciples, these first missionaries of the Faith expanded the priesthood by ordaining Bishops and elders in the churches of their domain. In each case those chosen were commissioned... just as Christ had commissioned the disciples . . . to "Preach the word . . . to speak and exhort, and to rebuke with all authority."

The need for a visible Church is clearly manifest in Christ's instructions to the disciples to "Baptize them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." An invisible Church obviously could not dispense this Sacrament. Likewise, how could He say: "If thy brother sin against thee... appeal to the church," if there were no visible Church to which such appeal might be made?

In numerous passages of the Bible, notably in the Acts of the Apostles, the nature and authority of Christ's Church are sharply defined. A careful study of them may convince you that the Church of today is the visible, organized authoritative counterpart of the Apostolic Church.

If you would like to know more about the history of the Church, the missionary movements of the disciples, and other aspects of Christ's expanding missions, write today for our free Pamphlet No. KC-62. It will be sent immediately without obligation. Nobody will call on you.

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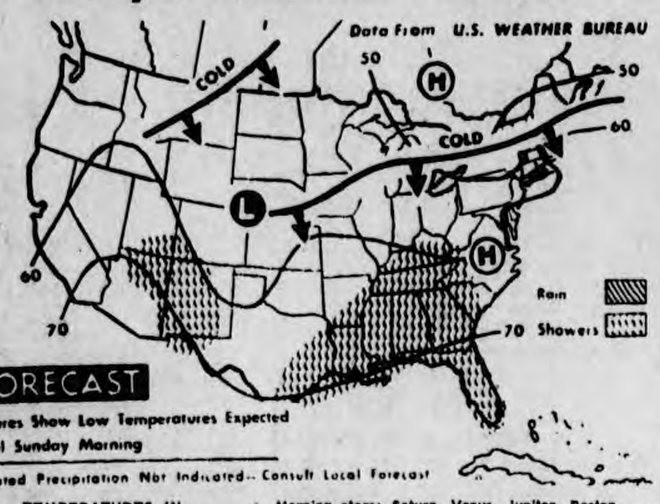

FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Partly cloudy and not much change in temperature tonight and Sunday. Low tonight in the low to mid 50s. High Sunday about 80. Outlook for Monday, partly cloudy and pleasant.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with slight chance of brief showers northeast late today. Cooler north Sunday. Lows tonight in the 40s north and the 50s south. Highs Sunday 68 to 75 north and 75 to 82 south.

TEMPERATURES IN BATTLE CREEK

	Max.	Min.
Yesterday	77	48
A week ago today	84	68
A year ago today	77	54

Low last night 52
7 a.m. today 53
Noon today 76

Precipitation (yesterday-midnight) -- 0

THE MOON

Last Qu.	New	First Qu.	Full
Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 29

Morning stars: Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, and Mars; evening star: Mercury.

The sun sets today at 7:01 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 6:18 a.m.

The moon sets today at 4:51 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 1:49 a.m.

Today's Readings	High	Low
Alpena	80	46
Escanaba	75	53
Grand Rapids	81	49
Houghton	80	59
Lansing	78	45
Marquette	82	65
Muskegon	77	49
Pellston	77	58
Traverse City	81	50
Albuquerque	86	58
Atlanta	82	58
Bismarck	88	53
Boston	74	63
Chicago	74	62
Denver	91	53
Detroit	77	52
Duluth	80	57
El Paso	81	60
Fort Worth	77	69
Kansas City	81	61
Los Angeles	88	63
Miami Beach	84	80
Milwaukee	77	50
New Orleans	85	75
New York	80	61
Phoenix	102	76
Pittsburgh	76	49
St. Louis	81	58
Tampa	88	75
Salt Lake City	93	67
San Francisco	67	58
Sault Ste. Marie	79	52
Seattle	72	58
Washington	83	58

ENQUIRER AND NEWS
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ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Weather
Chance of Showers Tonight, Saturday

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR | PHONE WO 4-7161 | FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1966 | 26 PAGES | 2 SECTIONS | TEN CENTS

Canadian Trains Run Again As Parliament Halts Strike

Crews Return Grumbling, But Some Picket

1,000 Plan March On Ottawa From Montreal Monday

OTTAWA (AP) — Trains began running on Canada's railroads today, but there were still rumblings of protest by rank-and-file union members against an act of Parliament ordering an end to their week-long strike.

Despite union leaders' orders to obey the new law, there were still picket lines at Windsor, Ont., and Calgary, Alta. The pickets at Calgary said they would stay on the line until they get direct instructions from leaders in Ottawa to quit.

Trains Move Out

The first train moved out of Ottawa at 4 a.m. and another left from Edmonton, Alta. Strikers began reporting back to work in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

Railroad spokesmen said the return to work appeared to be progressing normally.

But there were other indications that all might not go smoothly.

Officers of various union locals across Canada said their members probably would ignore the order to end the nationwide rail strike, now in its eighth day.

1,000 Plan March

About 1,000 members of Montreal shop craft unions planned a march on Parliament Hill.

The criminal code provides a two-year jail penalty for failing to comply with the new law but a government spokesman said it would be difficult to enforce.

Parliament approved the bill outlawing the strike Thursday night. It ordered an immediate return to work with a guaranteed wage increase of at least 18 per cent in 1966 and 1967 for all workers involved.

Contract negotiations are to continue, with compulsory arbitration to take effect unless progress is made by Nov. 15.

30 Per Cent Sought

The members of 17 unions walked out last Friday seeking wage increases of about 30 per cent, job security provisions and a variety of fringe benefits.

Learn of Strike Too Late—Hoof It

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont. (AP) — Norman Eddelmann, 62, of Detroit and his teen-age guide learned about Canada's rail strike four days too late when they completed a fishing trip.

Eddelmann and guide Gunnar Holt emerged from the bush Tuesday at the deserted Algoma Central Railway stop to find a notice about the strike which began Friday. They were 30 miles from Searchmount, the nearest settlement, and had no food except two small tins of soup.

The guide left Eddelmann with the soup and started walking Tuesday afternoon. He reached Searchmount almost 24 hours later, tired, hungry, with the soles of his boots worn through.

He called provincial police at Sault Ste. Marie and they told railway officials, who dispatched a track motor car.

$9.2 Million in School Aid OK'd

—AP Wirephoto.

SHOUTING MATCH—Dayton, Ohio Mayor Dave Hall, left, and W. S. McIntosh (white shirt) Ohio Freedom Movement leader, exchanged hot words on West Third Street after rioting broke out. At center is C. J. McLin, candidate for state representative. Hall and McIntosh blamed each other for the trouble, which started when a Negro was fatally wounded by a shotgun fired from a moving car.

Troops Quell Dayton, Ohio Race Violence

Shooting Incites Outbreak in City LBJ Will Visit

DAYTON, Ohio (AP) — About 1,000 National Guard troops patroled the city's sealed-off Negro section today, where a destruction spree by roving bands of Negro youths resulted in 23 injuries and 105 arrests.

The disturbances were touched off Thursday when a Negro was shot from a car apparently driven by whites. The man died later in a hospital.

Gangs on Prowl

At the peak of the disorders, gangs roamed the city's West Side, looting, stoning buses and breaking store windows.

It was the first outbreak of racial violence in this city of 270,000 which President Johnson plans to include as a stopover Monday on his Labor Day weekend tour of the Midwest.

The White House said it was aware of the situation. Mayor Dave Hall told reporters he could see "no danger whatsoever for the President."

CR Leaders Jailed

The disorders broke out minutes after Lester Mitchell, 40, was felled Thursday morning by a shotgun blast as he swept the walk in front of his home. He succumbed to head wounds 18 hours later.

Witnesses said the shots were fired by three white men in a passing auto. Police have taken two whites into custody for questioning.

City jails were full and a county jail was pressed into service to handle the overflow. Among the suspects held were three Dayton civil rights leaders charged with inciting to riot.

Calm by Night

A series of incidents in the morning led Hall to ask Gov. James A. Rhodes to call in the National Guard. The soldiers were on the streets by early afternoon but calm was not fully restored until late Thursday night.

The police made no estimate of the amount of damage caused by the roving bands.

Dayton has a Negro population of about 70,000. About 15,000

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 2)

—Enquirer and News Photo.

NEW MISS MICHIGAN—Nancy Ackert, here being crowned Miss Battle Creek by Susan Schroeder, Miss Battle Creek of 1965, was named Miss Michigan today replacing Miss Gayle Ann Chancey. She will compete in the Miss America contest next week.

Miss Michigan Vows 'I'll Try Hard to Win'

By DEBORAH BACON

Battle Creek's Nancy Ackert vowed today she'd "try her hardest" to win the title at the Miss America pageant next week.

The honey-blond, green-eyed Nancy was named Miss Michigan today after her predecessor lost the title for violating contest rules. Miss Ackert will leave Sunday for the pageant in Atlantic City after some quick refitting of clothes.

She'll represent both Battle Creek and Michigan at the national contest, which starts Monday and concludes Saturday with a television broadcast of the finals.

"I'm going to try my hardest and do my best," said Nancy, who learned the news Thursday.

The first Battle Creek girl to place in Miss Michigan competition, Nancy was named first runner-up after Miss Gayle Ann Chancey of Dearborn.

Miss Chancey, 19, lost her title after she became the object of a police search early Thursday when she was reported missing on a lonely 200-mile highway trip.

Jack Bushong, Michigan pageant director, said rules prohibit Miss Michigan from driving on a highway alone after dark in an official car and from failing to notify her parents of her whereabouts.

Miss Chancey was in Muskegon Wednesday to have gowns fitted. She left about 5 p.m., but ran into fog and decided to spend the night at a friend's house in Lansing. Her parents reported her missing about 1:30 a.m.

Nancy learned of her new title Thursday while competing in the Miss Sweetheart Pageant in Hoopeston, Ill.

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

House Loses In Attempt At 4-Year Term

Detroit Will Get $4 Million From Relief Measure

LANSING (AP) — The Legislature approved a $9.2 million assist to Michigan schools — including more than $4 million in emergency relief for Detroit—in a marathon session that ended early today.

House members lost out, however, in their attempt to lengthen their terms to four years in a late-night and early-morning session full of political manuevering, vote-counting and sharp disagreements.

Effect Delayed

The school aid bill, however, represents a "delayed action" assist.

Passed 61-35, it did not have sufficient backing to get immediate effect, which requires 74 votes in the House.

If signed by Gov. George Romney the bill will not become law until about April 1.

"But it doesn't need immediate effect; there will be no immediate crisis—especially since the Detroit schools know the money is coming within the fiscal year," said Rep. J. Bob Traxler, D-Bay City, majority floor leader.

Actions Taken

Before adjourning until Oct. 12, lawmakers:

—Passed and sent to Gov. George Romney, a bill to allow cities to issue revenue bonds to purchase industrial equipment as a lure to new business.

—Gave final approval to a measure to restrict cancellations of automobile insurance policies.

—Agreed on a compromise version of a bill to require adequate housing for persons displaced by freeway construction.

—Gave partial approval to a proposed constitutional amendment to allow the governor to fill judicial vacancies by appointment, but ensured that the question would not be on the Nov. 8 ballot by not taking final action. The Senate approved the proposal but the House refused to go along.

Aimed at Detroit

The Senate refused to approve other constitutional amendment proposals, including elimination of the ban on a graduated statewide income tax.

The school aid bill, approved by the Senate last week and passed 61-35 by the House today, was intended primarily to help Detroit schools out of a $12.5 million financial crisis caused by a millage defeat earlier this year.

Many lawmakers — especially representatives of suburban areas—objected to bailing out Detroit, arguing that their school districts "are paying their own way." The plan was reworked to benefit schools generally.

It includes a jump in the per-pupil aid from $278 to $280.50—meaning $5 million extra statewide, $600,000 of it for Detroit.

It liberalizes the formula which grants extra aid to dis-

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 6)

LBJ Expected to Discuss Health, Labor in State

By TOM OCHILTREE
Our Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — President Johnson is expected to discuss his administration's aims in labor relations and public health when he visits Michigan Labor Day and may even use the occasion to refer to the mounting concern caused by the world's population explosion.

The President will journey by plane from Washington to Detroit Monday for a meeting organized by the Wayne County AFL-CIO in Cobo Hall to honor the memory of the late Sen. Patrick V. McNamara.

Then he will fly to Battle Creek to speak at the 100th anniversary celebration of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr., a first term Democrat representing Michigan's Third District, and the state's Democratic senator, Philip A. Hart, plan to join the President's party in Detroit and journey with him to Battle Creek.

Hart, a close personal friend of McNamara, will speak at the Detroit meeting along with the President. Todd will introduce President Johnson in Battle Creek.

Todd will leave the party at Battle Creek, but Hart plans to return to Washington in the President's plane. After leaving Michigan, President Johnson will make stops in Dayton and Lancaster, Ohio.

While he is with Hart in the plane, the President is expected to discuss in detail the Senate prospects of pending civil rights legislation including the controversial "open housing" provision.

Hart, an advocate of "open housing," is the floor manager for the civil rights bill in the Senate. He faces a hard task getting Senate approval of the measure before Congress adjourns, probably some four to six weeks from now.

The House has already adopted the civil rights bill with a somewhat watered down "open housing" provision. The measure will be taken up in the Senate Tuesday.

The President's visit to Battle Creek is of particular interest because of the opportunity it affords him to discuss a wide range of health problems and his administration's policies in coping with them.

A cue for the President to discuss population control arises from Todd's authorship of legislation on this subject which has just received congressional approval.

Todd's measure authorized the use of money received in the sale of American food to underdeveloped countries to be used by those same countries to finance maternal, child health and family planning programs and to help improve nutrition levels.

* * * * * * * * *

Johnson Will Make Tour of Sanitarium

A tour of the Battle Creek Sanitarium will precede President Johnson's dedicatory remarks on the 100th anniversary of the institution.

The tour will be included in a split-time schedule following his appearance in Detroit and the welcoming ceremonies at Kellogg Regional Airfield. Local government and civic leaders will be at the airport to greet the President on his arrival.

There is increasing activity and excitement at the Sanitarium as employes and guests await the arrival of the nation's chief executive.

The lawn is being manicured to perfection and the bushes trimmed. Painters are busy chipping old paint and applying fresh coats.

Carpenters are building platforms to hold the presidential party, the invited VIP's and the press corps.

Some 70 reporters and photographers representing national magazines, radio and television are expected to accompany the presidential party. The press travels in a Boeing 707 four-engined jet similar to the aircraft used by the President, but lacking the refinements of the "Flying White House." Cost of the press craft is pooled by those using it.

City crews also have been pressed into additional duties. Streets are being cleaned with just a little more emphasis, signs straightened and weeds cut.

Colorful streamers, banners and posters are being readied for a section of N. Washington Avenue in the vicinity of the Sanitarium. This function is being handled by the Battle Creek Area Chamber of Commerce. The Fire Department is affixing the material to buildings and poles in the area.

Silence Ordered

BOSTON (AP) — The doctor has given Gov. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts the worst order for a politician: Do not utter a word for three or four days.

Volpe is suffering from laryngitis.

House, Senate Panel Approves Wage Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A compromise minimum wage bill that would raise the present $1.25 floor to $1.60 in 1968 and cover eight million additional workers has been agreed upon by Senate-House conferees.

The compromise will be sent to the Senate and House for final action.

The conferees, who completed their task Thursday after four sessions, accepted the most liberal provisions from both bills, giving the broadest possible coverage and making the new wage minimums effective at the earliest time provided by the bills.

The final product is in line with the proposals of President Johnson and also marks a substantial victory for the AFL-CIO.

House Republican delegates refused to sign the conference report and said they would make a fight on the compromise version when it comes up in the House, probably next week.

Rep. William H. Ayres, R-Ohio, said he would try to get the House to return the measure to conference with instructions to insist on a 1969 date for the $1.60 minimum. The House originally voted that date, but the Senate had fixed the 1968 starting time.

The coverage provisions of the bill, when fully effective, would mean that a total of 37.6 million workers will be protected by the Wages and Hours Act.

Inside Today

Officials see possible agreement today in Springfield School controversy. P. 13.

Rep. Ensign's "Dying Lakes" bill revived. P. 13.

Calhoun tax board reaffirms decision to seek vote on fixed millage. P. 18.

GOP candidate for Secretary of State stumps here. P. 18.

Fifty-nine state highway interchanges to be altered. P. 7.

How Job Corps is trying to solve disciplinary problems told in final story of series. P. 26.

Stocks Drop After 3 Days Of Recovery

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market declined irregularly early today after three days of advances.

Some glamor stocks, including airlines, were hard hit but gains by key stocks in other groups helped cushion the loss.

At 11 a.m. the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was off 2.17 points to 789.92.

The rally Thursday was not as strong as on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Blue chips again paced the advance while glamor issues were irregular.

Brokers continued to describe the rally as a technical recovery from an oversold condition brought on by the seven-month decline.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials gained 3.69 points to 792.09. It still was more than 200 points below its all-time high of 995.15 reached last Feb. 9.

2 More Planes Lost

U.S. Jets Cut Vital Rail Lines Linking Hanoi with Red China

By Combined Wire Services

Two U.S. planes were shot down over North Viet Nam Thursday during raids that cut vital Communist railway lines between Hanoi and Red China, U.S. military spokesmen reported today. It brought to 351 the number of planes lost in the air war against the Communist North.

In the South, ground action picked up as U.S. and South Vietnamese troops battled Viet Cong guerrillas near Saigon and in the Central Highlands. At least 20 Communists were killed and 22 were reported captured.

U.S. spokesmen said an Air Force F105 Starfighter and a prop-driven A1E Skyraider went down in the southern panhandle area of North Viet Nam in attacks against the rail line that funnels supplies from Communist China to Hanoi. Both pilots were listed as missing.

Communist terrorists continued their campaign to sabotage South Viet Nam's Sept. 11 elections, blowing up a polling office in a village 27 miles north of Saigon. At least five Vietnamese were injured by the blast.

In other war developments:

— U.S. B52 Stratofortresses today bombed a suspected Viet Cong troop concentration and headquarters area in Phuoc Tuy Province, about 35 miles east-southeast of Saigon.

— U.S. Air Force and Marine pilots flew 339 sorties against Communist targets in South Viet Nam Thursday, spokesmen said.

— U.S. Army 1st Infantry Division troops ended their 11-day old operation Amarillo Thursday, 28 miles north of Saigon. American troops reportedly killed 102 Communists in the action, while suffering "light" casualties themselves.

The Air Force F105 Starfighters flew through thunderstorms and "missile clouds" to cut North Viet Nam's rail line in 10 places, the spokesmen said. The area between Hanoi and Red China is heavily ringed with antiaircraft and surface-to-air missile SAM sites.

In the first military shakeup since the dismissal of a corps commander touched off a revolt in the northern provinces last spring, the South Vietnamese military junta fired its navy commander, Capt. Tran Van Plan.

* * * * * * * * *

Pull-Out of All Foreign Forces Urged by De Gaulle, Sihanouk

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (AP) — France and Cambodia today called for evacuation of all foreign troops from Vietnamese territory. The call came in a joint declaration ending President Charles de Gaulle's official visit to this Southeast Asian kingdom.

The joint declaration, signed by De Gaulle and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian chief of state, said France and Cambodia "solemnly call attention to the extreme gravity of the situation" in Southeast Asia.

"Despite the differences which have divided and still divide the Vietnamese, it is essentially the foreign intervention which, in transforming a civil war into an international conflict, gave to the hostilities their present dimensions," the communique added.

The two countries appealed for "rigorous observance" of the Geneva accords of 1954 — that is "the respect of Viet Nam's independence and sovereignty and no interference in interior affairs."

"At the same time, all acts of war must cease on Vietnamese territory, which implies that any foreign power which has introduced troops there first of all make the engagement to retire them in a set length of time and to cease all intervention," the communique said.

The declaration contained some of the wording of De Gaulle's speech Thursday, but in his speech, De Gaulle spoke only of American military intervention in Viet Nam and said the United States must agree to pull out its troops before negotiation to end the war is possible.

The declaration, signed in a ceremony at the foot of the crimson and gold Cambodian throne, added that an international agreement should be reached to assure guaranteed and controlled neutrality for Viet Nam. This should be done, the statement added, by "agreement by all Vietnamese."

Evening Prayer

O God, help us to love and be wise this day. As we push out into the world to do our daily stint of labor, let us not forget our other vocation—to be the channel of Thy love in whatever form it can be expressed. Amen.

U.S. Spearheads Effort To Change Thant's Mind

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Special Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The United States headed a drive today to persuade U Thant to remain as United Nations secretary-general. But the Burmese diplomat's statement declining a new term brought the organization once again face to face with the ailments which threaten its survival.

Small nations, along with the big ones, went into huddles on the prospects for a draft of Thant. The atmosphere suggested that one man's decision had confronted the organization with a new crisis.

Thant made clear his position: No one man should be considered indispensable and no secretary-general should serve more than a single five-year term. Possibly he stressed these points to underscore one of the variety of basic weaknesses in the U.N. structure.

There is much anxiety over Thant's expressed unwillingness to serve again. Many appear to believe that it is of extreme importance to find a man of Thant's proven ability and competence, one who can summon the respect and confidence Thant commanded, to take up the job where he intends to leave off.

Should the United Nations fail to do so, the organization could well be in danger as an instrument for preserving the peace. If it should then deteriorate for lack of such a man, it could lapse into the sort of lingering illness which led to the death of its predecessor, the League of Nations.

One thing is certain: When a new secretary-general is chosen, he will be a citizen of one of the smaller nations and not of one of the big powers. This has been the case since the U.N. was organized. He also probably will be from one of the Asian or African nations, since they are now the majority of the United Nations.

Should Thant persist in his refusal to serve any longer than Nov. 3, will this decision cause a new crisis?

It is likely that the United States is extremely reluctant at this time to have the United Nations turned into another arena of an already dangerous global political war. The Russians also may be just as reluctant to make the organization a new scene for confrontation.

Two major situations now contribute liberally to the frustrations of the secretary-general's office: Viet Nam and the continued exclusion of Red China from membership.

The United Nations was bypassed as long ago as 1954 when the Geneva conference divided Viet Nam. It is even more helpless in the face of that situation today with the scornful Red Chinese rejection of any U.N. role whatever in a solution.

As for the China membership issue, little has changed in that respect with regard to U.S. objections. The United States will support Red China for membership only when it is convinced that Peking will abide by the principles of the charter and leave its neighbors in peace. It likely will be a long time before Washington is convinced of that.

Stonings, Fights Hit Jackson 2nd Night

JACKSON (AP)—Scattered incidents of violence hit Jackson Thursday night, the second straight night of trouble here.

* * *

Although the night's major clash matched a carload of whites against a carload of Negroes, city officials insisted that neither night's incidents were racial.

However, State Police Cpl. Bernard Schlenhuber of the Jackson Post told newsmen last night the trouble was "definitely racial" and called it a "wide open riot."

He told newsmen there had been fighting among gangs of whites and Negroes and that stores, restaurants and police cruisers had been stoned.

Jackson Police Sgt. Paul Rand told newsmen Thursday night, "They're working in small groups, throwing stones. It's spotty, they're scattered and move fast."

Schlenhuber could not be reached early today, but other state troopers said he got his information by telephone from the Jackson police when they called for help.

Three plate glass windows were broken by unidentified rock throwers Thursday night, at least one shot was heard by a police sergeant. A young white expectant mother was cut superficially on the legs when, she said, Negroes stoned her car. Jackson Police Capt. Orlo Abbott said one police car was hit by a rock.

Local police, aided by the State Police, sheriff's deputies and auxiliary police, maintained heavy patrols for a time. Jackson Police Chief Earl Miller said no large gangs of youths formed.

No arrests were made last night. Earlier reports had four or more persons hurt, but hospitals had only the one woman treated.

* * *

Police Check 3 Disorders

Crowds Dispersed, Pistol Shots Fired

Three separate disorders were handled by the Battle Creek police Thursday night and early today.

The disorders, in which no one was injured, were only slightly related, it appeared.

These were the incidents, in time sequence:

Shortly before 1 a.m., police dispersed a large gathering of Negroes in front of the City Food and Beverage Store, 444 W. Michigan Ave. where a window had been pierced by two bullets.

Firecrackers were being thrown also, police said. Two .22 caliber bullets had penetrated a six-by-10 foot window. One spent pellet was found in one of the counters inside the store. No arrests were made.

Shortly after 1 a.m., police were called to Grant Street and found about 50 persons, all Negroes, standing on the sidewalks, in the street and sitting on cars. When police asked the crowd to disperse, a young man later identified as Tommie C. Swift, 17, of 62 W. Northside Drive, began swearing at police and refused to move.

When police attempted to get him into the patrol car, a number of persons in the crowd pelted police with beer cans and bottles. Police reported the street a "bedlam" and that fireworks were being thrown. Terrence L. Atkinson, 18, of 41 Buckeye St., seen by two policemen as one of the throwers, was arrested and taken to the police station with Swift.

Both young men pleaded guilty before Municipal Judge William C. Burke this morning to disorderly conduct and were given 90-day suspended jail sentences. Judge Burke said he ordered the suspended sentences because neither youth had a record.

After the arrests of the two, a large delegation from the Grant Steet area arrived at the police station to protest their arrest. They left when police ordered them to do so.

About 2 a.m., police received a report of a shooting downtown and were told the two suspects, both Negroes, were last seen walking on W. VanBuren Street.

Police found Robert L. Conley, 19, of 557 W. VanBuren St. and Cleven R. Robertson, 17, of 104 Grand Ave. They were searched but no weapon was found.

As they were about to be released, the two alleged victims were brought to the scene and identified them as the men who had shot at them with a .22 caliber pistol on W. Michigan Avenue. A search of the Hart Hotel parking lot located a pistol and police found four spent shells and two live rounds in it.

Robertson is charged with felonious assault and Conley is being held as a parole violator.

Troops Quell . . .

(Continued from Page One)

live in the West Side area where the disorder was centered.

Two Negro juveniles were shot and wounded but police said they were attempting to break into a residence "beyond the riot area."

Mayor Hall said he saw "no indication of outside agitation" in the disturbances. He said the National Guard would remain in Dayton "as long as we need them."

Police said the arrested three civil rights leaders were George Bradley, an official of a youth project, "Moving Ahead Together,"; Albert Holland, project director of Moving Ahead Together; and Floyd B. Johnson, a teacher.

Hall told a news conference Thursday night, "We are going to enforce the law and we have men to do it."

"I am sure the murderers will be brought to justice," he said, adding that the people involved in the "looting and rioting are just as wrong as the men who did the shooting."

pay, a spokesman said Thursday. Earlier the city paid $245,000 in overtime to policemen during three nights of rioting in a Negro neighborhood.

Gov. Otto Kerner's office reported expenses of $284,236 when the Illinois National Guard was activated and kept on duty during the Negro rioting.

But the biggest expense has been in property damage.

The city estimated damages to insured property at $500,000 to $1 million, and to property which was not insured at $2 million.

NEW PRESIDENT

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Wilfred Scopes, a veteran missionary and administrator, has been named president of the new United Theological College of the West Indies.

CR Drive Costs Chicago Plenty

CHICAGO (AP) —The cost of racial demonstrations and violence in Chicago this summer has run into the millions.

Policing the marches of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference has cost the Police Department $130,000 in overtime

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—AP Wirephoto.

HERE'S HOW—Nacata's Lady Kecia, of Albany, N.Y., a 2-year-old Great Dane, shows a Siamese cat how to wash its face. Lady Kecia is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Noeth of nearby Nassau Lake, N.Y., who operate a cattery. Lady Kecia apparently possesses an amiable disposition and does not mind babysitting for the Noeth's kittens and cats—all 26 of them.

Miss Michigan . . .

(Continued from Page One)

"At first, I was completely stunned," Nancy said. "But later, I became excited and now I'm thrilled."

She learned she had been named Miss Michigan from Odell Crabtree, director of the Miss Sweetheart pageant.

"He said he had good news and bad news," Nancy said. "At first I thought something had happened to my family and I was worried."

She said she had heard of Miss Chancey's disappearance and was afraid that she may have been kidnaped.

Other state runners-up participating in the Miss Sweetheart pageant were almost as excited as she was, Nancy reported. The girls demanded that she sing musical comedy songs which helped her to win the title of Michigan first runner-up.

Nancy returned home about 3 a.m. today after her father, who is acting chief of the Defense Logistics Services Center foreign sales division, drove down to Hoopeston late Thursday afternoon.

With her new title, Nancy will receive a $1,650 scholarship, use of the official car, and portions of the $5,000 worth of prizes that can be reclaimed from Miss Chancey.

With only three days remaining before the Miss America pageant, Nancy will go to Muskegon today to try on evening gowns made for Miss Chancey. Although the two girls wear the same size, the clothes must be altered to fit before Nancy leaves Sunday.

For her talent presentation, Nancy will sing a medley of songs from "Annie Get Your Gun", which impressed judges at the Miss Michigan contest.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ackert of 66 Wealthy Ave., Nancy appeared in the Community College production of "Annie Get Your Gun" last fall. She has appeared in other college productions and hopes to major in speech and dramatics.

She will be accompanied to the Miss America Pageant by Miss Doris Wood, head of the Patricia Stevens Modeling School in Detroit. Her parents hope to join her next weekend when the pageant goes into its final rounds.

Defense Sees No Fair Trial

May Seek Change Of Venue for Speck

CHICAGO (UPI) — Public defender Gerald W. Getty says accused mass-killer Richard Speck could not get a fair trial in Chicago at this time. He hinted he may seek a change of venue.

Getty made the comments after Thursday's court hearing, when Circuit Court Judge Herbert C. Paschen granted a string of defense motions but failed to rule on what may be the most important.

That was Getty's request that the defense and prosecution join in selecting an eight-man panel of mental experts to examine Speck, 24, is charged with murdering eight young nurses in their apartment on Chicago's far south side last July.

When newsmen asked Getty whether the young seaman could get a fair trial here, he replied "not at this time."

Asked whether he would seek a change of venue, he said "I certainly intend to make that motion." Then he hedged and said, "I'd just as soon not comment on that at this time."

Flying Too Low

DALLAS (UPI) — Bobby James Pinkston, 29, was charged with drunken driving here. Authorities said he drove two blocks down a parkway and across a supermarket lot, knocking down a speed limit sign en route.

At the time of his alleged offenses, Pinkston was reportedly driving a plane.

'Free Counsel' Decision Labeled As Unworkable

By Our State Bureau

LANSING — A State Supreme Court justice who dissented in a decision giving free counsel to misdemeanor defendants today forecast severe problems for lower courts in implementing the rule.

Justice Michael D. O'Hara, who dissented with Justice Eugene F. Black, termed the rule unworkable and said the problem of providing transcripts in misdemeanor cases alone would be insurmountable.

"In its present form," he added, "I have grave reservations as to the practical workability of the rule.

"By this, I mean, that as I read it the rule applies to an infinite number of courts with jurisdiction to impose 90-day jail sentences, but in which courts there are are at present no facilities for making a transcript of the proceedings which could be furnished to the indigent in the event of an appeal."

Observers claim the rule will cost Michigan taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars to implement.

O'Hare said there already was a shortage of competent court stenographers in Circuit Courts alone and adding the new stipulation for lower courts would intensify this problem.

While the State Constitution now provides the right of appeal in misdemeanor cases, such appeals when heard by circuit courts now usually mean a new trial before the higher court.

The Supreme Court rule, in saying these defendants are entitled to free counsel, also holds that the lower courts must provide transcripts of the proceedings leading to conviction.

Further interpretation of the Supreme Court's new rule will be forthcoming when some pending cases before the justices bring forth opinions, O'Hara said.

However, he said it would be improper for him to comment on pending cases.

The new rule, expanding on one that gave felony defendants the right of free counsel, resulted from an appeal from a Detroit misdemeanor conviction.

Nevada Report to LBJ Denies Money Is Going to Underworld

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — Nevada has denied, in a report sent to President Johnson, that its casino money is going to the underworld — and has accused the Justice Department of harassment, betrayal and blackmail.

Gov. Grant Sawyer made the accusations after sending President Johnson a copy of a State Gaming Commission report critical of former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The report, issued Thursday, denied any evidence of underworld rakeoffs or hidden casino interests — but says the state might start watching counting rooms with closed circuit television.

Sawyer said the Justice Department began an all-out investigation of Nevada casinos under Kennedy.

"Nevada was besieged by an onslaught of federal agencies, some of whom subjected the gaming industry and private citizens to what amounted to harassment," Sawyer said.

"The siege and harassment betrayed a mutual agreement of cooperation between the Justice Department and the state in the fight against the criminal syndicate."

The governor accused the Justice Department of "feeding unprovable and unverified" information to newspapers and magazines and said this "constitutes blackmail."

In New York, Kennedy acknowledged that an investigation of some Las Vegas casinos was started while he was attorney general. He said it was based upon "reliable information."

"That investigation was continuing when I left the Justice Department in 1964," Kennedy said, "and to the best of my knowledge, is still continuing.

There was no comment from the Justice Department.

The state report, ending the gaming commission's first special investigation of Nevada gambling, declared:

During Kennedy's term as attorney general, the FBI conducted "in violation of the law of Nevada a morally reprehensible program of domestic espionage upon the citizens of this state."

Kennedy's office originally requested that 65 federal agents make a massive raid on Nevada casinos.

But this "unwarranted invasion of state jurisdiction was sidetracked" after Sawyer met with President John F. Kennedy.

(Sen. Kennedy said "President Kennedy was at no time in any way involved.")

Special grand juries were empaneled "for what were purported to be specific objectives," the report said.

But it added: "None of the federal agencies involved have ever seen fit to make available to Nevada officials any concrete evidence."

$9.2 Million . . .

(Continued from Page One)

tricts with abnormally high nonschool taxes—providing Detroit with $3.5 million extra, and 15 other districts with a total of $500,000.

Another $200,000 would be spread statewide to pay salaries of teachers of special education.

Despite the fact that Romney had asked the Legislature to help Detroit, Republicans opposed the Democratic-drafted bill, 27-5. Democrats voted for it 56-8. Five Republicans and nine Democrats were absent or did not vote.

Attempts to increase aid to fast-growing suburban districts by counting school populations twice a year instead of once, as at present, or to hike aid to community colleges were defeated as "impractical at this time" or "unrealistic."

Final action on the four-year term bill for House members and township officials was delayed repeatedly while political jockeying went on between enough Senate votes to pass the resolution.

News From Around the World

RED EXPELLED

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department announced today expulsion of a member of the Soviet Embassy staff on grounds that he tried to buy secret data from an American "for large sums of money." The Russian was identified as Valentin A. Revin, a third secretary who is listed as a science officer.

DROWNS IN CANAL

HARSENS ISLAND (AP) — The body of Bruce Slaughter, 3-year-old son of Marathon Oil Co. executive, was found early today in a canal on this exclusive Lake St. Clair resort island. Police said he apparently fell into the water and drowned.

EMEGENCY IN QUAKE

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—The Greek government declared a state of emergency in the central and western parts of the Peloponnesus peninsula today following an earthquake in which 20 persons were injured.

TANKER TO GET TOW

PORTSMOUTH, Va. (UPI—The storm-battered Italian tanker Alberto Bennati, with a dead crewman aboard, rode out rough seas today awaiting a tow into port with U.S. Navy oiler Cache, standing by.

McGRATH DIES

NARRAGANSETT, R.I. — (AP)—Former U.S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, who resigned from the Truman Cabinet under fire in 1952, died of a heart attack today at his Narragansett summer home. He was 62.

TEACHERS AGREE

DETROIT (AP) — After 13 hours of negotiations Thursday, the Detroit Federation of Teachers announced a contract agreement with the Detroit Board of Education. A final ratification vote will be taken Tuesday.

6TH VISITS CAIRO

PORT SAID, Egypt (AP)—Two destroyers from the U.S. 6th Fleet with midshipmen cruising arrived in Port Said today for the first call by 6th Fleet ships at a port of the United Arab Republic. A courtesy visit request was turned down last spring.

ROYAL INTENTIONS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — Danish news service Ritzau says Princess Margrethe, heiress to the royal throne, plans to become engaged to Count Henri Marie Jean Andre de Laborde de Monpezat, French nobleman-diplomat.

CONVICTS HUNTED

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP) — Police pressed an intensive manhunt across Manitoba today for seven escaped convicts after capturing three others and a young hostage when their car overturned 40 miles from the Headingley jail from which the 10 convicts escaped six hours before.

GE-IUE PACT NEAR

NEW YORK (AP) — A second week of negotiations between the General Electric Co. and the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers IUE neared an end today with management preparing to make a contract offer.

ALICE HITS NAHA

NAHA, Okinawa (UPI) — Typhoon Alice, the first major storm to hit this U.S. military supply center in five years, killed one person today, injured seven others, and did more than $10 million in damage.

Second Traffic Helicopter Crashes; 2 Aboard Killed

WASHINGTON (AP) — A radio station traffic reporter and a pilot were killed Thursday in the nation's second fatal crash of a radio station helicopter in three days.

Marie E. McDonald of Silver Spring, Md., who would have been 29 years old today, and Lesco G. Kaufman, 48, Severna Park, Md., died when the helicopter, piloted by Kaufman, crashed and burned in the vacant equipment yard of a concrete company in Kenilworth, Md., just across the District of Columbia line.

The crash occurred a few minutes after Miss McDonald had given the first of eight scheduled traffic reports for station WWDC during the evening rush hour. Cause of the crash was not immediately determined, officials said.

Miss McDonald, a native of Wichita Falls, Tex., also worked as a fashion model and, under the stage name of Mari Larsen, as an actress.

In Los Angeles on Tuesday, five persons were killed when a helicopter operated for station KMPC and a police helicopter collided in flight near the Dodger Stadium.

Today's Weather Picture

FORECAST

Figures Show Low Temperatures Expected Until Saturday Morning

Isolated Precipitation Not Indicated— Consult Local Forecast

FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Chance of scattered showers late this afternoon or evening and tonight. Low tonight 60 to 65. Considerable cloudiness and cooler Saturday with occasional light rain and a few thundershowers. High 78 to 84. Variable cloudiness Sunday with chance of showers. Winds S-SW 8 to 15 m.p.h. through tonight and NW 8 to 15 m.p.h. Saturday.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Showers and thundershowers likely tonight and Saturday, mainly central and south portions. Lows tonight in the 50s north and 60s south. Highs Saturday 67 to 74 north to near 90 extreme south.

TEMPERATURES IN BATTLE CREEK

	Max.	Min.
Yesterday	86	61
A week ago today	74	52
A year ago today	74	47

Low last night 65
7 a.m. today 67
Noon today 82

Precipitation (yesterday-midnight) 0

THE MOON

Last Qu. Sept. 7 — New Sept. 14 — First Qu. Sept. 21 — Full Sept. 29

Morning stars: Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Mars.

The sun sets today at 7:15 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 6:09 a.m.

The moon rises today at 8:39 p.m. and sets tomorrow at 9:27 a.m.

Today's Readings

	High	Low
Alpena	90	61
Escanaba	80	65
Grand Rapids	87	63
Houghton	84	62
Lansing	88	63
Marquette	90	64
Muskegon	84	64
Pellston	85	60
Traverse City	89	60
Albuquerque	79	55
Atlanta	87	66
Bismarck	81	46
Boston	76	65
Chicago	80	73
Cincinnati	91	67
Denver	75	56
Detroit	89	65
Duluth	78	55
Fort Worth	90	75
Jacksonville	92	70
Kansas City	88	75
Los Angeles	75	64
Miami Beach	87	80
New Orleans	90	67
New York	87	70
Phoenix	95	73
Pittsburgh	85	66
St. Louis	90	70
Tampa	88	76
Salt Lake City	71	50
San Francisco	73	55
Sault Ste. Marie	86	63
Seattle	74	55
Washington	92	73

Floral Lawn
Memorial Gardens
"Battle Creek's Newest Cemetery"
PRE-NEED PLANS AVAILABLE
- PERMANENT PERPETUAL CARE
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- DIGNITY
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Planning now is much easier for the bereaved ones, costs less and spares extra detail and expense.
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LBJ Will Be Battle Creek's Fourth Presidential Visitor

McKinley, Taft Here

FDR Didn't Stop, 'Visit' Held Secret

By RUARD A. VANDERPLOEG JR.

Battle Creek has not gone unnoticed by Presidents.

Lyndon B. Johnson will be the fourth Chief Executive to have visited the city.

The most recent visit by a President in office — if it can be called a visit—was by Franklin D. Roosevelt. He passed through on a special train during the night of Sept. 18, 1942. For security reasons, the secret of his journey was so well kept that it was not known generally until two weeks later. During the day, Mr. Roosevelt had visited Detroit on a tour of the country.

The biggest celebration for a President in office, and the largest celebration in the city's history to that time, was for President William Howard Taft on the afternoon of Sept. 21, 1911. An estimated 40,000 persons turned out. The crowd was reported later to be the largest addressed by Taft during a 15,000-mile tour of the country.

President Taft's visit was quite similar to President Johnson's proposed visit. Mr. Johnson's stay probably will be not much longer than Taft's one and one-half hour sojourn.

As President Johnson's visit will mark a milestone for the Battle Creek Sanitarium — its 100th anniversary — Taft's visit marked another. In an unscheduled stop there, he registered as its 100,000th guest.

Whistles Herald Arrival

As the President's special train reached the western city limits, the Advance factory whistle announced his arrival, and the greeting was taken up by every other factory whistle in town. The newspaper report claimed that every school child in Battle Creek got a glimpse of the broad Taft smile.

The decorations were "unusually elaborate to suit the occasion," and the whole affair was reported to have cost Battle Creek less than $500!

Mr. Taft reportedly visited the city on two other occasions, but no specific information could be found.

William McKinley was the first President ever to visit Battle Creek. The native midwesterner was here Oct. 17, 1899, also while in office. A crowd of 10,000 greeted his special train, and the American Steam Pump Company's whistle led the chorus of factory whistles.

President McKinley praised Michigan for its loyalty to the Republican party, something Mr. Johnson probably will not do. A newspaper report noted that only a few in the crowd were fortunate enough to get a Presidential handshake.

Harding Here in 1903

The Battle Creek Sanitarium also attracted Warren G. Harding, but that was before he was President. He spent a week as a patient from Nov. 19 to 26, 1903, when he was a member of the Ohio state senate. He was elected to the presidency in 1920. Several of his relatives also visited the city and the Sanitarium.

Teddy Roosevelt came to Battle Creek on Sept. 30, 1916, after he served as President. He was campaigning for Charles E. Hughes, who won the Republican presidential nomination that year. Teddy attended a rally at Kingman Field, the old circus grounds, where the crowd, numbering 50,000, topped even that greeting Taft five years earlier. A huge barbecue was staged by city officials who served as waiters.

For Hughes' benefit, Teddy gave the crowd one of his self-styled "skin 'em alive" speeches, which was flashed across the nation. However, Woodrow Wilson won re-election six weeks later.

Battle Creek was a popular place for national figures in the early years of this century. Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 and 1956 Democratic presidential candidate, lived in the city from 1901 to 1903, at 41 Orchard Place. His father was connected with many of the early breakfast food concerns. His grandfather, and namesake, who was a vice president under Grover Cleveland, also visited the city several times.

As a presidential candidate Mr. Stevenson returned on Oct. 17, 1956, to give a 15-minute whistle-stop speech which attracted about 4,000 persons.

Presidential visits slacked off during the 1920's and the next to arrive was Herbert Hoover. He came after he was President, in September of 1936, and again on June 14, 1941 to visit his old friend W. K. Kellogg and to talk with members of W. K. Kellogg Foundation. His visits were brief and entirely personal.

Harry S. Truman, while accompanying a group of national legislators on a nationwide tour of army bases, stayed overnight in the city on Dec. 8, 1939. He was then a Senator from Missouri. The next day he was called to Washington by President Roosevelt to report on the tour.

The 1960 Presidential campaign brought both Republican and Democratic candidates to Battle Creek. On Oct. 14, John F. Kennedy delivered a 10-minute whistle stop speech, which attracted a crowd variously estimated between 5,000 and 10,000 persons. Richard M. Nixon appeared on Oct. 26.

TAFT SPOKE HERE—President William Howard Taft addressed Battle Creek citizens on Sept. 21, 1911. Among prominent citizens of the day in the picture are William H. Mason, A. C. Kingman, B. T. Skinner, I. L. Stone, Charles Austin, Ira A. Beck, John W. Bailey, Robert H. Kirschman, C. W. Post, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the Hon. Washington Gardner, Charles E. Kolb, George S. Barnes, A. M. Minty, Fred Wells, L. B. Anderson, Sam Small, Sen. Charles E. Townsend, Rep. J.M.C. Smith, William R. Wooden, Rev. Frederick H. Bodman, and Judge William H. Porter.

State Republican Attorney General Candidate to Visit

Lawrence Lindemer, Republican candidate for state attorney general, will visit Battle Creek Wednesday.

Mr. Lindemer, a Lansing attorney, will be accompanied on his campaign visit by State Sen. Garry E. Brown, the Republican candidate for U.S. Representative from the Third District.

They are expected to visit several sections of the city, including stops at offices of news media before attending the Exchange Club Luncheon at the Hart Hotel.

If his schedule permits, Mr. Lindemer will visit shopping centers in the Battle Creek area before leaving about 2 p.m. for Hillsdale.

Walter Ransom of 55 N. Wabash Ave., an attorney and Republican campaign worker, will accompany Mr. Lindemer and Sen. Brown.

Local Births

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Waltman of Route 2, a son at 9:04 a.m. Saturday.

At Center Dedication:

Mrs. Romney Assures Starr Youth: 'People Believe in You'

ALBION — The Floyd Kent Information and Visitors Center on the Starr Commonwealth campus was dedicated Saturday afternoon as 300 guests, including the boys, gathered to hear Mrs. George Romney.

Mrs. Romney said that her husband held the Commonwealth "dear to his heart because the greatest waste in the state was not material things but the young men who have not had the opportunity or the motivation to become what they are capable of becoming."

Mrs. Romney told the boys that the dedication of the Kent Center "proves that people believe in you and believe that you can become what you want to become."

She told of the hardships Mr. Romney and his family faced when they were forced out of Mexico when he was only five years old. He lived on relief in Texas, she said, and at the age of 11 he earned his own way and helped his family because he was motivated to help others.

Even today, she told the audience, he remains glad that he was forced to work when he was a young man.

His favorite saying, Mrs. Romney said, is "pursuit of the difficult makes man strong."

When she attended the governor's meeting in Japan recently, she was surprised to find that the men did not want to talk about the economy of the United States or our advances in science. Rather they asked, "How are the children of American turning out?"

"You boys, much more than you realize, are the answer to the dreams of my generation and of the generation past; the dreams of many great men like Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington because we are the last hope on earth," Mrs. Romney said.

"Each of us must be concerned about the welfare of the other. Unless you are whole, we are not whole. Unless you have an opportunity, we do not have an opportunity. Unless you survive, our country does not survive. What you are is the temple of our state and eventually our nation and the hope of the world."

Mrs. Romney thanked "uncle" Floyd Starr, Floyd Kent and the friends of the Starr Commonwealth, saying, "We are looking to you and hoping your dreams will be fulfilled, hoping that you have the things in your life that bring you peace within, satisfaction and happiness that comes from knowing that you are doing things that are building human beings and integrating yourselves with your Father in Heaven and with your fellow men."

State Republican chairman Mrs. Elly Peterson of Charlotte introduced Mrs. Romney. Mrs. Annabelle Harrison of Detroit introduced the guests from the Starr Auxiliaries in the Detroit area.

Floyd Starr, founder of the institution, introduced the honored guest, his friend and classmate, Floyd Kent of Pontiac. Mr. Kent financed establishment of the center. Mr. Starr said Mr. Kent had been a friend of Starr Commonwealth since it was founded.

Mrs. George Brown of Marshall sang a solo, "Bless This House."

Sen. Brown To Campaign In Calhoun

Sen. Garry E. Brown, R-Schoolcraft, will stump Calhoun, Kalamazoo and Eaton counties this week in his campaign to unseat Rep. Paul Todd Jr., D-Kalamazoo in the Third District Congressional race.

He will greet teachers as they arrive at Springfield High School Wednesday morning and finish out Wednesday here with a coffee hour on the north side of the city.

He will return to Battle Creek Friday and handshaking downtown will be the order of the early morning, and a visit to a local bowling alley will cap that morning's campaigning.

Shopping centers in Albion and Marshall will find him out shaking hands and meeting voters again Saturday.

The Eaton County Ox Roast in Grand Ledge Wednesday night will not only be attended by Sen. Brown but also by Gov. George Romney, Sen. Robert Griffin, Lt. Gov. William Milliken and Elly Peterson, chairman of the Republican State Central Committe.

Arab Ford, Coca-Cola Boycotts Threatened

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — An Arab League official said Saturday the Ford Motor Co. and the Coca Cola Corp. will be boycotted by Arab countries if they go ahead with business operations in Israel.

Both firms have been served with ultimatums to cancel contracts with Israel, Mohammed Mahjoub, commissioner-general of the league's Boycott-of Israel Office, said.

News Notes

The Fireside Club will picnic at Union City Park Thursday noon. Members should bring dishes to pass, tablecloths and table service.

Transfer of liquor and beer and wine takeout licenses from Steve Ylioff Sr. to Orchard Park Food Market, R. 3, Battle Creek, was approved by the State Liquor Control Commission.

Frank T. Murray, who was with Eaton Yale & Towne, Battle Creek branch sales offices between 1952 and 1960, and since then, has lived in Detroit, has been named management compensation administrator at Eaton's headquarters, Cleveland.

A Pennfield Schools spokesman reports that lunches will be served at all schools on Tuesday, the first day of classes. The hot lunch price for students will remain at the same 25-cent level of last year, while milk will be a penny higher, selling at 3 cents per half-pint.

Hunt for Body To Resume; 3 Divers Injured

Dragging operations were to resume early today in Gull Lake in an attempt to recover the body of Joseph VanBruggen, 18, of northeast Kalamazoo.

The search has been going on daily since the youth fell from a motorboat Tuesday.

More than 50 divers, three of whom suffered mishaps, have been used in the search.

Robert VanStreain, 38, head diver of the Kalamazoo County sheriff's department, suffered shock from being in the water too long. He was released after treatment Friday at Borgess Hospital, Kalamazoo. Another diver developed a bleeding ear and a third was forced to surface from 55 feet when his regulator valve failed and he was banned from further diving pending a checkup.

VanBruggen fell from the new motorboat he was operating when he lost control during a turn. A companion, Joseph McGuire, 14, also fell into the water but was rescued by a sailboat crew.

Area Births

SHELDON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN ALBION

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Purucker II, Route 2, Homer, a son at 9:55 a.m. Saturday.

Area Obituaries

Mrs. Martin Hernandez

MARSHALL — Mrs. Maria H. Hernandez, 85, of Weslaco, Texas, died Saturday afternoon on arrival by ambulance at Oaklawn Memorial Hospital. She became ill suddenly at 115 N. Fountain St., where she had been staying with her son, Luis, and members of his family. She had been coming to Marshall for the past few years with her son and his family, who are employed during the summer with the Calhoun County Pickle Co. Born March 4, 1881, in Ario Santa Monica Michoacan, Mexico, daughter of Luis and Trineda Hernandez, she was married there to Martin Hernandez and lived there until he died in 1940. She was a member of San Juana DeArco Catholic Church, Weslaco. She is survived by her son; four daughters, Mrs. Maria Lagunas of San Jose, Calif., Delfina Hernandez, and Mrs. Margarita Manso, both of Ario Santa Monica, and Mrs. Lola Mendoza, of Mission, Texas; 36 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

His Ambition: Peace Corps

Job Corpsman Named Candidate

By AL HOLCZMAN

From the Job Corps to the Peace Corps is the ambitious goal of a determined young man from Jackson, Ala.

He is Freddie Jackson, 19, soon to be graduated from the Custer Job Corps Training Center.

Freddie is one of 30 Job Corpsmen from throughout the nation selected for training. Twenty of the 30 will be assigned to Malaysia with the Peace Corps.

If past experience and dedication can be used as guideposts, Freddie should be in Malaysia by this time next year, teaching industrial arts to school children.

Training for the corpsmen will begin Monday, Sept. 19, at the Parks Job Corps Center, Pleasanton, Calif., and those who successfully pass the training will start their assignments in Malaysia in December.

"I'm anxious to get into the program," Freddie said. "Up to now, my travel experience has been limited to getting here from Jackson. Mostly, I'm interested in learning a foreign language," he said.

Freddie already has begun cornering the market on anything written about Malaysia.

He is the oldest of three brothers and three sisters. He was born in Jackson and graduated from Harper High School in Jackson.

After graduation, the economic outlook for Freddie appeared dim. He was determined to make something of himself and enrolled in a welding course in Pascagoula, Miss., under a federal program of aid to areas of high unemployment.

He had, meanwhile, applied for Job Corps training—just in case.

His parents were particularly pleased, he said, that he had been selected for the Job Corps.

Now, of course, his parents are elated over the possibility that their son may go to Malaysia as a Peace Corpsman.

Freddie sets his sights extremely high. He hopes to eventually become an electronics engineer. With the Peace Corps to look forward to, he would postpone the college training until his return.

He already had been accepted at Kellogg Community College.

The shy, athletically built young man has been a member of the Corpsmen's Council at Ft. Custer and has been serving as an assistant foreman in his 48-man barracks. He also has helped with instructing.

—Enquirer and News Photo.

PEACE CORPS HOPEFUL — Freddie Jackson, one of 30 Job Corpsmen from throughout the country to be selected as candidates for Peace Corps training, gets a pat on the back and the congratulations of his counselor, Richard T. Huggard.

Two Plays to End Barn Summer Season

Two new comedies and three more weeks remain on the Barn Theatre's schedule for this summer season. Opening this week at the Augusta playhouse is "Any Wednesday," Muriel Resnik's long run Broadway hit about the kooky tootsie of a wealthy New York tycoon. A comedy for adults, it has just been released for stock production after nearly two years on Broadway. It will play a two-week run at the Barn, starting Tuesday and continuing through Sunday, Sept. 18.

Beginning with "Any Wednesday," the Barn will play a seven performance week with a single 8:30 p.m. show on Fridays replacing the season's earlier two show schedule on that night. Saturdays will continue to have the double performances at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.

The season's finale will be another "adults only" comedy and another first release, "The Owl and the Pussycat." For this production Barn producer Jack Ragotzy is bringing special guest star, Beverly Todd from New York, to play the role created originally on Broadway by Diana Sands and later on the road by Eartha Kitt. "The Owl and the Pussycat" opens for a single week on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

"Any Wednesday" is a four-character comedy about America's favorite subject—sex. Light, airy and cheerful—it concerns a mistress, the man, his wife, and a young bachelor. Much of the comedy of the play is based on the fresh approach to each of these characters.

The mistress, being played at the Barn by Dulcie Creasy, is an engaging nymph who used to teach first grade. The man (Louis Girard) is an extremely wealthy tycoon with a passion for tax deductions.

He even has gone so far as to have his firm take over his sweetheart's apartment, listing it as an executive suite for visiting clients so that this expense can be routed through the tax deductible column. It is this act, in fact, that backfires and stirs up his love nest into a hornets' nest.

A 'LITTLE REMEMBERANCE'—Dulcie Creasy, who plays the mistress in the Barn Theater's upcoming production, "Any Wednesday," is happily surprised as she draws a diamond necklace (a little birthday remembrance) from Louis Girard's pocket.

Speedway Co-Owner Dies at 70

QUINCY — Virgil Freeburn, 70, of Route 3, Quincy, co-owner and manager of the Butler Motor Speedway, died shortly before noon Saturday at his home after an extended illness.

He was born in Corunna, Ind., Feb. 20, 1896, son of Charles and Ida (McMullen) Freeburn. He married Alta Hull on April 20, 1917 in Auburn, Ind. She survives in addition to six sons, Clarence of Battle Creek, Louis of Quincy, Donald of Clinton, Mich., Carman of the U.S. Navy stationed at Virginia Beach, Va., Carl of Winter Haven, Fla. and Eugene of Ray, Ind.; two daughters, Mrs. Violet Fenstermaker of Route 2, Fremont, Ind.; and Mrs. Betty Marckel of Route 2, Fremont; 21 grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; two brothers, Glenn of Colorado Springs, Colo., Claude of Florida; three sisters, Mrs. Opal Holtzberg of Miami, Fla., Mrs. Gail Lester of Lakeland, Fla. and Mrs. Mildred Messman of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Freeburn was a member of the Camden, Mich. Lions Club.

Funeral services will be held at 1 p.m. Tuesday from the Beams Funeral Home in Ray, Ind. Burial will be in California Cemetery in Branch County, Mich.

—Enquirer and News Photo.

POSTULANTS RECEIVED—The Very Rev. William J. Ward, provincial superior of the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, receives 26 postulants into the order's novitiate in an afternoon Mass at St. Philip Catholic Church Saturday. The postulants, 25 studying for the priesthood and one for the brotherhood, will devote a year to spiritual formation at the Oblate Novitiate on St. Mary's Lake.

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Archeologists Hope to End Old Riddle by Excavation

ROME (AP)—Is it the biggest Egyptian obelisk in Italy or an ancient chunk of an aqueduct?

An old riddle of Rome may be solved when archeologists dig up one of the most ancient sites in the downtown area.

They want to settle once and for all the century-old puzzle of what lies beneath the Giustiniani Palace between the Pantheon and Piazza Navona. There is no doubt something big is under there.

The final push to get the work done came from George Wynne, former head of the U.S. Embassy press office here. He was the latest of many lovers of antiquities to study the problem. He read ancient chronicles to trace down references to the buried object and published a book on his studies.

He believes there is no doubt the obelisk is there — probably the largest in Rome and in Italy —transferred by a Roman emperor from Egypt to embellish the Agonal Circus, which stood where spaciaus Piazza Navona is now.

The Lerici Foundation, active in archeological research, sent men beneath the ground with highly specialized instruments.

They said they had spotted a long object partly beneath the foundation of Giustiniani Palace and partly beneath the adjoining street. But they could not tell whether it was the obelisk. They said it well might be just a remnant of an ancient duct used to carry water to Piazza Navona.

Archeologists now plan to dig their way from the tunnel toward the buried object and have a look at it close up.

Army Rejects Wayward Youth, Dad Challenges Ruling

By Our State Bureau

LANSING — A Lansing area father who has challenged the Army's rejection of his drafted son as an incorrigible is unlikely to succeed in having the turndown reconsidered, a State Selective Service official said today.

The 22-year-old youth was given a 1-Y draft classification more than a year ago after a local selective service board drafted him and sent him to the Armed Forces examining station in Detroit for a pre-induction physical examination.

He was disqualified for army induction at that point after an interview and examination of his record showed numerous brushes with the law since he was 16, Col. W. J. Myers, deputy state director of selective service, said.

Most of the offenses were either traffic violations or developed from "illegal operation of a car," Myers said.

Police records also show he was once apprehended — but not convicted — for larceny from a car.

"There were several accidents and several cases where he drove someone else's car," Myers said. "He was considered incorrigible."

The father, in a letter to the draft board this week, asked that the case be reopened.

"One can only surmise that the Army's assumption of his 'complete disregard for civil laws may be based upon some prefabricated references given by him in addition to some actual records of traffic violations," the father wrote.

"Local police records reveal nothing other than traffic violations. Even then his license was revoked temporarily only after he had accumulated more than 20 points."

The father said the 20 points were all accumulated within the first two years after his son began driving.

"If this type of thing is sufficient to exempt able-bodied, intelligent young men from the draft, then I believe it should be made a matter of public record so that all employed husbands and fathers can start piling up their traffic points," the father said in his letter to the draft board. "In this one case, at least, it has proven less inconvenient than entering the service."

In a separate statement the father commented that "25 years ago, if one of us would have refused to work, to go to school or to serve in the armed services through planned schemes we would have probably landed in jail. Now it seems that all you have to do is raise hell, goof off or pile up a bad driving record."

Myers said the Armed Forces examining station verifies reports of past juvenile delinquency or criminal behavior before rejecting a draftee as incorrigible or untractable for military duty.

"The Army doesn't want to have to correct something that should have been corrected 20 years ago," he said. "In this case, the father is asking the military to discipline a man he can't discipline himself."

Myers said the Armed Forces examining station in Detroit "makes the determination of acceptability, and if they don't want him, it's binding on us."

The local draft board has no basis on which to reopen the case unless there is evidence of recent reform in the youth's behavior and attitudes, he said.

Myers said it was possible that "in rare cases" some draft registrants, determined to avoid military service, were deliberately compiling unsavory police records.

"But it's a foolish thing to do, and have to live with it the rest of their lives," he commented.

The father described his son as intelligent and iron-willed and said that in his teens he was a ward of the probate court but derived no benefit from that status.

"He has made a flat statement that the Army is never going to get him, and so far he's beat the system," the father said.

Dave Sly

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U.S. War Death Toll Nearing 5,000

U.S. Withdrawal Called Essential

De Gaulle Foresees No Peace Until Troops Leave Viet Nam

PHOM PENH, Cambodia (AP)—French President Charles de Gaulle said today there was no chance of peace negotiations to end the Viet Nam war until the United States agrees to a timetable for the withdrawal of its armed forces.

He told 60,000 cheering Cambodians that, although the time was not yet ripe for a negotiated settlement, "short of the universe rolling toward catastrophe, a political agreement alone could bring back peace."

De Gaulle did not call for withdrawal of American forces as a prelude to negotiations — as North Viet Nam and its Communist supporters have demanded.

No matter how long the war goes on, De Gaulle said, "France holds as certain that it will meet with no military solution."

There was no immediate comment from the State Department in Washington.

De Gaulle conferred for 35 minutes Wednesday with Nguyen Thuong, North Viet Nam's chief representative in Cambodia, and sounded him out on Hanoi's views. There was no indication, however, that the call for American agreement to a withdrawal timetable was based on anything the North Vietnamese told him.

De Gaulle said for the United States to give up "an expedition in faraway lands from the moment it turned to be without benefit or justification, and to favor instead an international arrangement organizing peace and progress in an important area of the world would in no way finally injure its pride, thwart its ideas or jeopardize its interests."

U Thant Refuses 2nd Term

China Exclusion 'Disillusions' Administrator

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—U Thant rejected today a new five-year term as secretary - general of the United Nations.

"I have decided not to offer myself for a second term as secretary-general," Thant said, "and to leave the Security Council unfettered in its recommendation to the General Assembly with regard to the next secretary-general."

117 Nations Advised

Thant's statement, contained in a message to the 117 U.N. delegations, gave no indication he was willing to stay on for an indefinite period while the Security Council tackles the job of finding a new secretary-general. His term expires Nov. 3.

The statement of the soft-spoken, popular Burmese, issued after heavy pressure from U.N. members to persuade him to stay on, reflected his disillusionment and dissatisfaction with the arduous job.

He said he had to "confess to a sense of dissatisfaction with the fact that the organization has not yet achieved universality of membership." This was a reference to the continued absence of Red China as a member.

New Wrangle Looms

The Thant decision raised the prospect of new East-West wrangling over a successor, similar to that in 1961, before the Burmese was chosen.

It also threatened to raise once again the Soviet issue of a "troika" — or three-pronged — directorate which theoretically would represent East, West and neutrals.

The Security Council could adopt a resolution urging Thant to stay on, at least until agreement is reached on a new secretary-general.

Thant has been under unprecedented pressure from virtually the entire U.N. membership to agree to stay on. Much of the pressure stems from desire to avoid a repetition of the East - West struggle which preceded his election in 1961.

$5 Billion OK'd For Extension Of Food for Peace

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate has approved a two-year $5-billion extension of the food for peace program after sharp debate over whether tobacco and alcoholic beverages should be allowed in items sent to hungry and needy peoples around the world.

The measure was approved 74 to 2 with Sens. Frank J. Lausche, D-Ohio, and John J. Williams, R-Del., in opposition. It now goes back to the House for consideration of numerous Senate amendments.

Williams wanted to ban all alcoholic beverages and tobacco from the program.

It was brought out in debate that no liquor nor alcoholic beverages ever had been sent overseas under the program.

687 Casualties, 87 Men Killed In Last Week

Air Force, Navy Planes Featured In Major Action

By Combined Wire Services

SAIGON (UPI)—The toll of U.S. war dead in Viet Nam today approached 5,000. Military spokesmen said American casualties last week totaled 687, including 87 men killed in action.

The casualty report, for the week ended Aug. 27, brought to 4,919 the number of American troops killed in Viet Nam. In fighting last week, 599 Americans were wounded and one was listed as missing and presumed captured.

Ground Action Light

For the second day in a row, Air Force and Navy planes carried the brunt of the war to the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese on both sides of the 17th parallel and inside the no-man's land separating North and South. No significant ground action was reported.

American pilots flew 27 missions over the North while other U.S. airmen flew 388 sorties in the South. U.S. B52 bombers from Guam today struck twice at suspected Viet Cong base camps and infiltration routes in Quang Ngai Province, in one raid bombing inside the demilitarized zone dividing the two Viet Nams.

Phantom Jet Crashes

Air Force spokesmen disclosed that an F4 Phantom jet carrying two crewmen crashed Wedneseday about 35 miles northwest of Dong Hoi, southernmost city in the North Vietnamese panhandle. The two airmen were officially listed as missing in action.

A U.S. Navy reconnaissance jet crashed earlier Wednesday in the Gulf of Tonkin only eight miles east-southeast of the port of Haiphong. The pilot was rescued 22 minutes later amid cannon fire from Communist junks as an Air Force "Jolly Green Giant" helicopter crew pulled off one of its closest missions yet to the vital port.

Casualties Light

There was one brief flurry of ground action just after noon today when a 200-man company

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 6)

* * *

War Hinders Accord

Bid for Arms Control Rejected by Soviets

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union today rejected President Johnson's bid for an agreement on arms control despite the Viet Nam war.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, said an American withdrawal from Viet Nam was needed before the two countries could work together toward international accords.

The party organ was replying to Johnson's speeches at Arco, Idaho, on Aug. 26.

The Pravda article did not refer specifically to Johnson's proposal for U. S.-Soviet cooperation toward a treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

Instead it rejected the possibility of improved U. S.-Soviet relations while the Viet Nam war continues and criticized Johnson's speech without telling its readers what the President said. But it was clear that the Soviets were rejecting Johnson's proposals.

Johnson in his Idaho speech urged the Soviet Union to give up "the dogmas and vocabularies of the cold war" and join the United States in working toward international agreements despite "differing principles, differing values and the war in Viet Nam."

The President suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union could find a basis for a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. He said there were "reasons to hope that the Russians share a desire to enlarge the areas of agreement" in the field of weapons control.

Pravda replied: "Not only words about the desirability of international detent but concrete deeds are needed.

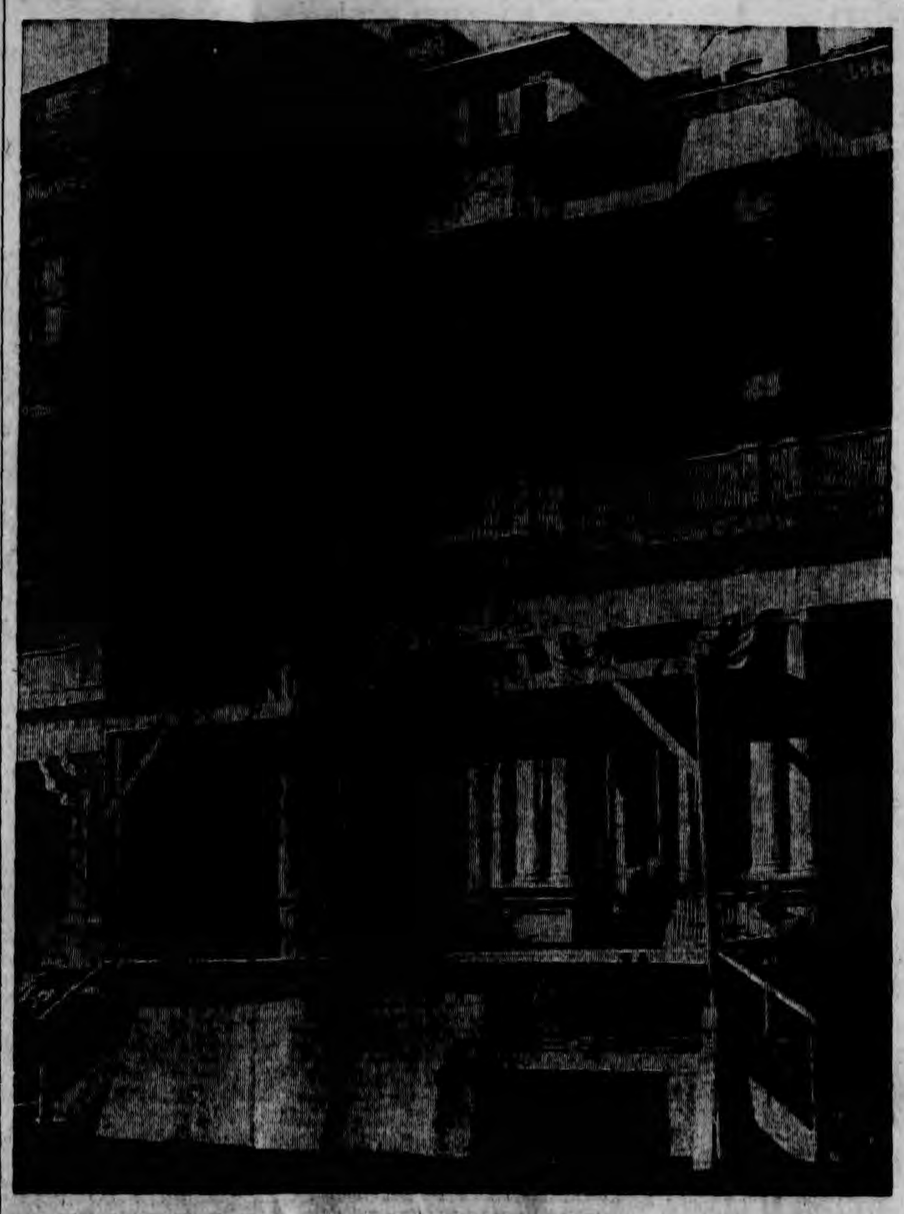
"The termination of the United States aggression in Viet Nam, the withdrawal of the American armed force from that country and the granting to the Vietnamese people of the legitimate right to settle their affairs themselves in accordance with the decisions taken in Geneva in 1954 are the most urgent of these deeds."

"Hypocritical is the only word" to describe Johnson's talk of peaceful accords while the Viet Nam war continues, Pravda asserted.

Pravda stressed that Johnson made his bid while U.S. bombing raids on North Viet Nam were reaching record proportions.

—AP Wirephoto.

TWIN LAMBS BORN—Sally, Wetzel of Ithaca cuddles her twin lambs born Wednesday at the Michigan State Fair in Detroit—the first lambs ever born at the fair. Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wetzel, is showing sheep and hogs. Mother of the lambs, named Pat and Mike, is a Dorset ewe.



—Enquirer and News Photo.

PRESIDENTIAL PODIUM READIED—Workmen are completing the platform to hold the presidential party when President Johnson visits the Battle Creek Sanitarium Monday. The chief executive will take part in the observance of the 100th anniversary of the health institution. The platform is being built in front of the front portico of the main San building.

President's Monday Visit Honors San's 100th Year

By STAN KAUFMAN

The White House today confirmed that President Johnson will visit Battle Creek Monday on his Labor Day weekend swing through the Midwest.

He will make dedicatory remarks at the Battle Creek Sanitarium to commemorate the institution's 100th anniversary of its founding.

The world-famed health facility was started here on Sept. 5, 1866. Labor Day also falls on Sept. 5.

The presidential party will arrive at Kellogg Regional Airfield aboard Air Force One, the presidential aircraft. The president is expected about 1 p.m. and a welcoming ceremony is scheduled at the airport.

The huge Boeing 707 will arrive here from Detroit where President Johnson will speak at a Wayne County AFL-CIO Labor Day rally at Cobo Hall.

The White House has not yet announced the make-up of the presidential entourage, but locally, it is hoped that Lady Bird (Mrs. Johnson) and their daughter, Lynda, will make the trip.

The Detroit appearance also is tabbed as a memorial to the late U.S. Sen. Patrick V. McNamara who died in office this spring.

President Johnson will **speak on the lawn in front of the main Sanitarium building on N. Washington Ave. A special platform for the presidential party has been constructed.**

Expected to accompany Mr. Johnson will be U.S. Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr., congressman from the Third Congressional District, who is seeking reelection.

This presidental trip differs from previous weekend jaunts of the chief executive. It will have a political flavor.

A White House spokesman noted that in such cases, the Air Force will be reimbursed for use of the aircraft. This was the case in 1964 when the president spoke at Cadillac Square in Detroit.

Gov. George Romney said today that he plans to participate in the labor union sponsored salute to Sen. McNamara, with or without an invitation from the AFL-CIO group.

Sen. Robert Griffin, who was denied an invitation from the sponsors, will accompany the governor.

Gov. Romney said he has received no official word of the president's visit, but if the visit is "non-political" then Mr. Johnson "should be afforded the full respect due the President of the United States."

The governor said he was not sure that he would meet the Johnson aircraft or take part in the earlier Labor Day festivi-

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 3)

—AP Wirephoto.

NAMED TO POST—Charles F. Luce, Bonneville Power Administrator, was named Wednesday to become Under Secretary of the Interior. He is from Walla Walla, Wash.

Inside Today

Battle Creek Civic Theatre is moving to a new location after 20 years at Kellogg Field. P. 1, S. 2.

Michigan using "soft sell" to promote highway safety. P. 5, S. 3.

Battle Creek UF drive chairman bets a truckload of cereal on local campaign. P. 6, S. 1.

What becomes of Job Corpsmen after graduation from the center at Ft. Custer? Some interesting answers ferreted out by an Associated Press writer appear in his third article in a series. P. 3, S. 1.

Hearing on court action to order Springfield teachers to report for work adjourned to Saturday. P. 1, S. 3.

Police Gird For Weekend

Extra Patrols Hope To Cut Death Toll

With state highway fatalities running almost 100 higher now than last year at this time, stepped-up efforts are being made to keep deaths down over the three-day Labor Day weekend.

Last year, Labor Day weekend traffic claimed 25 lives.

Good weather would put hundreds of thousands of cars on the highway as Michigan residents take advantage of the last long weekend before their children return to school.

State police passes have been canceled for the holiday weekend in the effort to put as many men as possible on the road during peak traffic times.

National Guardsmen will supplement patrols to insure two-man patrols beginning at noon Friday. State police aircraft will team up with car patrols to clock speeders and assist in traffic control. Focus will be on high-accident sections of roadway.

Sheriff's deputies will concentrate on local and county roads or areas of increased activities. The intensified patrols will continue through Monday midnight.

The Michigan State Highway Department has ordered all road construction suspended from Friday until Tuesday to ease the movement of traffic in many areas.

One-way traffic will be eliminated on all projects where possible and other traffic hazards will be removed. Heavy construction equipment also will be moved off highway projects adjacent to traveled lanes.

90 Britons Die In Propjet Crash

Four-Engine Plane Carried 110 to Yugoslav Vacation

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia (AP)—A chartered British airliner carrying 110 vacationing Britons and a crew of seven crashed and burned early today while coming in for a landing at Ljubljana. Officials said at least 90 persons were killed.

It was the worst air disaster in Yugoslav history.

The four-engine Britannia turboprop crashed shortly after midnight on a flight from Luton Airport, 30 miles north of London.

Snow-Covered Peaks

The plane had just cleared the snow-covered peaks of north Yugoslavia's Julian Alps which rim this prosperous and modern capital of Slovenia. It was coming in for a normal landing when it crashed in a field near the runway.

The passengers were British tourists coming to Yugoslavia for a late summer vacation.

Survivors were rushed to the Ljubljana hospital, which issued an immediate appeal for blood donations.

Investigation Begins

Authorities in Ljubljana, 80 miles northeast of Trieste, rushed an investigating commission to the crash site.

Ljubljana police said 80 persons were killed in the crash, five others died en route to hospitals, and five others after admission to hospitals.

The plane was flown by Britannia Airways, which operates charter flights for British travel agencies. It was the company's first accident since it was formed five years ago.

. . . crash site

No Word Yet

There was no immediate word on identities of the dead and the survivors.

The last major crash involving a British-owned airliner was on March 5 when a British Overseas Airways Corp. Boeing 707 jet crashed near Tokyo with the loss of 124 lives.

Safe Car Bill Nears Final OK

Senators Have Yet to Approve Broad Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—A landmark safety package that would give the government broad authority to deal with slaughter on the nation's highways is one short step from final congressional approval today.

Both Houses gave unanimous approval Wednesday to the bill that would grant the government power to set mandatory safety standards for all new cars, buses and trucks starting with 1968 models. Power to develop standards for automobile tires and, eventually, the sale of used cars also is included.

Passed Unanimously

The house action came on a 365-0 vote, and two hours later the Senate acted by voice vote.

The House also passed 360 to 3 a highway safety bill that would provide $322 million in federal aid to help states and communities establish safety programs covering such things as vehicle inspection, driver education, improved highway design and maintenance and traffic control.

Final approval of the highway bill is expected in the Senate today, sending it to the White House.

Standard Equipment

Final approval would mean that starting with 1968 models, new cars manufactured or sold in this country would carry as standard equipment such safety features as head rests, shoulder harness anchorages, dual braking systems, retractable steering columns, safety door latches and additional interior padding.

Some car makers already have announced plans to make some of these features standard equipment in 1967 models.

The major impact of the legislation may not be felt for a number of years, however, until (1) The state safety programs take effect, (2) Millions of new cars are manufactured with safety features and (3) The

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 5)

Stock Mart Hesitantly Tests Power

NEW YORK (AP) —The stock market rose hesitantly today as if testing whether the strong advances of the past two days meant the end of a seven-month decline.

At noon the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was up 4.74 to 793.15.

Key stocks showed changes of mostly fractions to a point. Profits were taken on many glamor stocks as well as blue chips which advanced Wednesday.

Before today's active trading began, brokers were puzzled as to whether the rally was a real turning point.

Blue chips led the way as the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks rose 15.2 points in late afternoon Wednesday. Profit-taking near the close clipped the advance and the average closed up 12.69 points at 788.41 —the largest gain since May 18 when it rose 14.36.

Benton Harbor Tension Eases; Melee Erupts at Jackson Dance

COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI) — The Governor of Ohio today ordered national guard troops into Dayton to prevent a spread of violence following the shooting of a Negro by white men.

By the Associated Press

A smattering of racial incidents and demonstrations spotted the Midwest Wednesday night in sharp contrast to the violence-marked nights earlier this week.

In Benton Harbor, Mich., where National Guardsmen were on call under a declared state of emergency, scattered groups of Negroes knotted around a filling station. There was only a minor disturbance, in contrast to three previous nights of violence.

State troopers dispersed the crowd but not before a few rocks and bottles were thrown. No one was hit.

Police released Willard Benfield, 36, a white man who had been arrested and arraigned on an open homicide charge in the fatal shooting of a Negro, Cecil Hunt, 19, during a demonstration.

Benton Harbor Police Lt. Alfred Hauwetter said today Benfield was released because the bullet extracted from the victim did not match Benfield's gun.

In Jackson, Mich., some 110 miles east of Benton Harbor, an integrated back-to-school dance erupted into a fighting, rock-throwing melee.

Thirty officers, armed with riot sticks, waded into the crowd and dispersed the youths. Scattered reports of rock-throwing continued for at least an hour afterward.

Authorities arrested 40 youths, white and Negro, on disorderly conduct charges. Three teen-agers were reported injured, none critically.

In Chicago, followers of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. cheered in the aisles after their leader verbally attacked a shouting advocate of "black power."

King had been pre-empted from the rostrum by Monroe Sharp, bearded Chicago chair-

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Evening Prayer

O God, give us the assurance of Thy guiding presence. May we go to our work not as slaves of time but its masters. May the dull routine of life's duties fail to dishearten us. Amen.

Legion Favors North Dakotan

Ex GOP Governor May Be Commander

WASHINGTON (AP) — Handsome, gray-thatched John E. Davis, former Republican governor of North Dakota, was unanimously elected national commander of the American Legion today.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Legion elects a new national commander today—expected to be John E. Davis, former Republican governor of North Dakota.

Two other candidates are in the field. They are William Eugene Galbraith of Beemer, Neb., who is just completing a term as national vice commander; and Bernard F. Gratton of Emmett, Idaho, who has held a number of state and national posts in the Legion.

Davis, 53, is a combat veteran of World War II, and won four battle stars in the European theater.

A member of a pioneer North Dakota family, he is a farmer, cattleman and banker, and lives in Bismarck.

His political career includes service as mayor of McClusky, state senator, and governor 1957-61.

In a speech to the convention today, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler cautioned that it will take years to develop a stable nation in South Viet Nam. But that long process, he said, "will determine whether all the expenditure of lives, money and effort was worthwhile."

Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said he was sure the U.S. war effort in Viet Nam will be successful, but added that "combat is only the immediate phase of the problem of Viet Nam. The process of constructing a stable nation, able to stand on its own feet and defend itself against aggressive neighbors will go on long after the fighting stops."

The four-star general urged the United States to have patience with the South Viet Nam struggle, and told the legionnaires that he sometimes wondered "how many Americans realize how long it took to form our own nation. It was a slow, painful process."

Benton Harbor . .

(Continued from Page One)

man of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

There were some jeers, but King received a standing ovation when he told Sharp: "I don't believe in white power, I don't believe in black power, I believe in human power."

King called for new plans which would take the current Chicago civil rights activity into the economic area.

Violence Starts After Shooting

DAYTON, Ohio (AP) —A Negro man was seriously wounded by a shotgun blast fired from a passing car early today, touching off rock and bottle throwing incidents by young gangs, police said.

The disturbance erupted in the predominantly Negro West Side area shortly after the shooting. But the situation was quickly brought under control by policemen.

"Everything is quiet here right now," said Police Capt. Grover O'Conner.

The victim of the shooting was in undetermined condition at St. Elizabeth Hospital. O'Conner said he was told the man had been walking when a shotgun blast fired from a passing car struck him in the head.

Do You Smell Smoke?

Winona, Tex. (UPI) — Fire destroyed the fire station and the town's only two fire trucks Wednesday. No one was hurt.

But Red Opposition Growing

Expand Purge, Youths Told

By JOHN ROBERICK

TOKYO (AP) —Red China's new strong man, Defense Minister Lin Piao, called on the militant young Red Guards Wednesday night to expand the purge now sweeping the Chinese mainland but warned them against coercion and force.

"Don't hit people," Mao Tze-tung's heir apparent told 500,000 young Red Guards and other revolutionary youths in Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace.

Lin, 59, said he spoke for Mao, who rode around the square at his side during the rally. But the 72-year-old chairman of the Communist party did not speak.

The teen-aged Red Guards have been carrying out a nationwide purge of foreign and pre-Communist influences as part of the "cultural revolution" ordered by Mao to strengthen the hold of his ideas on China. The youthful purge has been marked by violence and the humiliation of its victims.

Premier Chou En-lai gave the same advice in milder language.

The New China News Agency said Mao was "beaming" through the speeches but did not mention the state of his health. It said there were loud cries of "Long life to chairman Mao!"

From elsewhere in the Communist world came a report of opposition to the purge inside China and condemnation from other Communist parties.

Radio Prague, in Czechoslovakia, reported that 40,000 workers in North China clashed with Red Guards and more than 140 persons were injured.

Havana's Communist newspaper Granma said the campaign to glorify Mao was ridiculous and harmful to world communism.

The Soviet Communist party issued a statement in Moscow denouncing the new Chinese extremism as opposed to "the Marxist-Leninist line." Moscow said this policy, combined with "slanderous attacks" on the Soviet Union, was undercutting the Communist war effort against the United States in Viet Nam.

The Peking rally bolstered reports that Lin had supplanted President Liu Shao-chi as next to Mao in the Chinese power structure.

* * * * * * * * *

Expelled Nun Dies Of Strain at Border

HONG KONG (AP) —One of the eight Roman Catholic nuns expelled from Red China died today less than 24 hours after she crossed the border into Hong Kong. Death was attributed to heart failure and strain.

She was Sister Eamon, 60, the former Mary O'Sullivan of Cork, Ireland. She collapsed at the border Wednesday and was wheeled across in a baggage cart.

After the Franciscan nuns crossed the border, Sister Eamon and Mother Mary of the Cross, 76, a Canadian, were taken to a hospital. They were reported suffering from fatigue.

Mother Mary, who headed the group from Peking, was reported in satisfactory condition today but had not been told of Sister Eamon's death.

The other six nuns spent the night in seclusion at a convent school. Officials said the nuns, who range in age from 60 to 73, needed rest and could not be disturbed.

They were attached to the Sacred Heart Academy in Peking, a girls' school run by the Franciscan Missionary of Mary to teach children of foreign diplomats.

The academy was closed Aug. 25 after a mob of teen-age Red Guards broke into the 100-year-old school.

Win Claimed By AFL-CIO

2 Unions Await Final Vote Tally

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The AFL-CIO claims an unofficial victory over the Teamsters in the nation's first agricultural union representation election.

But arbitrators say that the vote by 1,349 farmhands is snarled by 332 challenged ballots and that final results won't be available for at least two days.

And the Teamsters say no matter what the outcome, they won't stop plans to unionize the bulk of California's 80,000 farm workers.

Mexican-American labor leader Cesar Chavez announced Wednesday in Delano unofficial results of the balloting Tuesday, as counted by AFL-CIO observers. The American Arbitration Association is in charge of the election.

Chavez said the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee had won representation for field workers at the nearby Di Giorgio Corp. Sierra Vista grape ranch and that the Teamsters were chosen to speak for the smaller group of shed workers.

This was the second representation election for the two competing unions. The first, held last June, was won by the Teamsters, but the results were nullified after an investigation ordered by Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

Javits Proposes Program to Meet Nursing Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits proposed today a four-part program to help solve the shortage of nurses — "one of the nation's most pressing health problems."

In a speech prepared for the Senate, the New York Republican announced he had introduced a bill to establish a new scholarship program for needy nursing students, step up efforts to encourage young people to enter the nursing profession, expand construction of nursing schools, and increase grants for improvement of teaching practices.

Javits estimated the total cost of the program at $21 million in the current fiscal year.

He cited an estimate of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that an additional 125,000 nurses were needed immediately.

Law Shows Its Teeth

COMBRONDE, France (UPI) — Police said today Albert Vasset was arrested on a burglary charge after they matched his teeth prints with those on an apple core found at the scene of the crime.

'Most Shot-Down Pilot' Back at Minnesota Home

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — "Went for unscheduled swim. All A-OK. Your son, Rick."

That was how Lt. Robert F. (Rick) Adams wired his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allan W. Adams of suburban Edina, that he'd been shot down over North Viet Nam the first time.

When he plunged into the Gulf of Tonkin last Oct. 5, Adams, 25, became the first pilot to survive a direct hit to his plane by a Soviet-built surface-to-air missile.

The second time he was shot down, the Navy pilot was flying fighter support for a mission during raids on oil storage depots in the Hanoi-Haiphong area on July 12. A helicopter rescued him.

"I'm famous for being the most shot-down pilot in the war," said Adams, his face smeared with his mother's lipstick after he arrived in Minneapolis.

"All the wrong kind of firsts."

Apparently the Navy did not agree. The pilot was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in the first bail-out, and later received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

When hit the second time, by ground fire, Adams said, "I was burning pretty good." His F8 Crusader was "a big ball of flames. I had lost control of it but was headed in the right direction."

Adams bailed out just before the plane crashed. He landed in a tree on a mountainside. But he "dropped everything and started running" up the mountain to get away from a village. A U.S. aircraft picked up the signals from his survival radio and Adams was rescued by a helicopter.

After visiting his parents, Adams will be stationed at the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Base, where he will tell young recruits what to expect in Viet Nam.

Following two tours in Viet Nam — for eight and four months —Adams said he found no morale problems.

President's Monday . .

(Continued from Page One)

ties. Gov. Romney said he is scheduled to take part in the annual Labor Day Mackinac Bridge walk in the morning.

The presidential aircraft is due to land at Detroit Metropolitan Airport between 10:30 and 11 a.m. The entourage will than motor to Detroit and the Labor Day parade.

From Battle Creek the President will go to Dayton, Ohio, for a mid-afternoon speech sponsored by the joint council of the Miami Valley AFL-CIO and the Dayton Building Trades Council.

From there the President plans to fly to Lancaster, Ohio, for a late afternoon address under auspices of the Lancaster Federation of Labor.

Acting press secretary George Christian told newsmen that as far as is known Johnson will fly back to Washington from Lancaster, Ohio.

Springport Firm Changes Ownership

SPRINGPORT — The firm of Peninsular Stamping, a metal working shop on Willow St., employing 10 people has been sold. Eight members of the Serianni family of Wolf Lake and one other stockholder have purchased the plant on an equal shares basis.

Managed the past 20 years by a local man, John Wood, most of the firm's stock had been held by him with Francis Lourim of Jackson.

The firm is to be turned over to the new owners today and the Serianni family, which has had varied experience in metal work, plans to enlarge the business the first step, being the installation of heat treating facilities.

Officers of the business are president, Ralph Serianni; vice president, Gary Serianni and secretary-treasurer, Donald McCully.

Albion Salesman To Run for Council

ALBION — Barry B. Ewbank, 34, of 502 Haven Road has taken out petitions in the race for Albion's sixth precinct council seat in the Nov. 8 general election.

The seat is currently held by J. Leslie Engstrom, an Albion College economics professor. Mr. Engstrom, who has been sixth precinct councilman for the past eight years, has not yet indicated his political intentions.

Mr. Ewbank is a sales representative for the Albion Malleable Iron Co. where he has worked since 1959. He was appointed a member of the Albion Planning Commission last December.

The Albion Junior Chamber of Commerce Young Man of the Year for 1965, Mr. Ewbank has been vice president of the Albion Hockey Boosters Club and serves as chairman of the commission on stewardship and finance of the First Methodist Church.

Wilson Aide Dies

LINWOOD, N.J. (AP) — Col. Edmund O. Howell, 80, U.S. Army, Ret., who helped launch the political career of Woodrow Wilson to the governorship of New Jersey and as president, and who served as a deputy commander of the military governor of Italy in World War II, died Tuesday. Howell, who also had served in World War I, had headed an insurance company in Philadelphia.

Today's Weather Picture

FORECAST

Figures Show Low Temperatures Expected Until Friday Morning

Isolated Precipitation Not Indicated—Consult Local Forecast

FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Fair and warm tonight. Low expected 60 to 65. Friday partly cloudy and warm with chance of scattered afternoon showers and thundershowers. High in the mid 80s. Partly cloudy and chance of showers and a little cooler Saturday.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Partly cloudy and warmer with chance of thundershowers northwest portion tonight. Fair in southern portion. Friday partly cloudy and showers or thundershowers likely northwest and southeast. Low tonight in the 60s. High Friday ranging from around 80 north to 90 south.

TEMPERATURES IN BATTLE CREEK

	Max.	Min.
Yesterday	86	62
A week ago today	74	52
A year ago today	70	49

Low last night	61
7 a.m. today	64
Noon today	83
Precipitation (yesterday-midnight)	0

THE MOON

Last Qu. Sept. 7 · New Sept. 14 · First Qu. Sept. 21 · Full Sept. 29

Morning stars: Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Mars.

The sun sets today at 7:17 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 6:08 a.m.

The moon rises today at 8:20 p.m. and sets tomorrow at 8:28 a.m.

Today's Readings:	High	Low
Alpena	77	53
Escanaba	72	61
Grand Rapids	87	60
Houghton	77	61
Lansing	88	60
Marquette	86	67
Muskegon	83	55
Pellston	82	48
Traverse City	83	53
Albuquerque	77	58
Atlanta	85	64
Bismarck	81	47
Boston	80	63
Chicago	81	71
Cincinnati	89	67
Denver	81	58
Detroit	86	63
Fort Worth	92	76
Jacksonville	89	68
Kansas City	90	74
Los Angeles	75	66
Miami Beach	95	76
Milwaukee	78	64
New Orleans	90	68
New York	91	69
Omaha	85	67
Phoenix	97	67
Pittsburgh	85	62
St. Louis	88	66
Tampa	88	73
San Francisco	60	57
Sault Ste. Marie	78	53
Seattle	72	51
Washington	92	69

—AP Wirephoto.

NABS PURSE SNATCHER—Mrs. Barbara Werner of Pittsburgh, Pa., a legal secretary, left her office with $240 to purchase stamps Wednesday. While she was walking toward a post office a man ran up behind her, grabbed her purse and left on the run. So, Mrs. Werner removed her high heel shoes and started in pursuit. When the purse snatcher was slowed in crossing an intersection, Mrs. Werner caught up with him, let him have it on the head with one of her shoes —and then took her purse back as the man staggered from the blow.

Multimillionaire's Race Attitude Stirs County Hit by Integration

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — While racial integration slowly becomes a tolerated way of life over much of the Deep South, Louisiana's Plaquemines Parish (County) stands firmly committed to unyielding segregation.

When five Negroes enrolled in a white school Wednesday under a court order, not a single white pupil showed up. White pickets bearing placards reading "don't" marched outside. There was talk of setting up a private school system.

Adjoining St. Bernard Parish got a similar court directive. Officials said they would comply.

Why the different attitudes in the sister parishes? Because that's the way Leander Perez wants it.

Perez, 76, is president of the Plaquemines Parish Council. In his view, schoolroom integration would be a disaster.

His unyielding attitude on occasion has brought him in noisy conflict with the federal government, the Roman Catholic Church and even the U.S. Navy.

Perez has successfully withstood every attempt — there haven't been many —to break through rigid racial barriers in the parish he has ruled for 40 years.

A constitutional lawyer by trade, Perez has amassed a personal fortune. He's rated a multimillionaire.

When the U.S. Navy tried to push nondiscrimination against Negro servicemen who lived in Plaquemines Parish, Perez looked a startled rear admiral squarely in the eye and roared: "We say the hell with you (the U.S. government). We'll take the initiative and declare you off limits."

For urging defiance of an edict to integrate Roman Catholic schools here, Perez was excommunicated in 1962.

Perz' drives to isolate Plaquemines Parish have been spectacular.

He dusted off an old war of 1812 fort, half submerged in a swamp at the mouth of the Mississippi, and declared it would house any racial agitators who might invade his domain. None have.

When federal observers showed up to watch the voting in a recent election, he ordered election officials not to give them one drop of water or a crumb of bread.

Car Safety . . .

(Continued from Page One)

safety standards are extended to cover used cars as well.

$381.8 Million Set

The two bills, which contain total authorizations of $381.8 million over three years, would set up this timetable for federal action:

Jan. 31, 1967 — Secretary of commerce must issue initial auto safety standards, effective for 1968 models.

Jan. 31, 1968 — Revised safety standards are to be issued for 1969 models.

One year after enactment of the legislation — the secretary must issue a report, including new legislative proposals if necessary, on the need for used car standards.

Two years from enactment—Secretary must issue used car standards and tire labeling and performance standards.

Dec. 31, 1968 — Any state not having a highway safety program in operation faces loss of 10 per cent of its federal highway aid. The secretary of commerce can waive this provision, however.

The safety package is aimed, in general terms, at what safety experts call the three "E's" —engineering of cars, education of drivers and enforcement of traffic laws.

And the auto safety part of the legislation is directed primarily at what the experts term the "second collision" — the impact of the driver or passenger with the interior of his car when the vehicle collides with a car or another object.

U.S. War . . .

(Continued from Page One)

from the 101st Airborne Brigade took "light" casualties from Communist small arms fire near Dong Xuan along the South China Sea, adjacent to the Central Highlands.

Speculation over possible North Vietnamese interest in a prisoner exchange followed disclosure by the International Red Cross committee that its representatives had visited 19 North Vietnamese sailors held captive aboard a U. S. ship.

A Red Cross spokesman, Jacques Haller, refused to say whether the all-Swiss humanitarian organization acted on its own. If the initiative came from North Viet Nam, it was assumed Hanoi might be considering an exchange although it has rebuffed the idea before.

Vermontville Club To Pay Tribute To Past Presidents

VERMONTVILLE — After a summer vacation the Vermontville Woman's Club will resume activities Monday evening, Sept. 12, with a carry-in dinner in the all-purpose room of the Maplewood school.

All past presidents will be honored, along with the three music scholarship students of the Maple Valley schools, Kathy Fox, Laurine Fox and Gary Skidmore. The scholarships were provided by the club.

The 1966-67 Year Books for club members will soon be ready for distribution. Mrs. Ava Kroger has been programing the meetings and is general chairman for the year books, assisted by the club president, Mrs. Rachel Weiler.

Architect Speaks To Quincy Rotarians

QUINCY — E. J. Jennings was program chairman at this week's Quincy Rotary club meeting, introducing William Willsey, architect with the firm of L. C. Kingscott Associates of Kalamazoo. Mr. Willsey spent several years in association with the noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright before coming to his present position.

Mr. Willsey was also the designer for the new high school building in Quincy. Mr. Willsey just returned from a motor trip through southern Europe and showed colored slides of the fine architecture in that area.

There will be no Rotary meeting on Monday, due to the holiday. Program chairman for the Sept. 12 meeting will be Lorimer Crippen.

GI Accidentally Shoots Vendor

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP) — An American soldier fired a shot during an argument with a taxi driver on a Saigon street today, accidentally killing a Vietnamese woman bread vendor.

"The U.S. Command sincerely Wallace Frazier, 21, of Philadelphia had been detained in connection with the death of Dam Thi Mong, 33.

Two other soldiers with Frazier were taken into custody but evidently later were freed.

"The U..S Command sincerely regrets this incident," a spokesman said. "The family of this woman will be given every possible assistance."

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News From

Around the World

TO CRACK DOWN

DETROIT (AP) — Michigan justices of the peace have announced they intend to crack down this Labor Day weekend on holiday drivers who are convicted of flagrant violations on the state's highways. Some 450 million car miles of traffic is expected.

C&O GROUNDED

MIDLAND (AP) — Sixteen sand-filled cars of a 55-car Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad freight were derailed Wednesday night near Averill, about five miles northwest of here.

RATE CHANGES ASKED

DETROIT (AP)—Michigan Blue Cross announced today it has filed proposed new rates for the first quarter of 1967, reducing the cost for single persons by 5 per cent and raising the family rate 7/10ths of one per cent.

NAMED FOR LATE SENATOR

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Senate has approved legislation naming the federal office building in Detroit after the late Sen. Patrick V. McNamara, D-Mich.

PEACE CORPS FUNDED

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The House passed and sent to the White House Wednesday a bill authorizing the Peace Corps to operate for its sixth year at a cost of $110 million. Approval came on a 322-15 roll call vote.

SURGERY AT 88

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. Carl T. Hayden, D-Ariz., 88-year-old dean of the Senate, was reported recovering satisfactorily today from surgery performed to help relieve an infection of the urinary tract.

ON SEAWAY BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate confirmed by voice vote Wednesday the nomination of Miles McKee, Grosse Point., Mich. as a member of the St. Lawrence Seaway advisory board.

$1.60 IN '68 OKd

WASHINGTON (UPI) — House and Senate negotiators agreed Wednesday to boost the federal minimum wage to $1.60 an hour by 1968 and to extend wage-hour law coverage to 8.1 million more workers.

TANKER ADRIFT

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — The Maryland Port Authority radio station reported today that it has received an SOS from the Italian tanker Alberto Benati that it was going adrift in the Atlantic 550 miles east of Brunswick, Ga.

LUNA II ORBITS MOON

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet satellite Luna II was orbiting the moon today with all systems functioning normally, ruling out speculation that a 4½-hour silence in the signal meant the Russians might be attempting to bring it back to earth.

SHERIFF MOVES UP

MARQUETTE (AP) — Marquette County Sheriff Thomas F. Jernstad announced today his resignation, effective Sept. 8. Jernstad, sheriff since 1957, said he was to join the staff of U.S. Rep. Raymond Clevenger, D-Mich.

600 STRIKE AT IONIA

IONIA (AP)—Approximately 600 United Furniture Workers walked out on strike Wednesday midnight at the expiration of their contract with the Dow Smith Corp. here.

Camera Catches Highlights of President's Visit Here

Swarms of people at Kellogg Regional Airfield sought to shake the hand of President Johnson as he walked along the barrier fence before his departure Monday afternoon after a two-hour visit here. The outstretched hands symbolized the warmth of his welcome.

The Army band from Ft. Benjamin Harrison plays in front of the caricature welcome to the President. The greeting was at the airport.

Enquirer and News Photos by Corwin Wherrett, George Vallilee and Jack Stubbs.

President Johnson gestures as he speaks at the airport. Flanking him are, left to right, Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr., Zolton Ferency, and Mrs. Johnson. Todd and Ferency are November candidates.

Acknowledgment to the crowd's reception is given by President and Mrs. Johnson at the San. In the rear are, left to right, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz and N. C. Wilson, chairman of the San trustees.

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Lady Bird Johnson shared the speaker's stand with her husband at the San. She recalled childhood visits to Battle Creek with an aunt years ago.

This young lady got a better view of scene atop her dad's shoulders.

President Johnson received smiles from two men of divergent politics.

As President Johnson's limousine pulled out of the San parking lot, Secret Service men ran to keep up with the car. They soon entered their own car to continue their watch en route.

ENQUIRER AND NEWS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

 Tuesday, September 6, 1966

As today ends, may I have no regrets
Over what I've done, or not done:
May I welcome tomorrow as an opportunity
To build further on my progress today."
—George

Given by the Enquirer and News for Significant Community Service

Editorials

Battle Creek Offers Its Best to President

President Johnson must feel today that his decision to come to Battle Creek was a wise one—politically and for the presidency itself.

The crowds were outstanding and happy over the opportunity to see the President and his attractive lady.

No unpleasant incident marred the scene throughout his two hour stay. Even the weather cooperated.

Altogether it was a great event which made Labor Day 1966 one to be remembered with pride in Battle Creek for years to come.

A president makes history as he goes—history which influences not only the community where he speaks but the nation and the world. That is the drama of the presidency, a feeling of great moment, from the time the President's plane touches down until he leaves.

But in the excitement of the event itself it is difficult to focus on the solider aspects of a president's speech-making. Here, in Battle Creek, as the honored guest of the Battle Creek Sanitarium helping to celebrate its centennial, the subject of mental and physical health programs was inevitable and eminently fitting. We are all the more aware now of the vastness of these programs, and the vastness of the need.

At another point the President talked of the casualties in Viet Nam. Here an unspoken parallel crept into the minds of many Battle Creek persons. For across the street is the huge Federal Center building once occupied by the Sanitarium. Here it was that the wounded of two previous wars had fought their way to recovery.

Thus history looked somberly across at the scene on North Washington Avenue yesterday, even as new history was being made.

The President was here as the spokesman for the free world, with all its weighty cares and uncertainties. But he was also here as the spokesman and leader of a political party. In the great American tradition of politics he campaigns for his party's candidates—and, of course, points out the inadequacies of the opposition. Even so, Republicans and Republican candidates were in the audience, maintaining another great tradition—that the presidency is for all of the people.

If Dr. John Harvey Kellogg had been alive, and sitting on the platform as he was in 1911 when President William Howard Taft was here, we're sure he would have been deeply moved. Nothing could have pleased him more than to have seen this culmination of his prophetic insistence that human health become a national concern.

No less would his brother, the late W. K. Kellogg, have seen in yesterday's event the realization of his hopes to see the W. K. Kellogg Foundation spread a world-wide awareness of the importance of human health to the betterment of mankind.

It was a day of thrills for the young, and exciting events for all.

We hope it gave President Johnson new strength to carry on his arduous duties.

We know it was a day that declared for all the world what Battle Creek stands for in human progress.

Should Taxpayer Bear Cost Of This Supersonic Gamble?

Today is the day the Federal Aviation Agency is scheduled to receive bids for the construction of two supersonic transport plane prototypes.

Thus the biggest, most expensive race in American technological history is approaching a climax. The competition is for the government's go-ahead on the building of prototypes of a plane whose first flight is expected to be eight years and two billion dollars away. Lockheed and Boeing are to submit plans for the airframe and General Electric and Pratt & Whitney for the mighty engines to power the huge plane up to some 1,800 miles an hour or roughly three times the speed of sound.

Meanwhile, Britain and France are cooperating on building a supersonic transport, the Concorde, which is expected to be ready for commercial use a year or two before ours. The Russians also are expected to beat us into the air with their supersonic TU-144. But the American plane, as planned, will have the advantage that it will be larger and much faster than either of the foreign competitors.

The whole race for a supersonic behemoth of the airways is controversial in many respects. Some of the technical problems have not yet even begun to be solved, and there is some criticism of the government's putting up an expected 90 per cent of the $2 billion development cost.

John E. Gibson, dean of engineering at Michigan's Oakland University, is one of the critics. He blames the Federal Aviation Agency for "abandoning its historic role as the objective guardian of airways safety to push a commercial adventure for which little if any technical or economic grounds can be found at present."

He thinks the cost of the supersonic transport development will outrun its competitive advantage, especially since the Boeing 747 and other jumbo planes capable of carrying up to 500 passengers for less cost will soon be available.

Yet he concedes that the supersonic transport "concept is an excellent long-range technical development goal for the aircraft industry." And General William McKee, chief of the Federal Aviation Agency, holds that "we'd be foolish to close the door" to the supersonic race."

Both may be right, but we fail yet to see why the taxpayer should have to pay nearly $2 billion so the commercial companies can cash in on their potential $54 billion market predicted by 1990. This seems an odd way for the private enterprise system to operate and scarcely in the public interest.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Lamplighter Was a Man of Parts

IT IS HEARTENING to note that old-fashioned gas lights have staged a renaissance on front lawns and along driveways. They bring memories to those who recall the street lights of yesteryear and the lamplighter who followed his appointed rounds each afternoon.

Old Ben was a village character. Small boys tagged along as he pushed his creaking barrow with its stubby ladder, can of coal oil and a few grimy cloths. Many a neat housewife exclaimed, "I don't see how he keeps those chimneys so clean with those dreadful cloths."

Old Ben had returned in middle age to the village of his birth after travelling over the world. He had worked in mines and forests of the west. He had worked on tramp steamers. As he filled the lamps, whisked his cloth over the chimneys, rubbed his thumb across the wicks and lighted kitchen matches, he told wide-eyed lads tales of distant places.

As he talked, strange names in the old geography books came alive. Pictures and maps took on new meanings. Old Ben had little formal schooling but he was an educated man and some of the lads who listened to him now sleep in far places of earth. Lamplighters go on their rounds no more. But flames they lit in the lamps on cedar posts along village streets still burn in the hearts of men.

"SOMETIMES EVEN I G[...] SICK OF IT"

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CHARLES BARTLETT

Treasurer Se[...]t to Oblivion By President['...]s Club Fiasco

IT TURNS OUT that Cliff Carter, the ex-treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was moved to resign by his fellow Texan, Lyndon Johnson, to revive the committee's fading image. Disclosures regarding the President's Club, particularly in respect to contributions by Anheuser-Busch officials spurred the President's sudden action, which caught Carter by surprise.

His post will be awarded shortly to Eugene Foley, an associate of Hubert Humphrey who now heads the Economic Development Administration. The President wants the committee to enlarge its staff and assume a livelier aspect in order to placate Democrats around the country who have complained at its deterioration.

THE DOW-JONES averages have proved to be more influential with the President than his own economists. Having ignored the latters' advocacy of a tax increase over the past nine months, Mr. Johnson was at last moved to give serious consideration to the step by the stock market drop. He held a secret cabinet meeting the other night to hear his a[...] clues [...] inspi[...] camp[...] sever[...] is li[...] order[...] repor[...] fusal [...] the [...] secur[...] leaves [...] wants [...] tion b[...] his ca[...] higher [...]

Afte[...] nation[...] licans [...]

paign now insist that they find a minimum of 30 seats which they cannot fail, under any foreseeable circumstances, to win from Democrats in November. These professionals, always cautious in predictions, will not go beyond saying that at least 30 victories seem certain. They have been surprised by the skill and vigor of the campaigns being waged against a number of Republican incumbents by Democratic challengers who had not been taken seriously. They do not count a comeback victory by Robert Taft Jr. in the Cincinnati district as a certainty. The GOP mood is generally cheerful although some recall that the party has a record of looking better on Labor Day than it does on election day.

THE PRESIDENT wanted to bring in a new face as under secretary of state, but he may be obliged to fall back on an extremely familiar figure as the replacement for George Ball. Charles E. Bohlen, now the ambassador to Paris, may well turn out to be the President's nomination for the job because he is a career man and cannot easily turn it down, as have Clark Clifford and David Bruce, the ambassador to Britain. Bohlen, now 62, has held almost every other important job in the State Department since he was discovered by Harry Hopkins as a young Foreign Service officer in the New Deal days. [...]

LET[...]

Ne[...] Th[...]

Editor[...]

In [...] agree[...] ers a[...] that, [...] summ[...] a sett[...] find ot[...] ment." [...] ment w[...] which has been available is correct, practically speaking it is an erroneous statement which, to me, points to the fact that there is a general lack of knowledge concerning legislation which has drastically altered the relationship between boards of education, members of the teaching profession and the communities they serve.

In compliance with the tenure law, which is now in effect in Michigan, generally speaking, boards of education must notify teachers 60 days prior to the end of the school year whether or not they will be employed for the following year, and also places restrictions on the teacher by requiring board consent for any resignation after 60 days prior to the beginning of the following school year. Frequently boards of education are very reluctant to grant releases from contracts at this date because of the difficulty finding "eleventh hour" replacements.

Taken in the context of your editorial, your statement gave me the impression that the board of education could, or should, have replaced teachers, who, in their opinion, might take such positions which could create a problem such as now exists, or that any teacher who was dissatisfied with the results of negotiations as the summer progressed could seek employment in a situation more to their liking. As you can see, the re[...]

[...] sition that if the school board offers a teacher a job for the next year and the teacher signs an acceptance subject to a contract, this makes the teacher a bona fide teacher of that school system. By this interpretation, a "resignation" within 60 days before school starts can only be with the consent of the board. But in the Springfield case, the teachers' union has said the teachers were not on strike because they had not actually been hired, under contract, since there is no contract. They can't have it both ways — that they are Springfield school employes and also not Springfield school employes. Our interpretation was that since they had not yet agreed on a contract and refused to work without one, they were not yet, in fact, Springfield teachers.

Look and Learn

1. What three nations have the greatest populations?
2. How long has today's automobile parking meter been in existence?
3. In what country is each of these cities: (a) Port Said; (b) Mandalay; (c) Adelaide; (d) Baghdad; (e) Addis Ababa?
4. What is the most popular kind of soup in America?
5. What U.S. state has the most fog?

(Answers on Comic Page)

WILLIAM S. WHITE

Fulbright, De Gaulle Form A Dangerous Partnership

A PARTNERSHIP of effect if not of intention between French President Charles de Gaulle and an American senator who until lately was his severe critic, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, is now cutting deeply at two of the most sensitive points of American foreign policy.

General de Gaulle, in his heralded foreign tour to celebrate the so-called grandeur of France, has proceeded from a nagging general criticism of the American role in Viet Nam to a position of naked hostility indistinguishable from that of the Communists themselves. Speaking from neutralist Cambodia, he demanded a flat withdrawal by the United States of its troops in South Viet Nam, though not asking the Communist assailants from the North to do the same.

This extraordinary ultimatum from a supposed ally of the United States will not, of course, halt the war of resistance to the Communist invasion, but of course it will make the American and anti-Communist South Vietnamese position more difficult, in the sense that it gives support to the cynically fraudulent Communist big-lie version that South Viet Nam is not really being attacked by a Communist power but is only in the throes of a local "civil war."

NO LOWER BLOW has yet been struck by Charles de Gaulle against the vital interests of the free world and of that nation, the United States, behind whose powerful shield he is able to pursue in behalf of no-power France the most demagogic role of our times.

Simultaneously, Senator Fulbright is complementing this assault from abroad upon American integrity and security by preparing a fishing expedition into our delicate military relationships with an indispensable Asian partner, Thailand.

For this investigation Fulbright will use the forum of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is chairman, on the solemn claim that he "fears" the United States may be getting "into another Viet Nam." Damaging leaks involving not merely the United States but also an honorable ally and that ally's very security from near and bellicose Communist neighbors will inevitably follow from this affair.

It goes without saying, surely, that the Communist enemies of the United States, of South Viet Nam, of Thailand, will be most interested in free information from the Senate about allied military dispositions and capabilities in Thailand. For Thailand has been publicly named as the next target of Communist assault.

Nobody can do much about it, just as nobody can do much about the now open determination of Charles de Gaulle to degrade or destroy the United States, the saviour of France from Hitler two decades ago, for reasons more suitable to a psychoanalyst's couch than to the area of public affairs. De Gaulle's one real problem, in a word, is that the envious hatreds he formed in the '40s toward an American named Roosevelt and an Englishman named Churchill still burn unabated against the United States of the 1960s.

FULBRIGHT'S problems are quite unreadable. For months, as the leader of a tiny Senate minority of neo-isolationists, he conducted a vendetta against an American policy in Viet Nam he had once supported, and met only crushing defeat after crushing defeat every time his views were put to the voting test in the Senate. The central meaning of his effort then was to seek personal veto control over the foreign policy of the United States from both its constitutional director, President Johnson, and a vast majority of Congress in both parties.

Of late, it had seemed that the senator would desist at last and permit the majority will to function. But now he renews, from the privileged sanctuary of a Senate committee, an all but unbelievable attempt to blacken the purposes of his own country and to cause at least grave concern if not grave physical danger to one of its best allies in Asia.

And this program he announces, in the words of a friendly correspondent, "almost casually."

DAVID LAWRENCE

The Senators Should Leave Foreign Policy to Executive

THERE SEEM to be dozens of secretaries of state nowadays inside Congress who are trying to run the foreign policy of the United States. As delicate a subject as the number of American troops to be kept on duty in Europe is pushed into the open by proposing a Senate resolution calling on the administration to reassess the military situation there and bring several divisions home.

It is inconceivable that, in these days of large payments to countries outside the United States involving a steady outflow of gold, there should be any lack of consideration of the entire problem [...]

down any allied commitment of troops unless the Soviet government made corresponding reductions. Negotiations at Geneva to bring about some form of disarmament haven't made much progress thur far. Hence, the net result of a serious diminution of western forces on duty in Europe would be to increase dependence on nuclear weapons in an emergency. This is a disconcerting development. For the whole emphasis in the disarmament parleys has been on finding ways to reduce the necessity of using nuclear bombs in a "limited" war.

All these subjects are of a highly complicated nature and can best be handled by the Department of State, which is kept informed through its ambassadors and ministers on the best time to effect any reduction in armament. To give [...] by removing [...]

[...] sorriest for?" was the question thrown out by someone at the dinner table.

Each of us reflected before answering. It was agreed that the physically ill and handicapped were not to be considered, but only persons more or less normal in body and mind.

I immediately thought of a character in the play, "The Rainmaker," I had seen a few nights before. He was a glib and swaggering adventurer named Starbuck, and in a rare moment of weakness he confessed that "Nothing is ever as good when I get it in my hand as when I had it in my head."

I think I feel sorriest for the men and women who cannot accept, or be satisfied with, reality. The sweetheart they have is never as good as the one they are going to meet next month; the success they achieve sours as soon as they taste it; the weather is always better on the other side of the rainbow.

But there is no other side of the rainbow, and next month's sweetheart will also look frumpy in the morning, and next year's success will seem as empty [...]

Imagination, hope, ambition — these are all fine traits to have and to hold on to. But they must be rooted in reality: the mind must have contact with the earth, or else nothing on earth will still and soothe the restless questing in the mind.

I AM NOT making the prosaic statement that people should be contented with their lot — contentment is often just another word for apathy. But I am saying that the ultimate dream must correspond to human possibilities, and must make concessions to human frailty.

The people I feel sorriest for are not those who fail (for failure can have its own glory and its own bittersweet satisfaction), but those who succeed — and, succeeding, find that it is really the rainbow beyond the rainbow that they want for happiness.

But happiness always eludes them, must always elude them, for they are actually deniers of reality. They repudiate the world, with all its imperfections; and, in revenge, the world refuses to yield up to them the slightest measure of repose. They end their lives living within their minds; and no prison is more terrible than this.

Nation's Top Columnists Report Daily on the EDITORIAL PAGE

ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Weather
Mostly Sunny, Pleasant, Cool

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR | PHONE WO 4-7161 | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1966 | 40 PAGES | 3 SECTIONS | ★ | TEN CENTS

Annual Income Guarantee Goal Set By LBJ at Detroit

They're in Battle Creek Today!

—AP Wirephoto.

Blue Skies Greet President

Early Visitors Rush to Airport, Sanitarium

Clear skies and mild temperatures provided the background for President and Mrs. Johnson's visit to help commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

* * *

People were beginning to get settled early this morning at both the San lawn and Kellogg Regional Airfield to get a glimpse of the nation's first family.

* * *

The presidential party left from Washington's National Airport at 10:02 a.m. for the 90-minute flight to Detroit, where President Johnson was to take part in a Labor Day rally set up by the Wayne County AFL-CIO Labor Council as a memorial to the late U.S. Sen. Patrick V. McNamara.

Following his visit here, President Johnson is scheduled to continue his weekend tour at Dayton, Columbus and Lancaster, Ohio.

Crews of federal and city people were rushing through last minute details throughout the morning to assure a smooth operation during the president's arrival and speech.

Air Force One, the presidental aircraft, was due to arrive at the airport at 1:25 p.m., but this could be altered by events in Detroit.

After a 10-minute welcoming ceremony at the airport, the presidential caravan will speed non-stop to the San. After a brief respite, the president was to address the public, San guests and employes, and a group of VIPs.

* * *

Following his remarks, Mr. Johnson planned a short tour of the mechanical gymnasium at the San and possibly a demonstration astride a mechanical horse invented by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

The presidential party, which is to include many Michigan congressmen, is to depart from the San about 2:40 p.m. with the take-off scheduled for 3 p.m.

The San employes were garbed in the colorful costumes of a century ago to provide an authentic backdrop to the celebration. Many former San guests have booked reservations at the famed health institution to help observe the centennial, but the president's visit will be an added bonus to their trip here.

Notables from state and federal health and hospital groups are in Battle Creek to take part in the festivities.

Youngsters in some local families were scurrying about this morning for cardboard and paint to make some signs to welcome the chief executive. Some of the younger girls are hoping that Lynda, the Johnsons' daughter, could make the trip, but other activities seem to have precluded her visit.

Scheduled to arrive at the air port before Air Force One was a Boeing 727 carrying national press representatives who travel with the president on most junkets.

Red Fire Downs Four U.S. Planes

Government Troops Wipe Out Half of N. Viet Force of 600

TOKYO (AP)—U.S. aircraft attacked and sank a small Chinese Communist vessel, damaged another and killed nine Chinese crewmen in the Gulf of Tonkin Aug. 29, Peking radio said today.

The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, said the action was a "provocative and grave incident" against Red China.

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP)—North Vietnamese ground fire shot down three U.S. fighter-bombers during raids near Hanoi Sunday and another American plane was knocked down farther south today, the U.S. command announced.

Only one of the four pilots was rescued, a spokesman said. The aircraft losses brought the number of U.S. planes reported shot down over North Viet Nam to 361.

Veits, Reds Clash

While American jets pounded oil depots, missile sites and other targets in the North Vietnamese heartland, government troops in South Viet Nam reported wiping out nearly half of a 600-man elite Communist force in a three-day operation in the sweltering swamplands of the Mekong Delta 120 miles southwest of Saigon. The fighting broke a 10-day lull in ground action in the south.

As the allies braced for increased Communist terrorism in advance of the national election next Sunday, 5,500 South Korean troops arrived aboard three U.S. transports at the central coast port of Nha Trang. They bolstered the six-nation allied force, exclusive of the more than 700,000 Vietnamese troops, to 341,000 men.

Plagued by Mishaps

Mishaps plagued air operations in the south.

A U.S. twin-engine Army Caribou transport plane crashed into a Vietnamese village Sunday shortly after taking off from Dong Tra airfield about 250 miles northeast of Saigon. Four villagers were killed and 20 to 25 other persons were injured, including three U.S. crewmen.

A few hours later, a Zuni rocket accidentally discharged as it was being loaded onto a U.S. Marine jet at Da Nang, and hurtled into a nearby Vietnamese military building at the airfield. A Viet Cong prisoner was seriously injured. Four South Vietnamese soldiers, an 8-year-old boy and a U.S. Marine were less seriously hurt.

134 Missions Flown

U.S. planes flew 134 missions against North Viet Nam Sunday, including strikes on four missile sites —three in the Hanoi area —and 13 oil storage depots, a spokesman said.

Of the three planes lost Sunday, one was an Air Force F4C Phantom with a two-man crew which went down 40 miles northwest of Hanoi. The others were single-seat Air Force F105 Thunderchiers. One went down 10 miles north of Hanoi, the other 20 miles northwest.

All four pilots were listed as missing.

However, the pilot of an air Force Thunderchief shot down today 15 miles west of the coastal city of Dong Hoi was rescued by helicopter, the spokesman said.

Radio Hanoi said several American pilots were captured Sunday. The broadcast did not

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Pledges New Try to Repeal Section 14-B

President Urges Labor to Resist Inflation Trend

By TOM OCHILTREE
Our Washington Bureau Chief With the Presidential Party

EN ROUTE TO DETROIT —President Johnson proclaimed a new goal for his administration today, saying the United States must become a place "where every citizen can earn a guaranteed annual income sufficient to meet his basic needs."

The President described this as an American dream of social advancement and said it was one he would not forget.

He coupled this pledge with a promise to call on the next Congress to repeal section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act—the one which allows states to adopt right-to-work laws.

Speaking at a Labor Day rally here, President Johnson castigated section 14-B as "a law that gives no one the right to work, that weakens union responsibility without strengthening individual liberty, that causes endless and useless dispute in our country."

After outlining the new aims of his administration in the field of labor legislation, the President in the next breath urged trade union members and businessmen alike to resist the temptation to add to inflationary pressures.

From Detroit, President Johnson will fly to Battle Creek to salute the Battle Creek Sanitarium on its centennial anniversary and to speak on the need to step up the fight against illness—mental as well as physical.

Detroit and Battle Creek were the first stops in the President's four-stop Labor Day schedule for the traditional opening of political campaigning.

Following his appearance in the two Michigan cities, Mr. Johnson was to speak in Dayton, Ohio, on the responsibility of American young people and in Lancaster, Ohio, on a more often heard theme — his administration's search for peace.

This day was a partisan occasion for the President. Clearly he was trying out the strength of his coattails. His speeches combined presidential purpose with a stout defense of his administration in particular and the Democratic party in general. Basically the President wants to use his prestige to help Democratic congressmen and to minimize the traditional off-year election losses of the party in power.

The Detroit meeting, organized by the Wayne County AFL-CIO, honored the memory of Sen. Patrick McNamara, a longtime fighter for labor causes, who died last spring.

A Republican, Robert P. Griffin, was appointed by Gov. George Romney to fill out McNamara's unexpired term. Griffin now is seeking election to the Senate in a race against former Democratic Governor G. Mennen Williams.

President Johnson did not spell out how he hoped to see every citizen protected by a guaranteed annual income.

Presumably he was referring to extension of minimum wage coverage and equalization of unemployment compensation, which now vary between states.

The President praised the economic record of his administration and that of the late President John F. Kennedy, saying eight million jobs have been added and unemployment cut from seven per cent

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Eight Die in Branch Crash On US-12; Two Others Hurt

COLDWATER—Eight persons were killed and two others critically injured in the head-on midnight collision of two cars three miles west of here on US-12 last night. It was the largest single toll in a trafffic accident in the county, and one of the largest in Michigan history of motoring involving private vehicles.

Dead were:

John Smith, 25, of 18 Vans Ave., Coldwater, driver of one of the cars;

His wife, Mrs. Judith K. Smith, 25, of the same address;

His father, Jesse R. Smith, 55, of Route 3, Quincy;

Richard V. Erskine, 38, of Mishawaka, Ind., a relation of the Smiths and a former resident of Branch County;

And his wife, Mrs. Delores Erskine, 36, also of Mishawaka, and formerly of Branch Couny;

Douglas G. Booth, 17, of rural Bronson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Booth;

Nancy Lee Paul, 19, of Route 2, Bronson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Paul;

And Gregory Hanselman, 18, son of Mrs. Frances Dalzel of 409 S. Matteson St., Bronson.

The Smiths and Erskines were occupants of one car that was believed to have been driving east. The Bronson car was believed to be westbound. The cars collided headon on US-12 near Ganfield Road about 12:30 a.m. today. Further information concerning who was driving the Bronson car and any other information awaits questioning of two badly injured survivors from the Bronson car.

They are Barbara Krontz, 18, of rural Bronson, who suffered head injuries and a fracture of the right leg, and Lynn J. Wilder, 18, of Route 4, Bronson, who suffered internal injuries.

Both are patients in intensive care at a Battle Creek Hospital (Leila), and their condition this morning was reported as poor.

The sheriff's office counts 18 dead in traffic so far this year, 15 deaths having occurred since July 31.

Marchers Find Cicero Hostile

But Guards, Police Prevent Encounter

CICERO, Ill. (AP) — A long-threatened open housing march filed through hostile Cicero Sunday, with 3,000 police and National Guardsmen swinging bayonets and billyclubs to maintain order.

Six white spectators suffered minor bayonet cuts and police arrested at least 40 persons.

The march by 192 persons — far less than the 1,000 authorized by a parade permit — was protected by a force larger than any mobilized during the past six weeks of protest marchers in the Chicago area. Less than one-quarter of the marchers were white. Some other marches have been nearly half composed of whites.

Rocks, Taunts

As in other demonstrations, rocks, bottles and firecrackers flew at the marchers and hecklers shouted taunts and obscenities.

But, unlike other demonstrations, many of the marchers returned the taunts and threats. Cordons of police between marchers and hecklers made the threats impossible to carry out.

The heckling and missile tossing increased as the march

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

486 Killed In Traffic

By the Associated Press

Seven lives were snuffed out early today as two cars crashed near Clearwater in western Florida, pushing the 78-hour Labor Day weekend traffic toll toward what the National Safety Council said looked like a "pretty definite" record.

The death toll has reached 486 by mid-morning.

The crash on U.S. 19 a few miles north of Clearwater killed three boys and four girls, all teens, and injured three others.

It was one of four multiple fatalities that marred the holiday. The grimmest accident came Sunday when three cars collided west of Norwalk on the rain-slippery Ohio Turnpike and nine persons from Michigan died.

Local Youth Lake Victim

Undertow Pulls Boy to His Death

David S. Leiter, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Leiter of 74 E. Langley Rd., drowned Sunday afternoon in Lake Michigan near Benton Harbor.

David Leiter

According to Benton Township (Berrien County) police, David and two brothers, Richard, 12, and Jeffery, 10, had been swimming just south of Jean Klock Park when they and an unidentified girl were caught in a fierce undertow.

Benton Township police credited Brian Spruill, 21, of Benton Harbor with saving the younger brothers and the girl. He pulled the brothers from the water and pushed the girl part way to shore but was then unable to locate David.

Lifeguards from the park also attempted to locate David but were unsuccessful. A boat from the Coast Guard station at St. Joseph was almost swamped by swells up to eight feet high and abandoned the search.

Attempts were to be made again today to recover David's body.

David, who would have been a sophomore at Lakeview High School, had been active in sports but was only an average swimmer, according to members of his family.

Benton Township police said the park area had been posted for no swimming and lifeguards

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Troopers Corral Roaming Buffalo

LA PORTE, Ind. (AP) — The voice on the telephone told a state police dispatcher Sunday night there was a buffalo roaming the Indiana toll road.

Sure enough there was.

A trooper sent to investigate radioed for help. He reported he found a bull buffalo on the superhighway and "he looks mean."

Four more troopers were dispatched, and the buffalo was captured near the La Porte prison farm. The owner said the buffalo had been missing since early morning.

Red Party Newspaper Bombed

NEW YORK (AP) — A crude bomb exploded Sunday at the offices of the Communist newspaper, the Worker, wrecking a basement room and shattering windows, including a number of stained-glass ones in a church across the street.

There were no injuries. Police said the pipe bomb, 10 to 12 inches long and probably filled with gunpowder, was detonated in the basement areaway of the three-story brownstone building.

The church damaged was the Serbian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Sava.

A party spokesman blamed the blast on the "fanatical, fascist ultra-right ... now inflamed by the Johnson war policy."

Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist party, said the FBI should have known who planted the bomb because it "has long had the building under every known form of surveillance for 24 hours a day."

An FBI spokesman said the matter "is under police jurisdiction."

School Bells to Summon 26,500 in Five Districts

School bells will ring Tuesday morning for 26,500 youngsters in Battle Creek and four adjacent suburban school districts.

The long summer vacation will be over for students of Battle Creek, Lakeview, Harper Creek and Pennfield school districts; St. Philip, St. Joseph and St. Jerome Catholic schools, and Battle Creek Academy and Battle Creek Christian School.

Springfield schools will not open until Thursday because of the recently settled master contract dispute involving 90 teachers there.

Battle Creek schools will be opening on a troubled note.

A strike threat hangs over the city's schools by some 140 maintenance workers and cafeteria workers represented by Local 331 of the Battle Creek School Employes, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, AFL-CIO.

The Battle Creek Board of Education was to meet at 4 p.m. today to discuss a proposed meeting between union representatives and the board Tuesday morning.

Members of the local have authorized a strike but union leaders, hoping to avert a strike, called on the board of education to meet with them Tuesday morning.

Negotiations between the board and the union have reached a stalemate over union security, particularly the union's request for a union shop.

Fate of Newest Tropical Storm To Be Decided

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Greta, the season's seventh tropical storm, crept northwestward over the South Atlantic today as scientists considered whether to try to seed her angry winds into submission.

Project Stormfury, the tropical storm seeding agency, expected to decide during the day whether to sprinkle Greta with silver iodide crystals.

Greta developed Sunday northeast of the Leeward Islands which form the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea. Her winds rose from 45 to 55-mile peak force, with gale force gusts extending 100 miles from center.

U.S. Weather Bureau forecasters looked for an increase in both size and intensity, but said no land area was threatened.

Evening Prayer

O God, where art Thou? I didn't see Thee in church. When I said prayers, I heard no rustle of Thy garments. Could it be that I shall find Thee among the lowly, the hurt, the sick, the defeated, the rebels? Then let me join Thee in serving them in all humility and charity. Amen.

Leaders Laud Laborers

. . . Amid Record Employment, Growing Discontent

WASHINGTON (AP) —Flags wave, workers parade, bands blare and speakers laud labor's role in American life as the nation observes Labor Day today.

The holiday dates back to 1882, when workers staged the first Labor Day parade in New York City. It has been a legal holiday since 1894.

This year's observance comes amid record employment and a growing discontent over inflationary pressures.

* * *

The government announced last week that 76.4 million Americans were at work in August, a carryover of July's record-breaking figure. A week earlier, it had announced the cost of living had reached a record high.

Labor's top spokesman, George Meany, president of the 13-million-member AFL-CIO, defended the right to strike as vital to democracy and said in a holiday statement labor is not to blame for rising prices.

* * *

President Johnson said Labor Day is a time to focus on new ways to assure every citizen an equal share in the greatness of America.

"Every segment of American life — labor, government, business, the public at large — has a special stake in extending our prosperity to those it has eluded for too long," Johnson said in his labor day message.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz steered clear of controversial economic issues in their Labor Day messages, confining themselves to praising labor's role in seeking a better life for all Americans.

* * *

In the background of the Labor Day celebration hung the strong possibility of a major strike in the telephone industry, following hard on the heels of the recent crippling airlines walkout that spurred new talk of antistrike legislation.

"In recent weeks and months, some of the basic precepts of

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Early Paper Today

Today's edition of the Enquirer and News was published at 11 o'clock this morning so that employes of the newspaper could be free the remainder of the Labor Day holiday.

Trading Stamps Help Get Hubby to Work Promptly

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Officials of an Atlanta manufacturing company were trying to solve the problem of tardy employes when they finally licked it — with trading stamps.

Now, they give away about 100,000 stamps a week as bonuses—to the wives of workmen who put in a full 40 hours.

"It's cut our absentee rate about 8 per cent," said B. W. Roberts, production manager of Southern Iron and Equipment Co., a maker of railroad cars.

"We think it's an incentive for a wife to see that her husband gets to work on time. I guess we're soliciting a little help at home."

Roberts said the stamps amount to about $1.50 a week in extra pay, but the workmen are careful to pick them up on Fridays.

"Several employes, when they failed to get their stamps, have come by the office," said Roberts. "They say, 'Let me have my stamps. I can't go home without them.' "

Although the men take some kidding, their wives think the stamps are great. "I like the idea," said Mrs. George Fretwell, whose husband is a machinist at the company.

"I don't have any trouble getting George to work," she said, "but I guess it helps keep some of the men at work who'd like to lay out for a while.

"They'll catch the devil at home if they do."

Laborers Lauded . . .

(Continued from Page One)

free trade unionism have been challenged," Meany said in an obvious reference to the airlines furor.

"Anyone who says he believes in the right to strike must accept the fact that strikes will sometimes occur," he said.

* * *

Congress was considering legislation to end the airlines strike when the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists settled with five airlines. There are signs that new legislation to deal with strikes may come up in the next session of Congress.

Turning to economics, Meany said it was a difficult subject for most Americans to understand except when it comes to "the family budget."

He said labor was unfairly catching the blame for rising prices.

Government figures show that unit labor costs have long remained stable while profits have been climbing at record rates, he said.

* * *

"Prices are not being pushed up by wages," Meany said. "It is a profit inflation, pure and simple."

He urged President Johnson and Congress to roll back interest rates and eliminate the 7 per cent business investment tax credit.

President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers Union said the nation must take urgent action to help Americans on the bottom rung of society to share in the nation's prosperity.

* * *

Abel said there must be "a new sense of urgency to end the many harsh contradictions that continue to plague our society."

He said in order to end rioting in big city ghettos "we can no longer tolerate poverty amidst abundance, privation amongst luxury, equality for some and inequality for others."

C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, urged action to remedy seasonal unemployment.

* * *

"For millions of citizens Labor Day marks the end of the vacation season," Haggerty said. "But for the craftsmen in the building trades, and to a certain extent their employers, Labor Day is a grim calendar reminder that the harsh days of winter are fast approaching and with them, the customary four-month off-season of no work or less work."

Haggerty said there was a need for better construction planning, especially by federal and other public agencies, in order to spread work over the year.

Cicero Hostile . . .

(Continued from Page One)

neared its end. Police and guardsmen intervened, swinging nightsticks and rifles. A guardsman fired three shots over the heads of a group of white teen-agers.

Police Prevent Clash

Police surged into both marchers and spectators as both factions struggled to get at one another. The police prevented the two groups from meeting.

One white youth was clubbed

Christy Berkos, Cicero town attorney, characterized the march as "orderly and nonviolent."

The march was organized by the Chicago chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality to protest against alleged housing discrimination and to commemorate the fatal beating in May of a 17-year-old Negro, Jerome Huey. He was beaten to death by four white youths, three from Chicago and one a two-month resident of Cicero.

Isaac and Ruth Huey, his parents, were in the first rank of Chicago police escorted the demonstrators to the edge of Cicero, where the job of protecting the marchers was picked up by city, county and state police and some 2,300 National Guardsmen.

A band of policemen formed at the front and rear of the 10-abreast marchers and a line of officers protected either flank.

The march proceeded lethargically at first. About halfway along the four-mile route, the crowds of hecklers began to grow. Rocks and bottles began flying into the ranks of marchers and police urged the demonstrators to a brisker pace.

Guardsmen used bayonets when a defiant crowd challenged a Negro National Guardsman trying to maintain order.

Some hecklers displayed signs bearing swastikas and the words "white power." Marchers responded with mock Nazi salutes. At other times marchers answered jeers with shouts of anger.

marchers.

Area Obituaries

Mrs. Claude Hine

CHARLOTTE—Mrs. Eldra E. Hine, 85, of Carmel Township, widow of Claude Hine, died at 2 a.m. Sunday in the Eton County Medical Facility. She had been a patient there for eight days. She had been in ill health for two years. She was born July 26, 1881, in Charlotte, daughter of George and Matilda (Stowell) Kelley, and had lived in Eaton County all her life. On Aug. 7, 1902, she was married in Wisconsin to Mr. Hine. He died 27 years ago. Mrs. Hine is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Doris McKnight of rural Charlotte and Mrs. Roy (Neva) Welch of Houston, Tex.; three sons, Oliver of Charlotte, Forest of Route 5, Charlotte, and Harley of Pasco, Wash.; a brother, Sylvester Kelley of Jackson; 16 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

Frederick Thomas Burkwalt

ALBION — Frederick Thomas Burkwalt, 88, a retired Springport area farmer, died at 10:45 p.m. Saturday in a Marshall hospital. He had been a patient since May 26. Mr. Burkwalt was born Nov. 11, 1877, in Sheridan Township, son of Henry and Adelia (Sanders) Burkwalt. He attended the Log School north of Albion, now the Tamarack School. On Sept. 9, 1897 he was married to Maybelle Tichenor. She died Jan. 13, 1945. In addition to farming, he was sexton of the Clarence Center and Springport Village Cemeteries, was constable of Springport Village, for 15 years worked at the former McDougal and Young Coal Co. in Albion, and was employed at the L. L. Johnson Lumber Co. in Charlotte. He is survived by a son, Frederick of Springport; two daughters, Mrs. Katherine Coats of Eaton Rapids and Mrs. Ralph (Jennie) Robiliard of Albion; a brother, John of Homer; 23 grandchildren; 26 great-grandchildren, and six great-great-grandchildren.

Willard Holtz

ALBION—Willard Holtz, 61, of 1641 E. Michigan Ave. employed at Albion Malleable Iron Company as a timekeeper died Saturday at 7:30 p.m. at Sheldon Memorial Hospital where he has been admitted earlier in the afternoon. He had been in poor health for one year. He was born Oct. 5, 1904, the son of Robert and Ira (Knisley) Holtz. He was a life-long Albion resident. On May 22, 1939, he was married to Doris Bradford of Jackson who died April 22, 1961. He was a member of the Albion lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Albion Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ida Hotz of Albion; three brothers, Robert, Richard, and Wayne Holtz, all of Albion.

Cornelius H. Boekeloo

HASTINGS — Cornelius H. Boekeloo, 71, of 528 S. Broadway St., died Sunday at Pennock Hospital where he had been a patient six days. He had been in ill health for the past two years. Mr. Boekeloo was a retired master plumber. He had lived in the Hastings area since his youth. He was born April 4, 1895, son of Henry and Anna (Tamboorn) Boekeloo, and was married June 16, 1920, in Kalamazoo, to Jessie Rogers. She died here in 1961. He attended the United Presbyterian Church. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Wilda Morgan, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Horace (Elaine) Harding, of Kalamazoo, and Mrs. William (Janet) Cummings, of Pennsylvania; two sisters; eight grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Ionia Escapee Faces Charges

FARWELL (AP) —A 27-year-old escaped mental patient faced arraignment today following a three-day crime spree in Central Lower Michigan.

Russell Scheldenbrand was held Sunday at the Isabella County jail and police said he would be charged with assault to commit murder and escaping state custody.

Police arrested Scheldenbrand early Sunday after he was found asleep in a car parked on a lonely wilderness trail near here. His capture came after a three-day manhunt by police that included three gun battles. No one was hurt.

Scheldenbrand escaped from the Ionia State Hospital for the Criminally Insane on Aug. 25. The police search began one week later after a grocery store at Higgins Lake, north of Farwell was held up. Then followed an attempted holdup of another store, four car thefts, an encounter at gun point with a frightened cabin occupant, plus three gun battles with police.

Scheldenbrand was sent to Ionia July 2, 1965, after he was ajudged a criminal sexual psycopath as a result of the kidnapping of a 13-year-old baby sitter, with whom he had taken indecent liberties.

Army Curbing GI Trophies

By BOB POOS

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP)—A U.S. infantryman may battle it out hand-to-hand with an enemy soldier in Viet Nam, wrestle away his weapon and kill him with it. He probably won't be able to keep the gun as a souvenir.

The Military Assistance Command Viet Nam — MACV — has a set of rules concerning war trophies. U.S. servicemen cannot bring home any semiautomatic weapon capable of firing two or more shots without being reloaded. Automatic enemy weapons are forbidden even if welded and sealed so tightly they couldn't possibly be restored to use.

No allied weapon of any kind may be taken home, even those recovered from the enemy.

What this leaves isn't much—Communist-block revolvers, bolt-action rifles and some shotguns —all a rarety these days on battlefields.

Generally found after a Communist-U.S. clash are Soviet semiautomatic or automatic rifles, or machine guns or Chinese copies of them.

Probably the gun found most often is the little folding-bayonet semiautomatic carbine that is a Chinese copy of the Soviet weapon. It is followed in numbers by Chinese light automatic assault rifles copied from other Soviet guns.

Battlefields are littered with these after each big American-Communist fight. None can be brought home.

The provost marshal's office spokesman said he did not know why MACV had forbidden return of semiautomatic weapons. One military source said it is possible that authorities are trying to stop a large flow of weapons to the United States by returning veterans.

U.S. units are acquiring large stocks of captured weapons and don't know exactly what to do with them.

A Marine officer said the Leathernecks are turning many of their captured weapons over to Vietnamese forces.

The U.S. 1st Cavalry Airmobile, Division has three warehouses stacked with captured weapons, most of them Chinese made. Although the cavalry has never officially said so, they are reportedly giving some to Vietnamese long-range penetration units.

Polish Aid Boost

WARSAW (UPI)—Wladyslaw Gomulka, leader of Poland's Communist party, said Sunday Poland plans to increase its aid to North Viet Nam.

Today's Weather Picture

FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Mostly sunny and cool today with highs in the high 70s. Warming trend Tuesday with slight chance for shower or two late in the day. High in the 80s. Outlook for Wednesday, fair and partly cloudy.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Sunny and cool with slight chance for a shower or two north. Highs 71 to 77 with few tonight between 48 and 55. Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday, mostly fair and slightly warmer.

Red Fire Downs 4 U.S. Planes . . .

(Continued from Page One)

give the exact number nor any identities.

The ground action in South Viet Nam was the biggest for Vietnamese troops in more than a month.

The U.S. command announced the termination of Operation John Paul Jones in coastal Phu Yen Province. The operation began July 21. U.S. and Korean troops reported killing 262 Viet Cong and capturing 41 while sustaining light casualties themselves. The American unit was the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division.

Rear Adm. Thomas R. Weschler, commander of U.S. naval support activity at Da Nang, said about 100 white and Negro sailors brawled at the Navy Club there Aug. 11 but denied the fighting was racial. He said the brawl "started with a fist fight and spread because of the drinking and the heat."

However, several sailors told newsmen that animosities between Negroes and whites at the Tien Sha Navy camp was the main cause of the fight. Some said there had been other racial flareups among the 7,000 U.S. sailors in Da Nang. The sailors haven't been allowed liberty in downtown Da Nang since the spring political revolt.

"We've had some fights there when they'd been drinking too much and we had to send the whites to the barges in one boat and the Negroes in another," a Navy shore patrolman said.

In other developments:

—Nhan Dan, North Viet Nam's Communist party paper, hailed French President Charles de Gaulle for "pointing out that the cause of the war in Viet Nam is aggression by the United States, that the struggle of the Viet Nam people is waged by the entire Vietnamese people against foreign invasion and that there can be no end to the war unless the United States withdraws its troops." The editorial, however, did not say whether North Viet Nam would enter peace talks if, as De Gaulle suggested in Cambodia last week, the United States agreed to a timetable on withdrawal.

—The United States continued to react coldly to De Gaulle's proposal. Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that the first step toward de-escalation or troop withdrawal must come from the North Vietnamese since "it is their aggression and interference that has started this whole thing."

—The former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, told Japanese Christians peace efforts were being obstructed by the Communists rather than the United States. Reischauer's letter was in reply to Isamu Omura, moderator of Japan's United Church of Christ, who had protested the bombing of oil facilities in the Hanoi-Haiphong area to President Johnson.

Youth Drowns . . .

(Continued from Page One)

were on hand to enforce the ban, but that frequently, swimmers would drift to the township area of the beach to swim. No lifeguards are assigned to the township stretch of beach which is not a part of the park.

David was born in Battle Creek May 9, 1951.

Besides his parents and brothers Richard and Jeff, he is survived by another brother, Thomas, 18; his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Marquart of 20 E. Langley Rd.; his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Edna Leiter Westphall of Clear Lake; and several aunts and uncles.

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News From

Around the World

SEES HIGH PRICE

LONDON (AP) — One of Britain's leading art experts says a long-lost painting by Peter Paul Rubens, purchased by the operator of a frame shop in 1933 for $1.40, should bring a substantial amount when sold at auction Nov. 25.

REACH AGREEMENT

NEW YORK (AP) — The World Journal Tribune Inc. has reached contract settlements with the last of its craft unions and plans to start publishing its afternoon newspaper next Monday. The corporation will publish a Sunday newspaper also.

APPROVAL EXPECTED

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Harold Wilson today was expected to get grudging approval from Britain's organized labor for his government's wage and price freeze policy.

RADIO INTERRUPTED

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — The most potent sun flare in nearly six years has wrought havoc with long-range radio transmission throughout the world. The flare, an explosion on the sun which sends a stream of electromagnetic particles through the earth's atmosphere, began Friday.

MEETING REJECTED

CAIRO (AP) — Tanzania has refused to be host to a meeting of a committee of the African-Asian Solidarity Organization, apparently for fear of getting involved in the Sino-Soviet dispute, the authoriative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

McNAMARA QUOTED

PARIS (AP) — A French business magazine reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, acknowledges some possibility of war with Communist China as a result of fighting in Viet Nam but feels that the danger is of Chinese making.

Vast Building Boom Is Predicted Soon

ANN ARBOR (UPI)—A University of Michigan real estate authority has predicted a building boom which will out-strip all previous levels.

Russell A. Pointer said the current "tight money" situation will ease and "an ever-increasing volume of business" will come in the near future. Pointer is supervisor of a certificates program in real estate at the school.

He said improved living standards and population growth are among the factors which will pace the boom. He said increased leisure time will prompt many families to build cottages in resort areas as "more of a necessity than a luxury."

Thanks to You . . .

DENVER (UPI) — Denver County Judge Samuel Kirbens fined Edward B. Seamon $75 on a reckless driving charge.

Seamon, 19, charged with driving 110 miles per hour, told police he was in a hurry to get a friend to driver improvement school.

Income Guarantee . . .

(Continued from Page One)

to less than four per cent since 1961.

"At the same time," he continued, "we have defended freedom on a far away battlefield we did not choose, and we have attacked poverty in a war we did not choose.

"Each of these puts upward pressure on living costs. Yet we have managed, despite these pressures, to raise our real standard of living much faster than the cost of living has increased.

"Costs have gone up, it is true. But earnings have gone up much more. Real wages—what you can really buy with your paycheck —went up every year from 1960 to 1965. That is a five-year record never before achieved in the United States."

Then came a solemn warning. The President described inflation as a pickpocket that was beginning to go to work again in the market place.

"We have to stop it, and as your President I do not intend to sit by and watch inflation rob of us of six years of hard-earned gains. I will take the action needed to fulfil your government's responsibility to preserve stable growth."

He told his audience that wage gains must reflect increased productivity. He warned both labor and management not to try to steal a march that would merely add to the cost of living.

"For in the long run," the President said, "even the strongest union, with the power to negotiate massive wage increases, cannot hold its own if it contributes to an inflation that wrecks prosperity.

"And in the long run, every businessman knows that the abundant profits he earns from keeping his plant fully used can be destroyed by short sighted attempts to get higher profits through higher prices."

For labor, he continued, stability means self restraint in making wage demands and for business "it means reducing prices when costs fall."

Used Car Business Thrives In U.S. Embassy Basement

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — One of Brazil's largest used car businesses is operated out of a basement office in a corner of the American Embassy garage.

It is part of a U.S. government effort to keep diplomats from selling their cars at a profit.

More than 250 cars have been sold in just over a year to Brazilians making sealed bids in response to newspaper advertisements.

Owners get back what they paid for the cars. The difference goes to charity. In most cases the difference is great.

A two-year-old Impala Chevrolet sells here for over $8,000. Other imported cars are equally expensive because of high duties.

Diplomats who have been here for two years can sell their cars duty free and in the past American diplomats were able to pocket as much as $3,000 in profits by selling their cars on leaving Brazil.

Similar windfalls lined the pockets of diplomats in other countries where imported cars are nearly worth their weight in gold, such as Colombia, Argentina, Peru and Chile.

While some countries look upon this as a legitimate way for their diplomats to supplement salaries, the United States decided during the Kennedy administration that dabbling in the used car market didn't enhance its diplomats' prestige.

Since then American officials abroad have had to sell their cars through non-profit corporations set up in each embassy. The corporation advertises each car, holds it for inspection and receives sealed bids.

The highest bidder gets the car.

Top price paid for an American diplomat's car here is $11,000 for a fully equipped Impala. Lowest was about $600 for a beat-up old Rambler.

Brazilian regulations permit diplomats to import duty-free automobiles list-priced at up to $3,500.

Only chiefs of missions are allowed to import higher priced cars.

There seems little doubt the image of U.S. diplomats has been enhanced by the ban on black market profits, especially in the eyes of those charities which are sharing in the bonanza.

But there are skeptics.

"You people are crazy," a diplomat from another country once told a top U.S. Embassy official.

Long-Acting Aspirin Shortened by FDA

WASHINGTON (SS) — Measurin, the first timed - release aspirin tablet to be put on the market as an over-the counter product, is expected to be withdrawn because of disapproval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Measurin went on the market last February but although the initial licensing was approved by FDA, the drug's effectiveness was first questioned last spring.

Data on clinical investigations by Cass Research Associates submitted by Chesebrough-Pon's Inc., were found by FDA's Bureau of Medicine to contain "irregularities . . . of sufficient magnitude that such studies are not adequate." Formal notice of withdrawal action was published in the Federal Register, Aug. 19.

The manufacturer was given 30 days to request a public hearing but FDA says it will refuse to approve pending supplements that propose changes in the original application because safety and effectiveness are lacking.

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TERMS ARRANGED

Open Tomorrow Nite

LBJ Will Be Battle Creek's Fourth Presidential Visitor

McKinley, Taft Here

FDR Didn't Stop, 'Visit' Held Secret

By RUARD A. VANDERPLOEG JR.

Battle Creek has not gone unnoticed by Presidents.

Lyndon B. Johnson will be the fourth Chief Executive to have visited the city.

The most recent visit by a President in office — if it can be called a visit—was by Franklin D. Roosevelt. He passed through on a special train during the night of Sept. 18, 1942. For security reasons, the secret of his journey was so well kept that it was not known generally until two weeks later. During the day, Mr. Roosevelt had visited Detroit on a tour of the country.

The biggest celebration for a
President in office, and the
largest celebration in the
ity's history to that time, was
President William Howard
ft on the afternoon of Sept.
1911. An estimated 40,000
sons turned out. The
wd was reported later to be
largest addressed by Taft
ing a 15,000-mile tour of
country.

esident Taft's visit was
similar to President John-
proposed visit. Mr. John-
stay probably will be not
longer than Taft's one and
hour sojourn.

sident Johnson's visit
a milestone for the
ek Sanitarium — its
rsary — Taft's visit
her. In an unsched-
ere, he registered
h guest.

erald Arrival

dent's special
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dvance factory
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$500!

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Kinley was the
t ever to visit
The native mid-
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ile in office. A.
,000 greeted his
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Pump Company's
e chorus of fac-

McKinley praised
its loyalty to the
arty, something
probably will not
per report noted
ew in the crowd
e enough to get a
andshake.

Here in 1903

Creek Sanitarium
d Warren G. Hard-
t was before he
t. He spent a week
from Nov. 19 to
n he was a mem-
io state senate. He
to the presidency
ral of his relatives
the city and the

sevelt came to Bat-
n Sept. 30, 1916, af-
ed as President. He
gning for Charles E.
ho won the Republi-
ential nomination that
dy attended a rally at
Field, the old circus
where the crowd, num-
,000, topped even that
Taft five years earlier.
barbecue was staged by
fficials who served as
s.

Hughes' benefit, Teddy
the crowd one of his self-
led "skin 'em alive"
ches, which was flashed
oss the nation. However,
oodrow Wilson won re-election
ix weeks later.

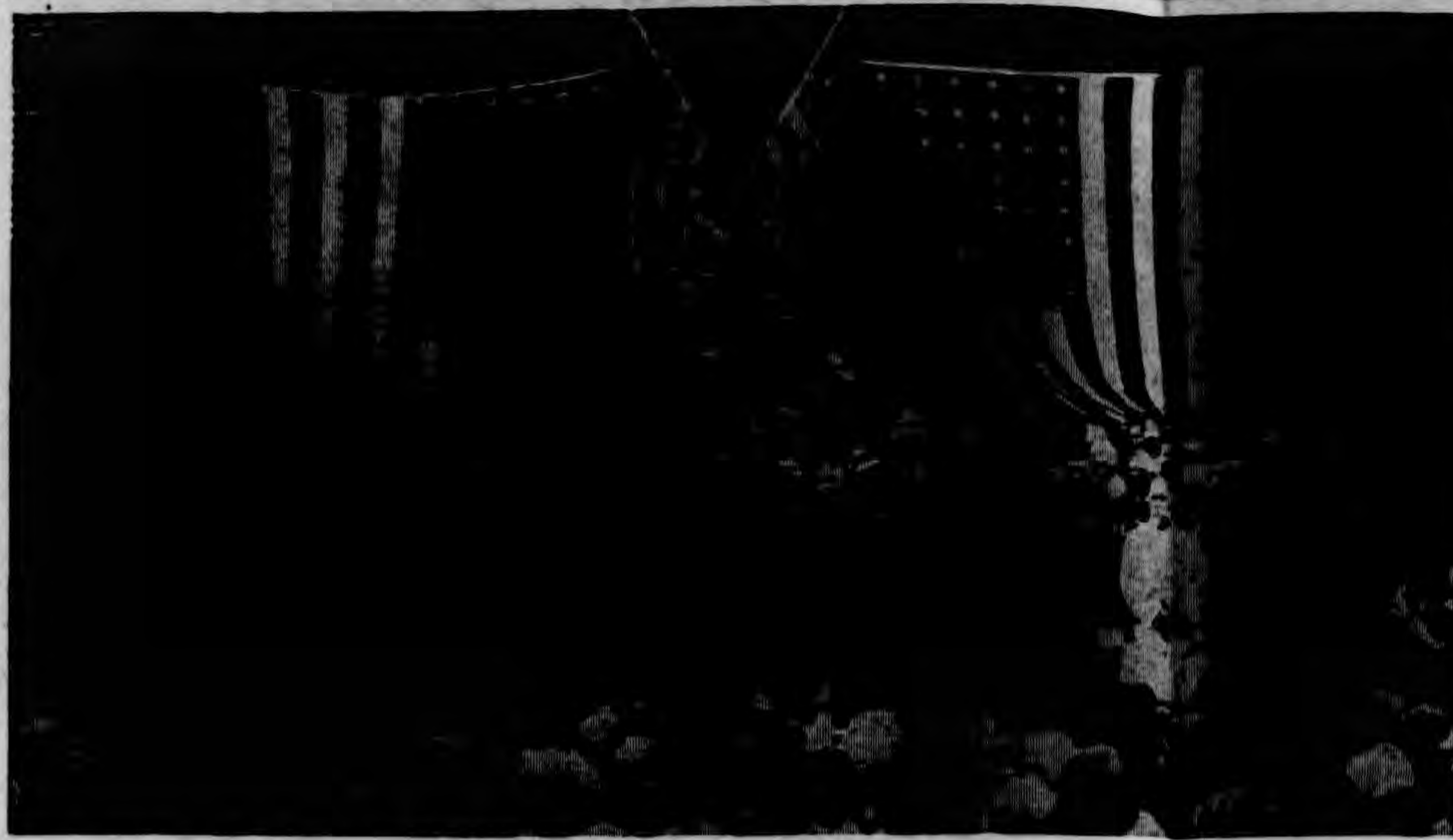
Battle Creek was a popular place for national figures in the early years of this century. Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 and 1956 Democratic presidential candidate, lived in the city from 1901 to 1903, at 41 Orchard Place. His father was connected with many of the early breakfast food concerns. His grandfather, and namesake, who was a vice president under Grover Cleveland, also visited the city several times.

As a presidential candidate Mr. Stevenson returned on Oct. 17, 1956, to give a 15-minute whistle-stop speech which attracted about 4,000 persons.

Presidential visits slacked off during the 1920's and the next to arrive was Herbert Hoover. He came after he was President, in September of 1936, and again on June 14, 1941 to visit his old friend W. K. Kellogg and to talk with members of W. K. Kellogg Foundation. His visits were brief and entirely personal.

Harry S. Truman, while accompanying a group of national legislators on a nationwide tour of army bases, stayed overnight in the city on Dec. 8, 1939. He was then a Senator from Missouri. The next day he was called to Washington by President Roosevelt to report on the tour.

The 1960 Presidential campaign brought both Republican and Democratic candidates to Battle Creek. On Oct. 14, John F. Kennedy delivered a 10-minute whistle-stop speech, which attracted a crowd variously estimated between 5,000 and 10,000 persons. Richard M. Nixon appeared on Oct. 26.



TAFT SPOKE HERE—President William Howard Taft addressed Battle Creek citizens on Sept. 21, 1911. Among prominent citizens of the day in the picture are William H. Mason, A. C. Kingman, B. T. Skinner, I. L. Stone, Charles Austin, Ira A. Beck, John W. Bailey, Robert H. Kirschman, C. W. Post, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the Hon. Washington Gardner, Charles E. Kolb, George S. Barnes, A. M. Minty, Fred Wells, L. B. Anderson, Sam Small, Sen. Charles E. Townsend, Rep. J.M.C. Smith, William R. Wooden, Rev. Frederick H. Bodman, and Judge William H. Porter.

State Republican Attorney General Candidate to Visit

Lawrence Lindemer, Republican candidate for state attorney general, will visit Battle Creek Wednesday.

Mr. Lindemer, a Lansing attorney, will be accompanied on his campaign visit by State Sen. Garry E. Brown, the Republican candidate for U.S. Representative from the Third District.

They are expected to visit several sections of the city, including stops at offices of news media before attending the Exchange Club Luncheon at the Hart Hotel.

If his schedule permits, Mr. Lindemer will visit shopping centers in the Battle Creek area before leaving about 2 p.m. for Hillsdale.

Walter Ransom of 55 N. Wabash Ave., an attorney and Republican campaign worker, will accompany Mr. Lindemer and Sen. Brown.

Local Births

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Waltman of Route 2, a son at 9:04 a.m. Saturday.

At Center Dedication:

Mrs. Romney Assures Starr Youth: 'People Believe in You'

ALBION — The Floyd Kent Information and Visitors Center on the Starr Commonwealth campus was dedicated Saturday afternoon as 300 guests, including the boys, gathered to hear Mrs. George Romney.

Mrs. Romney said that her husband held the Commonwealth "dear to his heart because the greatest waste in the state was not material things but the young men who have not had the opportunity or the motivation to become what they are capable of becoming."

Mrs. Romney told the boys that the dedication of the Kent Center "proves that people believe in you and believe that you can become what you want to become."

She told of the hardships Mr. Romney and his family faced when they were forced out of Mexico when he was only five years old. He lived on relief in Texas, she said, and at the age of 11 he earned his own way and helped his family because he was motivated to help others.

Even today, she told the audience, he remains glad that he was forced to work when he was a young man.

His favorite saying, Mrs. Romney said, is "pursuit of the difficult makes man strong."

When she attended the governor's meeting in Japan recently, she was surprised to find that the men did not want to talk about the economy of the United States or our advances in science. Rather they asked, "How are the children of American turning out?"

"You boys, much more than you realize, are the answer to the dreams of my generation and of the generation past; the dreams of many great men like Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington because we are the last hope on earth," Mrs. Romney said.

"Each of us must be concerned about the welfare of the other. Unless you are whole, we are not whole. Unless you have an opportunity, we do not have an opportunity. Unless you survive, our country does not survive. What you are is the temple of our state and eventually our nation and the hope of the world."

Mrs. Romney thanked "uncle" Floyd Starr, Floyd Kent and the friends of the Starr Commonwealth, saying, "We are looking to you and hoping your dreams will be fulfilled, hoping that you have the things in your life that bring you peace within, satisfaction and happiness that comes from knowing that you are doing things that are building human beings and integrating yourselves with your Father in Heaven and with your fellow men."

State Republican chairman Mrs. Elly Peterson of Charlotte introduced Mrs. Romney. Mrs. Annabelle Harrison of Detroit introduced the guests from the Starr Auxiliaries in the Detroit area.

Floyd Starr, founder of the institution, introduced the honored guest, his friend and classmate, Floyd Kent of Pontiac. Mr. Kent financed establishment of the center. Mr. Starr said Mr. Kent had been a friend of Starr Commonwealth since it was founded.

Mrs. George Brown of Marshall sang a solo, "Bless This House."

Sen. Brown To Campaign In Calhoun

Sen. Garry E. Brown, R-Schoolcraft, will stump Calhoun, Kalamazoo and Eaton counties this week in his campaign to unseat Rep. Paul Todd Jr., D-Kalamazoo in the Third District Congressional race.

He will greet teachers as they arrive at Springfield High School Wednesday morning and finish out Wednesday here with a coffee hour on the north side of the city.

He will return to Battle Creek Friday and handshaking downtown will be the order of the early morning, and a visit to a local bowling alley will cap that morning's campaigning.

Shopping centers in Albion and Marshall will find him out shaking hands and meeting voters again Saturday.

The Eaton County Ox Roast in Grand Ledge Wednesday night will not only be attended by Sen. Brown but also by Gov. George Romney, Sen. Robert Griffin, Lt. Gov. William Milliken and Elly Peterson, chairman of the Republican State Central Committe.

Arab Ford, Coca-Cola Boycotts Threatened

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — An Arab League official said Saturday the Ford Motor Co. and the Coca Cola Corp. will be boycotted by Arab countries if they go ahead with business operations in Israel.

Both firms have been served with ultimatums to cancel contracts with Israel, Mohammed Mahjoub, commissioner-general of the league's Boycott-of Israel Office, said.

News Notes

The Fireside Club will picnic at Union City Park Thursday noon. Members should bring dishes to pass, tablecloths and table service.

Transfer of liquor and beer and wine takeout licenses from Steve Ylioff Sr. to Orchard Park Food Market, R. 3, Battle Creek, was approved by the State Liquor Control Commission.

Frank T. Murray, who was with Eaton Yale & Towne, Battle Creek branch sales offices between 1952 and 1960, and since then, has lived in Detroit, has been named management compensation administrator at Eaton's headquarters, Cleveland.

A Pennfield Schools spokesman reports that lunches will be served at all schools on Tuesday, the first day of classes. The hot lunch price for students will remain at the same 25-cent level of last year, while milk will be a penny higher, selling at 3 cents per half-pint.

His Ambition: Peace Corps

Job Corpsman Named Candidate

By AL HOLCZMAN

From the Job Corps to the Peace Corps is the ambitious goal of a determined young man from Jackson, Ala.

He is Freddie Jackson, 19, soon to be graduated from the Custer Job Corps Training Center.

Freddie is one of 30 Job Corpsmen from throughout the nation selected for training. Twenty of the 30 will be assigned to Malaysia with the Peace Corps.

If past experience and dedication can be used as guideposts, Freddie should be in Malaysia by this time next year, teaching industrial arts to school children.

Training for the corpsmen will begin Monday, Sept. 19, at the Parks Job Corps Center, Pleasanton, Calif., and those who successfully pass the training will start their assignments in Malaysia in December.

"I'm anxious to get into the program," Freddie said. "Up to now, my travel experience has been limited to getting here from Jackson. Mostly, I'm interested in learning a foreign language," he said.

Freddie already has begun cornering the market on anything written about Malaysia.

He is the oldest of three brothers and three sisters. He was born in Jackson and graduated from Harper High School in Jackson.

After graduation, the economic outlook for Freddie appeared dim. He was determined to make something of himself and enrolled in a welding course in Pascagoula, Miss., under a federal program of aid to areas of high unemployment.

He had, meanwhile, applied for Job Corps training—just in case.

His parents were particularly pleased, he said, that he had been selected for the Job Corps.

Now, of course, his parents are elated over the possibility that their son may go to Malaysia as a Peace Corpsman.

Freddie sets his sights extremely high. He hopes to eventually become an electronics engineer. With the Peace Corps to look forward to, he would postpone the college training until his return.

He already had been accepted at Kellogg Community College.

The shy, athletically built young man has been a member of the Corpsmen's Council at Ft. Custer and has been serving as an assistant foreman in his 48-man barracks. He also has helped with instructing.

—Enquirer and News Photo.

PEACE CORPS HOPEFUL — Freddie Jackson, one of 30 Job Corpsmen from throughout the country to be selected as candidates for Peace Corps training, gets a pat on the back and the congratulations of his counselor, Richard T. Huggard.

Two Plays to End Barn Summer Season

Two new comedies and three more weeks remain on the Barn Theatre's schedule for this summer season. Opening this week at the Augusta playhouse is "Any Wednesday," Muriel Resnik's long run Broadway hit about the kooky tootsie of a wealthy New York tycoon. A comedy for adults, it has just been released for stock production after nearly two years on Broadway. It will play a two-week run at the Barn, starting Tuesday and continuing through Sunday, Sept. 18.

Beginning with "Any Wednesday," the Barn will play a seven performance week with a single 8:30 p.m. show on Fridays replacing the season's earlier two show schedule on that night. Saturdays will continue to have the double performances at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.

The season's finale will be another "adults only" comedy and another first release, "The Owl and the Pussycat." For this production Barn producer Jack Ragotzy is bringing special guest star, Beverly Todd from New York, to play the role created originally on Broadway by Diana Sands and later on the road by Eartha Kitt. "The Owl and the Pussycat" opens for a single week on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

"Any Wednesday" is a four-character comedy about America's favorite subject—sex. Light, airy and cheerful—it concerns a mistress, the man, his wife, and a young bachelor. Much of the comedy of the play is based on the fresh approach to each of these characters.

The mistress, being played at the Barn by Dulcie Creasy, is an engaging nymph who used to teach first grade. The man (Louis Girard) is an extremely wealthy tycoon with a passion for tax deductions.

He even has gone so far as to have his firm take over his sweetheart's apartment, listing it as an executive suite for visiting clients so that this expense can be routed through the tax deductible column. It is this act, in fact, that backfires and stirs up his love nest into a hornets' nest.

A 'LITTLE REMEMBERANCE'—Dulcie Creasy, who plays the mistress in the Barn Theater's upcoming production, "Any Wednesday," is happily surprised as she draws a diamond necklace (a little birthday remembrance) from Louis Girard's pocket.

Hunt for Body To Resume; 3 Divers Injured

Dragging operations were to resume early today in Gull Lake in an attempt to recover the body of Joseph VanBruggen, 18, of northeast Kalamazoo.

The search has been going on daily since the youth fell from a motorboat Tuesday.

More than 50 divers, three of whom suffered mishaps, have been used in the search.

Robert VanStreain, 38, head diver of the Kalamazoo County sheriff's department, suffered shock from being in the water too long. He was released after treatment Friday at Borgess Hospital, Kalamazoo. Another diver developed a bleeding ear and a third was forced to surface from 55 feet when his regulator valve failed and he was banned from further diving pending a checkup.

VanBruggen fell from the new motorboat he was operating when he lost control during a turn. A companion, Joseph McGuire, 14, also fell into the water but was rescued by a sailboat crew.

Area Births

SHELDON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN ALBION

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Purucker II, Route 2, Homer, a son at 9:55 a.m. Saturday.

Area Obituaries

Mrs. Martin Hernandez

MARSHALL — Mrs. Maria H. Hernandez, 85, of Weslaco, Texas, died Saturday afternoon on arrival by ambulance at Oaklawn Memorial Hospital. She became ill suddenly at 115 N. Fountain St., where she had been staying with her son, Luis, and members of his family. She had been coming to Marshall for the past few years with her son and his family, who are employed during the summer with the Calhoun County Pickle Co. Born March 4, 1881, in Ario Santa Monica Michoacan, Mexico, daughter of Luis and Trineda Hernandez, she was married there to Martin Hernandez and lived there until he died in 1940. She was a member of San Juana DeArco Catholic Church, Weslaco. She is survived by her son; four daughters, Mrs. Maria Lagunas of San Jose, Calif., Delfina Hernandez, and Mrs. Margarita Manso, both of Ario Santa Monica, and Mrs. Lola Mendoza, of Mission, Texas; 36 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

Speedway Co-Owner Dies at 70

QUINCY — Virgil Freeburn, 70, of Route 3, Quincy, co-owner and manager of the Butler Motor Speedway, died shortly before noon Saturday at his home after an extended illness.

He was born in Corunna, Ind., Feb. 20, 1896, son of Charles and Ida (McMullen) Freeburn. He married Alta Hull on April 20, 1917 in Auburn, Ind. She survives in addition to six sons, Clarence of Battle Creek, Louis of Quincy, Donald of Clinton, Mich., Carman of the U.S. Navy stationed at Virginia Beach, Va., Carl of Winter Haven, Fla. and Eugene of Ray, Ind.; two daughters, Mrs. Violet Fenstermaker of Route 2, Fremont, Ind.; and Mrs. Betty Marckel of Route 2, Fremont; 21 grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; two brothers, Glenn of Colorado Springs, Colo., Claude of Florida; three sisters, Mrs. Opal Holtzberg of Miami, Fla., Mrs. Gail Lester of Lakeland, Fla. and Mrs. Mildred Messman of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Freeburn was a member of the Camden, Mich. Lions Club.

Funeral services will be held at 1 p.m. Tuesday from the Beams Funeral Home in Ray, Ind. Burial will be in California Cemetery in Branch County, Mich.

—Enquirer and News Photo.

POSTULANTS RECEIVED—The Very Rev. William J. Ward, provincial superior of the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, receives 26 postulants into the order's novitiate in an afternoon Mass at St. Philip Catholic Church Saturday. The postulants, 25 studying for the priesthood and one for the brotherhood, will devote a year to spiritual formation at the Oblate Novitiate on St. Mary's Lake.

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Archeologists Hope to End Old Riddle by Excavation

ROME (AP)—Is it the biggest Egyptian obelisk in Italy or an ancient chunk of an aqueduct?

An old riddle of Rome may be solved when archeologists dig up one of the most ancient sites in the downtown area.

They want to settle once and for all the century-old puzzle of what lies beneath the Giustiniani Palace between the Pantheon and Piazza Navona. There is no doubt something big is under there.

The final push to get the work done came from George Wynne, former head of the U.S. Embassy press office here. He was the latest of many lovers of antiquities to study the problem. He read ancient chronicles to trace down references to the buried object and published a book on his studies.

He believes there is no doubt the obelisk is there — probably the largest in Rome and in Italy —transferred by a Roman emperor from Egypt to embellish the Agonal Circus, which stood where spaciaus Piazza Navona is now.

The Lerici Foundation, active in archeological research, sent men beneath the ground with highly specialized instruments.

They said they had spotted a long object partly beneath the foundation of Giustiniani Palace and partly beneath the adjoining street. But they could not tell whether it was the obelisk. They said it well might be just a remnant of an ancient duct used to carry water to Piazza Navona.

Archeologists now plan to dig their way from the tunnel toward the buried object and have a look at it close up.

Army Rejects Wayward Youth, Dad Challenges Ruling

By Our State Bureau

LANSING — A Lansing area father who has challenged the Army's rejection of his drafted son as an incorrigible is unlikely to succeed in having the turndown reconsidered, a State Selective Service official said today.

The 22-year-old youth was given a 1-Y draft classification more than a year ago after a local selective service board drafted him and sent him to the Armed Forces examining station in Detroit for a pre-induction physical examination.

He was disqualified for army induction at that point after an interview and examination of his record showed numerous brushes with the law since he was 16, Col. W. J. Myers, deputy state director of selective service, said.

Most of the offenses were either traffic violations or developed from "illegal operation of a car," Myers said.

Police records also show he was once apprehended — but not convicted — for larceny from a car.

"There were several accidents and several cases where he drove someone else's car," Myers said. "He was considered incorrigible."

The father, in a letter to the draft board this week, asked that the case be reopened.

"One can only surmise that the Army's assumption of his 'complete disregard for civil laws may be based upon some prefabricated references given by him in addition to some actual records of traffic violations," the father wrote.

"Local police records reveal nothing other than traffic violations. Even then his license was revoked temporarily only after he had accumulated more than 20 points."

The father said the 20 points were all accumulated within the first two years after his son began driving.

"If this type of thing is sufficient to exempt able-bodied, intelligent young men from the draft, then I believe it should be made a matter of public record so that all employed husbands and fathers can start piling up their traffic points," the father said in his letter to the draft board. "In this one case, at least, it has proven less inconvenient than entering the service."

In a separate statement the father commented that "25 years ago, if one of us would have refused to work, to go to school or to serve in the armed services through planned schemes we would have probably landed in jail. Now it seems that all you have to do is raise hell, goof off or pile up a bad driving record."

Myers said the Armed Forces examining station verifies reports of past juvenile delinquency or criminal behavior before rejecting a draftee as incorrigible or untractable for military duty.

"The Army doesn't want to have to correct something that should have been corrected 20 years ago," he said. "In this case, the father is asking the military to discipline a man he can't discipline himself."

Myers said the Armed Forces examining station in Detroit "makes the determination of acceptability, and if they don't want him, it's binding on us."

The local draft board has no basis on which to reopen the case unless there is evidence of recent reform in the youth's behavior and attitudes, he said.

Myers said it was possible that "in rare cases" some draft registrants, determined to avoid military service, were deliberately compiling unsavory police records.

"But it's a foolish thing to do, and have to live with it the rest of their lives," he commented.

The father described his son as intelligent and iron-willed and said that in his teens he was a ward of the probate court but derived no benefit from that status.

"He has made a flat statement that the Army is never going to get him, and so far he's beat the system," the father said.

Dave Sly

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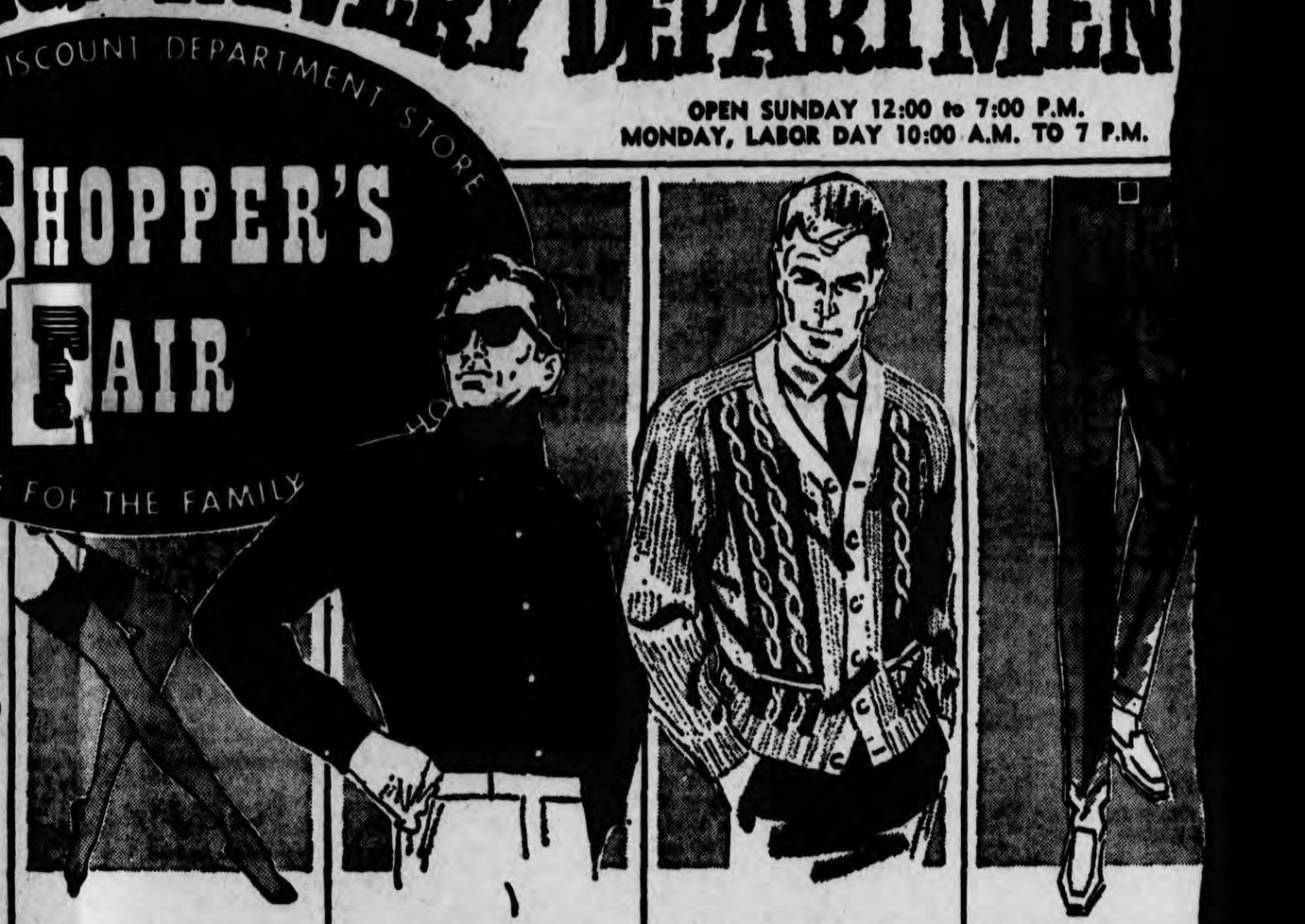

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YOU'RE BETTER THAN YOU THINK

We're All Worth Million in Health

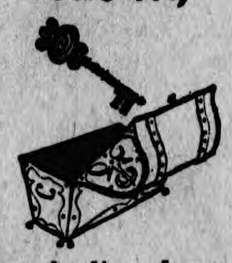
This is the fifth in a series of installments from Dora Albert's best-seller, "You're Better Than You Think."

BY DORA ALBERT

There are five reasons why each of us is healthier than he imagines himself to be, even in his most optimistic moments.

God or nature endowed all of us not just with what we need to make our bodies function well, but with an over-abundance of almost everything.

We might compare the construction of the body to the building of a fine house. The good builder would plan the building so that it would withstand almost every stress that could be imagined.



Would the Master Architect of the world plan our bodies less wisely? Would the Giver of all life be niggardly in handing out the vitality that makes life possible? Of course not.

The body is a fortress, better protected against invading enemies than any medieval castle.

If a foreign body enters one of the nostrils, it produces a tickling sensation followed by a sneeze.

In the course of the body's reactions to the irritating object, it is usually thrust out.

Even if it slips past the defenses in the nose, it will find itself barred from the passage into the body by an almost insuperable barrier, the larynx.

* * *

WE HEAR a great deal about the miracles wrought by faith in curing illness.

Why are we so awed by the occasional miracles at far-off shrines, when every day in our humble lives, our bodies are ready to achieve miracles in our behalf?

Because of the wisdom of the body, we are all millionaires in physical health.

Naturally we'd like to be billionaires. That isn't really so unreasonable a desire, because we know how good the world seems when we are feeling tip-top.

* * *

MOST DOCTORS will endorse these rules:

Visit your doctor once or twice a year.

It's a good idea to have a complete checkup at least once a year. Most physicians say it is better to go two or three times to the same medical man than one time each to three doctors.

Avoid watching for a knock in your motor.

The world's most miserable people are those who cannot get over the idea that there is something rotten in the state of their constitutions.

They are forever miserable, listening for a possible knock in their motors, a grinding in their differentials.

* * *

GET A HOBBY. Physical and outdoor hobbies are particularly good. Swimming and hiking are safe sports for most of us.

I would suggest that as soon as you finish this chapter, you stretch your legs and walk at least 10 blocks.

Fishing, ice skating, painting outdoors and golfing are all good. But I particularly recommend gardening to anyone who has a few feet of space he can call his own.

Keep your emotions pleasant.

It's generally agreed by doctors that at least 50 per cent of our illnesses are caused by unhappy emotions. Consequently there's a good chance that by charging your emotions you can improve your physical health.

The moment an unpleasant thought tries to intrude into your mind, banish it. Think instead of how you felt when your boss gave you that raise in pay, or when you caught your first marlin.

* * *

BE AN OPTIMIST, not a pessimist.

I looked up the word pessimism in the dictionary. This is the way it was defined:

1—Disposition to take the gloomiest possible view. 2—The doctrine that the existing world is the worst of all possible worlds, or that all things naturally tend to evil. 3—The belief that the evil and pain in the world is not compensated for by the good and happiness.

* * *

HONESTLY, would you want to be a pessimist, and hold that kind of view of the world? Perish the thought!

Find or accept a philosophy or religion that includes the concept of a God of love.

It may seem strange in a chapter on health to stress the importance of love of God.

Dr. Carl Jung, the great psychoanalyst, once said that every one of his patients past 35 who had fallen ill had done so primarily because he had lost his religious outlook on life.

What's more, not one of them recovered until he first recovered his religious faith.

A sick soul causes a sick body.

TOMORROW: Two ways to prepare for old age.

New Plant Set 2/16/58

They Carry On Old Theme Of Health Promotion Here

Health and its promotion played a vital role in the growth of Battle Creek at the turn of the century.

Several local industries are still linked exclusively to the idea of health promotion. Among them are the Battle Creek Equipment Co. and the relatively newer Battle Creek Dietetic Co.

* * *

Roots in Early Days

Established in 1937, Battle Creek Equipment traces its roots as far back as 1895 to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg's "water cure" and "electric cabinet" treatments. The firm has no connection with the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but all of its products are approved and endorsed by the Sanitarium.

Physical therapy and health equipment, such as sun lamps, heat lamps, exercising and waist reducing equipment, laboratory tables and chairs, are manufactured by the company at its plant at 18 Willis st. There is also a Bloomfield, N.J. factory. Offices are at 32 N. Washington st.

H. M. Babcock, vice president, has announced the company plans to build a new plant in 1958 on a site purchased on the south side of W. Jackson street between S. Washington avenue and Cass street. A larger single-story structure will replace the Willis street building. The Bloomfield operations will be transferred here.

* * *

Volume Up One Half

"We need a larger facility," said Mr. Babcock. During 1957 the company started a small night shift to help fill equipment orders. Twenty-seven employes drew wages and salaries of $96,356 last-year, an increase over the 1956 figure of $78,602. The new plant, when completed, will require additional employes.

The volume of business increased 50 per cent in 1957 and the company expects continued growth in 1958. Some new ideas are being considered for new products.

The company was moved out of the Sanitarium in 1895 and set up as a separate business. It was purchased by M. W. Wentworth in 1924 and reorganized in 1931 by Babcock and W. E. Doty in 1931. The latter is now president.

* * *

IN A SIMILAR FIELD is the Battle Creek Dietetic Co. at 1311 E. Michigan ave. in Emmett Township. It specializes in dietary supplements and vitamin products.

President Le Roy W. Halsey, who is also secretary, employs 30 persons on a 1957 payroll of $80,000 plus. Four full-time and two part-time employes man the plant, accounting for about 25 per cent of the payroll, which increased over 1956 when it came to $76,000. The balance of the personnel is in the sales field.

* * *

New Line Begun

During 1957 the company established a new line of vitamin products which are marketed through HI/VI Formulas, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary corporation. If needed, expansion will be planned during the year.

Laxcel and Lactose Dextrins are produced by the company, while other products are made to order by larger private formula manufacturers who specialize in tablets and capsules.

Started in 1937 by B. C. Kirkland, half of the business was purchased in 1954 by Halsey and his wife, Margaret, who is vice president and treasurer. In 1956, the couple bought out the remainder of the business from W. S. Race.

SOME DIET FADS AND THEIR DANGERS

THE science of dietetics, advanced as it is in research, has not made equal progress in practise, we are told by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in his magazine *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). Ill-informed of the results of scientific investigation into foods and feeding, the average citizen either follows his own capricious appetite or is at the mercy of whatever dietetic fad may cross his path. Dr. Kellogg pays his respects especially to two fads that have in them elements of value, and that happen both to begin with the latter F— namely, Fasting and Fletcherism. He writes:

While there has been developed within the last fifty years a real science of dietetics, based upon solid foundations in physiology and physiologic chemistry, practical dietetics with the laity, and to a great extent with the profession, is still chiefly empirical. We are still following fancy, whim and precedent in making our own bills of fare, and too often, also, in feeding our patients. In dietetics we are still, to a large extent, following fashion rather than physiology.

Biologic eating is at least as essential to health and efficiency as is physiologic breathing. The human body is a mechanism. Its functioning, its durability, are as much dependent upon care and conditions adapted to its needs as are performance and durability of an automobile. The average man shows his incapacity as a chauffeur of his corpomobile by bringing his machine to the junk heap when it ought to be at the very acme of its useful activity.

That something is wrong with our current eating habits is shown by the fact that when we ask a man to do anything requiring maximum efficiency, we have to put him in training for some days, weeks, or even months, to condition him. The typical primitive man is always in training, because he lives physiologically. According to Roth, practically every man of the Zuni Indian tribe could make Nurmi quicken his pace in a running contest. We have not yet solved the problem of regulating our lives under civilization so as to supply the compensations needed to make us at least as healthy and as hardy as savages, in spite of the facts that scientific research has unfolded to us within the last fifty years respecting the cause of disease and the conditions that make for health and longevity. If scientific findings were applied to human living with the same scrupulous care as they are applied to industry, such research would undoubtedly do as much for human beings as it has done for domestic animals and plants, and not only raise the average life span to one hundred years—as Lauder Brunton predicted—but triple and quadruple the useful output of human life. We compel our horses, cows and other domestic animals to live biologically, to meet physiological requirements; why should we not give ourselves an equally good chance for health, long life and efficiency?

The nutrition laboratory has in recent years studied every problem relating to human feeding with such definite and comprehensive results that it is now easily possible to feed human beings, both the sick and the well, in a manner to meet physiologic and therapeutic indications. The great light that has been thrown upon the digestive functions within the last twenty-five years has led the way to progress in the treatment of digestive disorders far exceeding all that was known before.

A practical application of all this knowledge to the bill of fare of the average citizen would undoubtedly add to his comfort and efficiency and lessen his chronic miseries. Unfortunately, the average citizen who interests himself in dietetics does not know where to go for sound information, and is likely to be entrapt by any fad that happens to be at the moment on the rising tide of popularity.

One such fad that is just now doing considerable harm, altho never likely to become extremely popular, is fasting. Some years ago fasting was heralded and widely exploited as a cure-all for chronic maladies of every sort. Persons who are overfat as the result of overeating may very properly lessen their food intake, but a reduction of weight below the normal standard by a horizontal cut in the bill of fare is positively dangerous. Vital resistance is lowered, and the way is opened for a recrudescence of the latent tuberculosis which is lurking in the system of the average citizen awaiting a favorable moment for development. A fast is a highly destructive process, in which the vital machinery may be seriously damaged.

Women, especially those below forty years, should be warned against reducing their weight except under the care and advice of a competent physician. In the arrangement of a reducing diet, care must be taken to provide an ample amount of protein, the caloric reduction being made by lessening the intake of fats and carbohydrates. The intake of salts, vitamins and roughage must be ample. Neglect of these precautions inevitably results in a definite and often serious injury.

Prolonged fasts are never necessary, and do real harm. They do not purify the tissues. They cause a reabsorption of bile and other excrementitious elements. Food is a natural laxative. Fasting causes stagnation throughout the whole intestinal tract. The blood and tissue fluids, instead of being purified, are polluted by the reabsorption of bile and of putrefaction products.

All the possible benefits of a complete fast may be secured by the great restriction of the intake of protein and fat for a few days. By making the diet almost wholly carbohydrate for a few days, the intestinal flora is changed, the liver is well stored with glycogen, while the body is well supplied with the energy needed to maintain heat and bodily activity without drawing upon the tissues.

Another fad that did much harm in its time, as well as much good, is Fletcherism. About twenty-five years ago Horace Fletcher discovered the importance of thorough mastication as an aid to digestion and nutrition, and started out on a world-wide mission in behalf of a chewing reform. Mr. Fletcher's fascinating personality, and his great skill in broadcasting his theories, soon secured him quite a following. As his disciples increased, his enthusiasm grew. In due time "Fletcherize" and "Fletcherism" were discovered by the lexicographers, and Mr. Fletcher felt that he was immortalized.

I was willing to assist Mr. Fletcher because I had for years exhorted my patients

to chew thoroughly as an essential factor in biologic living. But I soon found myself in trouble because of a new discovery made by Mr. Fletcher, and one that he regarded as of such vital importance that he made it a leading feature of his philosophy. Having observed that when he masticated thoroughly he ate much less than formerly, he cultivated constipation by discarding all roughage from his diet, laying down as a rule that everything that could not be liquefied in the mouth should be rejected.

Mr. Fletcher himself suffered greatly from chronic toxemia. His tongue was heavily coated and his breath was highly maladorous. His dentist informed me that his teeth were decaying more rapidly than in any case he had ever seen. Prof. William James, who was at one time one of Mr. Fletcher's most enthusiastic supporters, said to a friend, "I tried Fletcherism for three months. I had to give it up. It nearly killed me." Mr. Fletcher himself died as a result of chronic bronchitis, doubtless aggravated, if not chiefly caused, by chronic toxemia.

Mr. Fletcher rendered some service to the science of nutrition by his chewing experiments, and especially by persuading Professor Chittenden to undertake his famous research on the protein ration in 1902, but he spoiled his campaign by cultivating and recommending constipation. His cult has become nearly obsolete, and his name will doubtless disappear from the dictionary; but, unfortunately, the idea that he exploited, that indigestible food elements are unnecessary and undesirable, is widely prevalent, and not alone as the result of Mr. Fletcher's teaching.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Persons engaging rooms will be charged for them from the time they are placed at their disposal, whether occupied or not.

2. Persons who leave the Institution for a few days without relinquishing their rooms will be charged half-price during their absence, unless other arrangements are made.

3. No reduction in price will be made when patients occasionally miss treatment or meals.

4. An extra charge of ten cents will be made for each meal sent to private rooms ~~in the cottages, and five cents when sent to rooms in the main building.~~

5. An extra charge will be made for examination, for extra treatment, and for medicines.

6. An extra charge of fifty cents per week will be made for bath-sheets, bath-towels, etc., when these articles are furnished by the Sanitarium.

7. Patients and boarders are requested to burn only so much gas as is necessary to secure a sufficient degree of light. A charge will be made for all gas burned after ten o'clock P. M.

8. During rest hour patients are expected to be in their rooms. No loud talking in rooms and no talking in the halls will be allowed at that time. The most perfect quiet must be observed.

9. Patients are expected to go to their rooms at 8:00 P. M., and to retire at 8:30 P. M.

10. No noisy conversation or boisterous conduct will be allowed in the halls. Children are not allowed to play in the halls or parlors.

11. Neither patients nor boarders are allowed to take food from the dining-rooms, nor to visit the dining-rooms except at meal-times.

12. Tobacco must not be used on the premises in any form.

13. Card-playing and dancing are not allowed in the parlors or any public rooms.

14. Washing will be done at reasonable rates in the Sanitarium laundry. No washing allowed in private rooms or by nurses at the laundry. Wash lists furnished at the business office.

15. All damages resulting from the neglect or carelessness of patients or boarders in the use of water, gas, or furniture, will be charged to their account.

16. Any incivility or neglect on the part of attendants, or other cause of grievance, should be reported to the physicians or business manager at once.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

Rising Bell,	6:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer Bell,	7:15 "
Breakfast,	7:30 "
Exercise in the Gymnasium,	9:00 "
Treatment,	10 A. M. to 12:00 M.
Rest Hour,	12 M to 1:00 P. M.
Dinner,	1:30 "
Treatment,	4:00 to 6:00 "
First Retiring Bell,	8:00 "
Second Retiring Bell,	8:30 "

RATES OF CHARGES

FOR

EXTRA TREATMENT.

After May 29, 1881, the following extra charges will be made for special treatment, etc., named, in addition to the regular charges:—

Special treatment at "C" Office extra per week,	*$1.00*
" " " "A" " " " "	*1.00*
" " *of Eye or Ear* " " "	*$ 1.00 to 2.00*
" " *of Throat and Nose* " " "	*1.00*
Special treatment in bath-room, extra per week,	*$ 1.50 to 3.00*
Regular treatment in rooms, " " "	*1.00*
Extra " " " *(each)*	*25 cts. to 50 cts.*
Nursing, per day (night nursing extra according to amount of service),	*1.00*
Use of bathing sheets, blankets, etc., including washing of the same, extra per week,	*1.00*
Bathing sheets alone, " " "	*50 cts.*
Night attendance of physician, per hour or fraction of hour,	*50 cts.*
Meals in room, extra (each),	*10 cts.*
Gas after 10 P. M., per hour,	*5 cts.*

An extra charge will be made for medicines, and also for lemons, lemonade, or other extra articles furnished in rooms or at the dining tables.

Examination

Rates for Special Treatment without Regular Treatment or Board.

Treatment at "C" Office per week,	*$4.50*
" " "A" " " "	*4.50*
" *of Eye or Ear* " "	*3.00*
" " *Throat and Nose per week,*	*2.00*
Medical attendance without treatment per week,	*4.00*
Medical attendance upon patients not in buildings belonging to the Sanitarium, each visit,	*1.00*
Treatment administered to patients at their homes, according to time required,	*$ 1.00 to 2.00*

No reduction will be made when patients discontinue treatment without a regular discharge from the superintendent, nor for occasional loss of treatment from any cause for which the institution may not be responsible.

Board of Directors Sanitarium.

Battle Creek, May 29, 1881.

DIRECTIONS FOR OPERATING STEAM COILS,

When heat is wanted, turn upper and lower valves 1½ turns out or to the *left*.

When heat is no longer wanted, turn both valves to the *right*, or in, as far as possible.

The small vertical pipe with a thumb-screw at the top is a self-acting device and should not be disturbed *under any circumstances*.

A window left open near a steam coil in cold weather is very liable to result in serious damage from bursting of the coil through freezing.

In case the coil does not furnish the necessary amount of heat, or makes a noise, or cannot be controlled by the valves, or ~~the drain pipe or gas fixtures~~ are out of order in any way, report at once to the business office in person, or by the Call-boy.

Directions for using Gas.

—In lighting the gas, pass the match up inside the burner before turning on the gas. This prevents the little explosion which results from the fact that gasoline gas is heavier than air and sinks, so that it will be ignited by a burning match held beneath the burner. When the gas smokes or burns too high, turn the switch connected with each burner. When the room is unoccupied the gas should be turned off; as ~~there is a liability of~~ an increased pressure of gas is liable to occur, which would smoke the ceilings

EXPENSES.

Rooms on fourth floor, with board and regular treatment, per week, - - - $10 to $15.
Rooms on third floor with board and treatment, per week, - - - - - - $12 to $16.
Rooms on second floor, with board and regular treatment, per week, - - - - - $13 to $16.
Suites on fourth floor with board and treatment, per week, - - - - - - $15 to $17.
Suites on third floor, with board and treatment, per week, - - - - - - $16 to $19.
Suites on second floor, elegantly furnished, with board and treatment, per week, - $17 to $20.
Rooms in cottages, with board and treatment, per week, - - - - - - $10 to $15.
Board without treatment, per week, - $4 to $10.
Meals in rooms, - - - - - 10 cts extra.
Nurse, per week, - - - - - $7 "
Half nurse, per week, - - - $4 "
Surgical operations, and office treatment, "
A steam laundry connected with the institution does laundry work at very moderate rates.
Other incidental extras amount to very little.
Special rates are made to physicians and clergymen and their families, and to worthy objects of charity.
Any further information respecting expenses, etc. may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

Managers Sanitarium.

EXPLANATIONS, ETC.

1. This Institution is not a hotel or public house, but a private medical institution; hence the managers claim the right to refuse the hospitalities of the house to persons who conduct themselves in a boisterous, unbecoming, or otherwise disagreeable manner.

2. This being the case, the managers have an undisputed right to make and enforce such rules as seem to them to be demanded by the interests of the Institution.

3. Furthermore, the managers wish it to be distinctly understood that the Institution is in no way responsible for any losses which guests may incur while inmates, since the law making hotels so responsible does not apply to institutions of this class.

4. Persons who have valuables which they do not wish to keep in their rooms, may deposit the same in the iron safe in the Business Office.

5. Attention is called to the following Act for the protection of hotels and boarding-houses, approved Feb. 25, 1875:—

SECTION 2. Every person who shall at any hotel or inn order, or cause to be furnished, any food or accommodation with intent to defraud the owner or proprietor of such hotel or inn out of the value of such food or accommodation, and every person who shall obtain credit at any hotel or inn, by the use of any false pretense or device, or by depositing at such hotel or inn any baggage of value less than the amount of such credit, or of the bill of such person incurred; and any person who, after obtaining credit or accommodation at any hotel or inn, shall abscond from such hotel or inn, and shall surreptitiously remove his baggage or property therefrom, with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine not exceeding $100, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

SPECIAL RULES

To be Observed by Patients.

1.—Avoid excess in eating and drinking. Eat slowly. As an invariable rule, masticate finely. In eating slowly, there is less liability of overeating.

2.—Spend as much time out of doors as weather and circumstances will admit.

3.—Take all the exercise that you can bear without fatigue, and as much good, refreshing sleep as you can possibly get.

4.—Wet the head and face before taking a bath, and see that the feet are warm.

5.—Think as little as possible about your diseases and troubles. Combat them with courage. Do not talk them over with each other. When necessary, tell them to your Physicians, who will understand them, and be happy to relieve you. Encourage a hopeful, cheerful spirit, and a trusting, contented state of mind.

6.—Be free to express your feelings, and to make known your wants to the Physicians.

7.—Take only the treatment prescribed or ordered by your medical adviser.

8.—Patients will please remember that the Office is intended for consultation and business only.

REMEDIAL MEASURES EMPLOYED AT THE SANITARIUM.

The following is a partial list of the remedies employed at this Institution. The list represents but a small part of the various applications used, since each different remedy is employed in a variety of ways:—

Turkish Bath,
Roman "
Russian "
Thermo-Electric Bath,
Electro-Vapor "
Electro-Hydric Bath,
Electro-Chemical Bath,
Hot-Air "
Vapor "
Sulpho-Vapor "

APPLICATIONS OF WATER.

Sponge Bath,
Full, "
Shallow "
Half "
Shower "
Spray,
Ascending Spray,
Rubbing Wet Sheet,
Wet-Sheet Pack,
Sweating "
Dry-Sheet "
Shower "
Chest Douche,
Leg "
Affusion,
Water-Drinking,
Hose Douche,
Sitz Bath,
Leg "
Foot "
Chest Wrapper,
Wet Girdle,
Drop Bath,
Arm "
Head "
Eye "
Ear "
Enema,
Vaginal Douche,
Bladder "
Compresses,
Fomentations.

APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY.

FARADIZATION.

General Faradization,
Local "

GALVANIZATION.

Central Galvanization,
Local "

MANUAL MOVEMENTS.

The movements administered by attendants are almost infinite in variety, some being wholly passive in character while others are active-passive, or administered by the combined efforts of both patient and attendant. The most important of all these movements is that known as massage, which is indispensable in the treatment of the great majority of chronic ailments accompanied by muscular and nervous debility. The following are a few of the leading passive movements:—

Fulling,	**Kneading,**
Stroking,	**Clapping,**
Chopping,	**Sawing,**
Vibration,	**Percussion,**
Wringing,	**Rolling.**

Muscle-beating is a new method of treatment lately introduced from Germany, which is useful in some cases.

The class of movements which are self-administered are too numerous to mention. Some of them are of very great value, and patients are instructed in their administration.

SPECIAL FORMS OF EXERCISE.

Chest Exercises by the aid of various appliances by which the lung capacity is increased, and the muscles of the chest strengthened.

Artificial Respiration by means of a breathing machine of ingenious construction, by the use of which the lungs are strengthened and the blood more perfectly purified than it would otherwise be, in cases of pulmonary disease.

Rowing by means of rowing apparatus, the great value of which as a form of exercise is very generally recognized.

Calisthenics, or light gymnastics, in the spacious gymnasium, which are always accompanied by music, and constitute a very attractive as well as useful feature of the Institution.

Various harmless and attractive games also offer inducements to exercise.

STATICAL OR FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

Insulation,
Static Induced Current,
Electrical Shock,
Sparks,
Electrical Spray,
" Wind.

COMBINATIONS OF ELECTRICITY WITH OTHER AGENTS.

Electrical Douche,
" Spray,
" Bath,
" Showe ,
Electrical Sitz,
" Rub,
" Pack,
" Massage.

SWEDISH MOVEMENTS.

T se movements are of three classes; viz., those taken by the patie himself, those administered by an attendant, and those which are given by machinery. Each class of movements has its own special uses and advantages.

MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS.

MANIPULATION,—
Of Arms,
" Legs,
Shoulders,
" Back,
" Bowels.

VIBRATION,—
Of Hands,
" Feet,
" Bowels,
" Back,
" Sides.

KNEADING,—
Of Bowels,
" Pelvic Region.

RUBBING,—
Of Bowels,
" Back,
" Sides,
" Arms,
" Legs.

BEATING,—
Of Bowels,
" Back,
" Limbs.

AËROTHERAPY.

AIR BATH, **AIR DOUCHE,**

PNEUMATIC TREATMENT,—

Inhalation of Compressed Air,
Inhalation of Rarefied Air,
Exhalation into Compressed Air,
Exhalation into Rarefied Air.

VACUUM TREATMENT,—

Cupping,
Arm Receiver,
Leg Receiver.

NASAL AND THROAT TREATMENT.

Steam Inhalers,
Compressed-Air Atomizers,
Nasal Douche,
Swabbing,
Steam Atomizers,
Insufflation,
Post-Nasal Douche,
Painting,
Gargling.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Inunction or Oil-Bath,
Salt Rub,
Revulsive Applications,
Saline Sponge,
Sun-Bath,
Alkaline Bath, etc.

INVALID FOODS.

Granola,
Avena,
Diabetic Food,
Wheatena,
Gluten,
Infants' Food,
Beef and Bread Combination Granola,
Various Preparations for Artificial Feeding.

☞ All other Remedial Agents of known curative value are employed.

SANITARIUM

BILL OF FARE.

VEGETARIAN TABLE.

BREAKFAST.*

HOUR, 7:30 A. M.

GRAINS.

Oatmeal Mush.
Graham Mush.
Cracked Wheat.
Crushed Wheat.
Farina.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes (Baked).
Potatoes (Mashed).
Potatoes (Boiled).
Sweet Potatoes (Baked).
Sweet Potatoes (Boiled).
Baked Beans.
Peas.

BREADS.

Graham.
Fine Flour.
Finger Rolls.
French Rolls.
Graham Gems.
Oatmeal Gems.
Cornmeal Gems.
Boston Brown Bread.
Corn Bread.
Dyspeptic Bread.
Rusks.
Oatmeal Crackers.
Graham Crackers.
Fine Flour Crackers.

* The dishes marked constitute the Bill of Fare for this day and meal.

(OVER)

LIQUID FO

Graham Gruel.
Corn-meal Gruel.
Oatmeal Gruel.
Farina Gruel.
Milk Porridge.
Milk.

FRUITS.

Apples (Raw).
Apples (Stewed).
Apples (Baked).
Dried Apple Sauce.
Rhubarb.
Prunes.
Dates.
Stewed Peaches.
Dried Peaches.
Canned Blackberries.
Canned Raspberries (Red).
Canned Raspberries (Black).

MISCELLANEOUS DISHES.

Lemon.
Caramel Coffee.
Dry Toast.
Cream Toast.
Fruit Toast.
Cracker Dust.

☞ An extra charge will be made for dishes ordered which are not on the Bill of Fare for the day.

SANITARIUM

BILL OF FARE.

GENERAL TABLE.

BREAKFAST.*

HOUR, 7:30 A. M.

GRAINS.

Oatmeal Mush.	Cracked Wheat.	Farina.
Graham Mush.	Crushed Wheat.	

MEAT AND EGGS.

Cold Meat.	Dried Beef.	Hash.	Boiled Eggs.
Steak			

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes (Baked).	Sweet Potatoes (Baked).	Baked Beans.
Potatoes (Mashed).	Sweet Potatoes (Boiled).	Peas.
Potatoes (Boiled).		

BREADS.

Graham.	Cornmeal Gems.	Rusks.
Fine Flour.	Boston Brown Bread.	Oatmeal Crackers (Shortened).
Finger Rolls.	Corn Bread.	Oatmeal Crackers (Unleavened).
French Rolls.	Oatmeal Gems.	Graham Crackers.
Graham Gems.	Dyspeptic Bread.	Fine Flour Crackers.

* The dishes marked constitute the Bill of Fare for this day and meal.

(OVER)

LIQUID FOODS.

Graham Gruel.	Oatmeal Gruel.	Milk Porridge.
Corn-meal Gruel.	Farina Gruel.	Milk.

FRUITS.

Apples (Raw).	Rhubarb.	Dried Peaches.
Apples (Stewed).	Prunes.	Canned Blackberries.
Apples (Baked).	Dates.	Canned Raspberries (Red).
Dried Apple Sauce.	Stewed Peaches.	Canned Raspberries (Black).

Figs

MISCELLANEOUS DISHES.

Cream.	Lemon.	Dry Toast.
Scrambled Eggs.	Caramel Coffee.	Cream Toast.
Poached Eggs.	Beef Tea.	Fruit Toast.
Egg-nog.	Chicken Broth.	Cracker Dust.

☞ An extra charge will be made for dishes ordered which are not on the Bill of Fare for the day

This city owes a tremendous debt to Dr. Kellogg and the Sanitarium and it would be a tragedy to have it pass out. Judging from the many comments we have heard during the past week since we published the article "A Useful Kellogg Memorial," we do not believe that will happen. There are too many people here who appreciate what this institution has done for this city and what it can do again. All that is needed is proper leadership and organization to pump new life into the San and the community.

Battle Creek still has the greatest product in the world to sell and that is health.

* * *

Something About Us

By CHARLES L. REISNER, Editor

Health Is Wealth — 10/14/54

* * *

Last week we mentioned in connection with the article suggesting that a rejuvinated Sanitarium would be the finest kind of a memorial for Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, that at one time the Battle Creek Sanitarium was a much bigger and better known institution than the Mayo Brothers of Rochester, Minn. The other day we saw some figures on the Mayo institution which startled us. In 1943, 142,000 people went to Rochester for treatment. It is said the figure will be higher this year. With every patient from 1.5 to 1.9 people accompany them while they are attending the Clinic. It is estimated that around 400,000 people a year come to Rochester as a direct result of the Mayo Clinic. That is the chief business of Rochester.

With the head start the "San" had, why did the Mayos develop the way they have while the local institution slipped back? Probably because the Mayos were a gifted family of surgeons who could pass their ideas and techniques along from one generation to another while Dr. Kellogg played a lone hand. He also had the misfortune to be caught in the depression just after he had completed a big building program. Those who knew Dr. Kellogg best say that had he lived he would have pulled the "San" out of the hole but in view of the fact that he lived for 91 years he did extremely well and certainly could not have been expected to do much more.

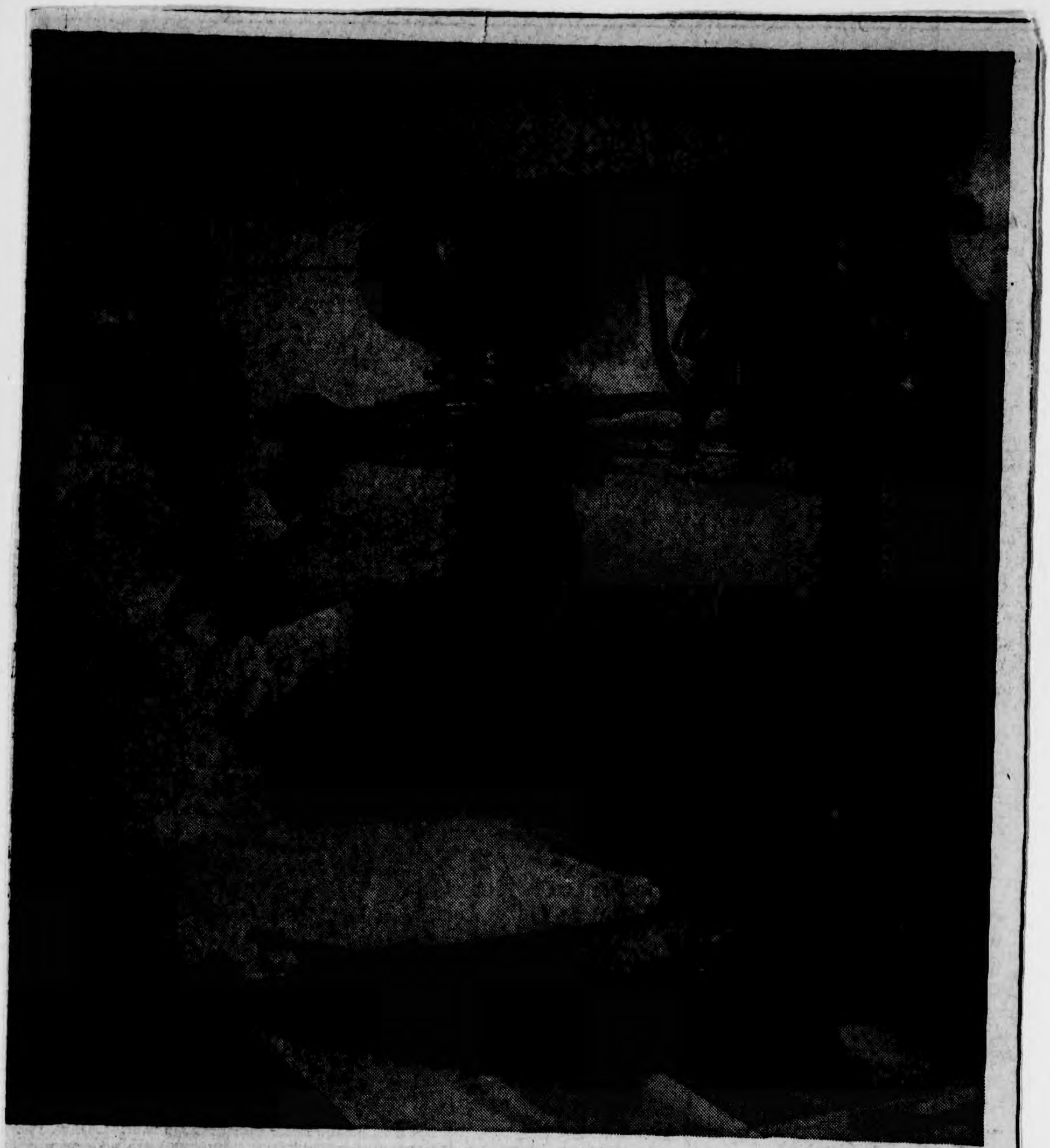
Of course the two institutions had a different basis of operation — Mayo's is based on surgery and the Sanitarium on medicine and the utilization of natural elements for healing, such as diet, nutrition, hydrotherapy, sunlight and exercise. Dr. Kellogg was ahead of his times and the soundness of the principles he employed are now recognized by widespread and ever increasing use. Nothing can beat fresh air, sunlight, water, proper diet and exercise for good health.

Fortunately, all the techniques and practices as developed by Dr. Kellogg, are still retained in the Sanitarium and the present staff was largely trained by him. All that this institution needs to get back to a flourishing condition is working capital to make some needed improvements and for promotion.

At a time when Battle Creek is seeking new industry it would seem that here is a 'natural' to promote. The "San" has a payroll of $840,000 a year which could be doubled and every person who comes here for treatment leaves money in the city. There is no doubt in the minds of some people who have studied this institution that it could be brought back, at least part way, to its former standing and if it were, that alone would insure permanent prosperity for this city.

Either it is a case of helping the "San" get back on its feet or losing it entirely for it is obvious that it will have to go forward or back for it cannot continue indefinitely in its present state.

Enquirer-News
Jan. 1, 1957



—Enquirer and News Photo.

This is a portion of the x-ray equipment with which the Sanitarium Hospital is now equipped as a result of a gift from the Ford Foundation. Other important equipment also was purchased from this same grant. Pictured at the machine is Leonard A. Staver, x-ray technician.

* * *

Sanitarium Ends 90th Year

'57 May Decide Fate Of Famed Hospital

The Battle Creek Sanitarium, just completing its 90th anniversary year, is starting its tenth decade leading to the century mark in 1966 for this world-famed institution.

The Sanitarium was aided substantially during this past year by a gift from the Ford Foundation, earmarked for equipment purchases, but members of the board are in agreement that 1957 will be the crucial year in which the Sanitarium must be adequately financed and its future course charted if it is to survive.

Officials Optimistic

At stake will be the institution which has taken the city's fame around the world and which made Battle Creek the Health City and which was the birthplace of the cereal food industry.

Aid from the Ford Foundation was regarded here as particularly significant since the late Henry Ford not only visited the Battle Creek Sanitarium but was a friend and acquaintance of the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. In addition, Dr. Kellogg shared in common with Mr. Ford the friendships of such distinguished Americans as Thomas A. Edison, Harvey Firestone, John Burroughs and many others. On one occasion Mr. Ford and Dr. Kellogg were both included in a listing of the 10 greatest men in the world.

George McKay, chairman of the board of the Sanitarium and Arthur Ostrolm, business manager, share in the optimistic view that the Sanitarium is going to continue as one of the leading institutions in the city and that its influence and value to the city will not be lost.

Expect New Program

A start on a new and vigorous program is expected to get under way at a meeting of the board to be held tomorrow. A report on the survey made by the University of Michigan is expected shortly but whatever course is determined upon, one thing is certain. This local institution which has been operating without surplus funds and with no endowment, is going to require substantial financial assistance and aid which must come first from the community which has benefited so substantially from the Sanitarium for so many years.

As a result of the gift from the Ford Foundation, the Sanitarium now has complete x-ray equipment at its general hospital. Purchases from the Ford Foundation grant also have included a cystoscopic x-ray table at the hospital, a new x-ray table at the main building and the important installation of an auxiliary lighting system at the hospital, which not only assures light in the operating rooms, but throughout the hospital in event of power failure. Numerous other purchases also were made which include a [illegible] system serving both the hospital and the main building.

A report on the University of Michigan survey had been expected earlier. It was originally set up to study the possibilities of making the Sanitarium a clinic or center in the field of geriatrics. When the survey report is received [illegible] however, it will be carefully [illegible] and a decision reached [illegible] perhaps [illegible] of this [illegible] of every [illegible] different [illegible]

[illegible] DELEGATE AT SANITARIUM

CHOW TSUCHI, CHIEF ADVISOR TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT, ARRIVES.

Has Held Important Posts for 30 Years—At One Time Secretary to Wu Ting Fang.

"China is well pleased with the Arms Conference," declared Chow Tsuchi, noted Chinaman, who arrived Sunday at the Battle Creek Sanitarium for a two-day stay, from Washington, D. C., where he has been attending the Arms Conference the past four month. He is enroute to Seattle, Washington, whence he sails for his home in Peking.

China sent a delegation of 100 to the conference and Chow Tsuchi played a prominent part in the deliberations of the delegation, according to those who are thoroughly conversant with the matter. He has been chief advisor to the Chinese government for several years and for the past 30 years has held prominent government positions in China. At a very early age he was secretary of the legation. He was four times secretary of the treasury and for 10 years served as cabinet minister, but last year resigned from active politics to resume his duties in the banking world, for primarily he is a banker at Peking.

"I am 52 years of age," said Mr. Tsuchi, laughingly, "and I have given over 30 years' service to politics. That is enough. Now I am a banker."

As he entered the private offices of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, this morning, between the various calls at the examination stations, his eye chanced to fall on a picture of Wu Ting Fang, who paid a visit to the Sanitarium about 16 years ago and who was always a staunch friend of Dr. Kellogg and the institution.

"Ah, ha," he cried happily. "There is my old boss. Twenty-six years ago I was his secretary, was with him in the United States for three years. Yes, I have been in America many times before."

Asked relative to his opinion of the Arms Conference, the noted visitor replied: "Well, personally, I am quite satisfied, although you cannot expect to move everything in one day. I think it is a very good beginning. It has made the whole world realize what it should do and what it should not do."

"I know Japan very well," said Chow Tsuchi, asked about the feeling between the two countries, Japan and China. "I hope things will clear away and be brighter than before. I hope so." And the big man smiled hopefully, as he said it. He is a big man not alone politically, but every way, big in stature, and in human optimism, big in that general understanding of everything, which pushes far beyond racial boundaries and country limitations.

Lauds U. S. Leaders.

Harding and Hughes are great men, he says. He had heard much about them and was not disappointed in either one. "I think President Harding is a very able man but I do not know him," was his statement. "His idea of disarmament is right." None of the statesmen, with whom he came in contact while here as Wu Ting Fang's secretary, were seen by him while in Washington. "That is a very long time ago," he said naively.

Mr. Tsuchi was educated in China, being a graduate of a university in Peking, which is his home city. He is not only a banker but a financier. Two of his four daughters are now attending a girls' school in Washington, D. C., as he is a firm believer in the education of women.

"The new women. Yes, we have them in China and their number is growing. Personally, I am glad to see young people come up to understand things with their elders; but I prefer them to have a full education, not be half-cooked."

"How do I like the American woman's dress?" repeated the visitor, "Well, I like it very well except that the skirts are too short. Dresses should be worn to cover yourself."

Everything High.

"There is one thing I should like to see in America," he continued, "and that is cheaper living accommodations for the poorer people. Everything is so high here for everybody everywhere. Prices are very, very high.

"In my country business is very good. All are at work and the country is going along as usual. There is no disturbance at all. There is prosperity there and all people are comfortable everywhere. But the country is overburdened with troops."

Asked about the floods in China, about which the missionaries have been saying so much and the newspapers have been carrying so much of late, the distinguished guest said that there was a reason for the situation, in fact two reasons.

"The first is that the Chinese government contracted with an American financial company to look after canal activities in China seven years ago and yet nothing has been done. Then, the measuring of the Huai river that flows through the provinces of Kiangsu and Anhuai, a very long, big river it is, was contracted for with the American financial company. It is completed and yet no work has been started.

The Red Cross was to have helped much with the alleviating of suffering in consequence of the floods but failed. I do not blame the Red Cross. It did not have the funds to do with. The missionaries are doing well there and getting much help. However, the Chinese government is now trying to make a loan in America but it is a big burden just now to assume. Yet, there must be something done for next year there will be another

(Post) Feb. 26/22

ARTICLE CREDITS CITY AS LEADER IN HEALTH FOODS

Chicago Financial Journal Appraises Battle Creek's Industrial Position.

KELLOGG GAINS CITED

An appraisal of the industrial situation in Battle Creek, in which the statement is made that Battle Creek leadership in dietary formulae and foods that insure good health, "has brought a prosperity that few cities have enjoyed in the last decade," is published in today's issue of the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The article, No. 2 in a series the Journal is carrying on "Industrial Cities," surveys the outlook at Kellogg Co., Post Products Division, the Sanitarium and other institutions, and interestingly analyzes the factors contributing to the city's growth and stability. It is written by William C. Carey. The Journal is widely recognized as a reliable organ for financial and industrial news.

The City's Nucleus

Some of the information contained is an old story to the local community, and some summarizes the situation from new viewpoints.

"In reality," concludes the Journal, "foods, good health and dietetics are a nucleus—a huge nucleus, it is true—around which a variegated and diversified industrial pattern has been drawn in Battle Creek."

Comment is made about the "bond" between the world of breakfast food users and the local food factories. "Today, and every day [illegible] the summer tourist season, [illegible] of automobiles are parked [illegible] visitors' en-

The Enquirer, July 31, 1939.

Health Habits of Well Known People.

"Physician, heal thyself" has been a proverb of scorn from olden times. Here is the story of a doctor who has literally taken his own medicine, and followed his own teaching, and thereby made a marvelous record of achievement—a record as yet by no means ended although he is now 73 years old.

Oct. 1925

Written for **The Healthy Home.**

THE ASTONISHING RECORD OF JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M. D.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg is know on every continent as the Superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the largest institution of the kind in the world. It is only fair to say that this

DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG.

marvelous institution with its wonderful assemblage of every device for relieving human suffering known to scientific medicine is really the result of the initiative and sagacity of this one man. It is true that the institution was going on in a crude way in one small building when Dr. Kellogg a young physician, began his work in Battle Creek. He devoted his remarkable energies to the sanitarium, building great structures designed especially for sanitarium purposes, caring for the medical and scientific work, bearing the great financial burdens, performing thousands of surgical operations personally with a record of success far in advance of most of his compeers and turning all the fees from his personal efforts into the philanthropic work which had enlisted his life.

When the great building he had reared was entirely destroyed by fire 22 years ago, the outside world knew for the first time that Dr. Kellogg had never taken any salary for his services and that he had earned from outside sources great sums which had not only supported himself and family, but had enabled him to make additional contributions to the work he loved.

A Successful Struggle.

It was a tremendous struggle to rebuild and carry the great load of debt which had to be assumed. "For four or five years," said Dr. Kellogg, "we hardly knew where the money was coming from to meet our obligations, but it always came, and today the last bond has been paid and the institution has assets of rising four millions." This is all devoted as heretofore to philanthropic work, to scientific investigation, and to spreading the gospel of what Dr. Kellogg calls "biologic living."

During all these strenous years Dr. Kellogg has not only conducted the medical and financial burdens of this great sanitarium, as stated, but he has found time and strength to lecture extensively all over this country and Europe, and to conduct several private business enterprises associated with his main work. More than 15,000 surgical operations testify to his strictly professional activity. For 52 years he has been the Editor of Good Health magazine, giving active attention to every issue during all that period. He is the author of more than 50 books many of which have had a phenomenal sale.

"Biologic Living."

The writer knew these things in a general way, and had known Dr. Kellogg for a long period, but until one day last spring had not seen him for 10 years. Surprising to say, he seemed younger than at the last interview. This was partly accounted for by the absence of most of the gray beard. Thus was revealed the clear complexion of a man apparently in perfect health and looking little past 50. In his white suit, carnation in button hole, with quick step and alert manner one would never think of Dr. Kelloggs' age.

"What we would like to know," said his interviewer" is, how you take care of yourself to keep fit for such exhausting labors."

"I try to practice everything I preach," said the Doctor, smiling. Here for instance is my "Health Decalogue."

1. Live, work, play and sleep in the open as much as possible, and secure an ample amount of outdoor air when indoors.
2. Eat and drink for health and strength (biologically) and evacuate the body wastes at least three times a day.
3. Exercise sufficiently each day to induce perspiration and moderate fatigue. Walk more, ride less.
4. Hold the chest up when sitting, standing, walking, and so far as possible when at work.
5. Take proper rest by change of occupation and recreation, and endeavor to sleep eight hours daily.
6. Keep the skin clean, and harden it by exposure to the sun and air and by daily cold bathing.
7. Avoid poisons.
8. Avoid infections.
9. Dress comfortably and seasonably.
10. Cultivate calmness and contentment and avoid depressing and exhausting emotions.

Treat the body as a delicate and nicely balanced machine, and in all things avoid excess.

Live the simple life.

It pays to be good to yourself.

"I think I carry that out pretty well except in the matter of work, I suppose I have worked too long and too hard."

"Do you think there is danger of overwork?" was the question.

"Not usually" said the doctor, "if care is taken to secure suitable rest and sleep. I am often short on sleep. "My books have all been written at night after the day's work is done. It is my practice to study at night. I read a German scientific book until I am weary, then take a French one which is not so difficult, and then an English one which is easy, and then, just tired out, drop over and go to sleep. It is more often worry that injures than work.

"How do you avoid worry?" was the question.

"Just refuse to worry" was the reply, "and do something else!"

"You must have had a superb natural physique," was the remark.

"On the contrary, I was rather puny," was the answer. "At twenty, one lung nearly ceased to function from tuberculosis, and though I recovered from tuberculosis, I've gone about with practically one lung ever since. Besides there has been almost constant pain due to adhesions. I feel it constantly except when so wrapped up in what I am doing that I forget it."

"To be specific," came the question, "what are your personal habits about eating, what was your breakfast this morning?"

"It was rather special this morning, for I had breakfast with the senior class of the college.

I had oatmeal, dry toast, omelet, potatoes, fruit. Ordinarily, I have bran, a handful of nuts, an apple, perhaps two, some vegetable broth, and almost always some green thing like lettuce. Indeed I am apt to eat lettuce at each meal.

I have eaten no meat, fish nor fowl for 60 years.

"I must tell you that it has been my habit for 60 years to eat but two meals a day. At about four o'clock in the afternoon, I like to get dinner which will include some vegetable soup, potato, cabbage, rutabagas, lettuce and any other vegetables, a few nuts and possibly fruit.

"How about drinks?" was the question. "I take no tea nor coffee nor other similar drinks as I suppose you know. I often have fruit juice. Quite often malted nuts makes a very excellent food drink for me.

"What about exercise?" was the question.

"I go through my exercises every morning," was the reply.

Then this 73 year old doctor jumped nimbly to his feet and proceeded to exhibit his morning schedule, showing a vigor and agility that a man of 30 might envy. After getting into a perspiration with these exercises, he steps under a cold shower. "It was 38 this morning," he said. "I like it better in winter than in summer because it is colder," he said.

"Do you think a cold bath like that is good for everybody?" was the question.

"It should be used with judgment," was the reply. "Properly led up to until the body is accustomed to it, it is very stimulating and beneficial for many people."

It is needless to say that Dr. Kellogg is a foe of alcohol and tobacco. He regards the increasing use of tobacco as a national menace which is sapping the vitality of the people, especially since the habit is growing among girls and women. He is a most interesting and attractive lecturer and his weekly health talks and answers to questions are looked forward to by large audiences. W. H. B.

"IN DAYS GONE BY"

Burning of Sanitarium 25 Years Ago Today With Loss of $500,000, Was City's Most Disastrous Fire; More Than 300 Patients Were Rescued With Loss Of Only One Life In Flames. 1902

Burning of the Battle Creek Sanitarium buildings, 25 years ago this morning, brought a loss of $500,000—the largest ever suffered from fire in the history of the city. The old main building and hospital were replaced by the present fireproof structure, which is now being increased in size by the construction of a 15-story addition at Champion street and Washington avenue.

From the time the fire alarm was sounded at 4:03 a. m., the entire city was aroused. By the time firemen reached the scene, guests were coming down the fire escapes in a continual stream. Though there were 307 guests and patients listed, only one life was lost—that of Abner Case, 83, of Bath, N. Y.

Tales of heroism and thrilling rescues filled the local newspapers of the day. The Moon published three editions during the day. The Journal showed journalistic enterprise by publishing pictures of the fire in its afternoon edition.

Was Roaring Furnace.

William G. Hall, now house detective at the Sanitarium, who was then night watch, discovered the fire in the northeast corner of the building in a basement storeroom. He sent R. E. Moore, night call boy, to No. 2 fire station across the street. A general alarm was sounded, but the fire spread rapidly, lighting up the whole community. By 7 a. m., scarcely more than ruins remained.

The hospital, north of the main building, was not thought at first to be in danger and guests from the main building found shelter there. At 5:40 a. m., this building caught fire, however, from flying fire brands.

Because of danger from the current, electric power was shut off, adding to the confusion. G. W. Morris of Cincinnati saved 30 lives with use of a box of matches, lighting their way through the halls. Mrs. H. C. McDaniels, of Eldorado, Ark., fell from the fourth floor to the roof of the pharmacy, breaking her right leg. She was rescued by LaVerne Fonda, then a member of the fire department. Fonda climbed to the roof on a ladder which reached just under the cornice. Though the roof was so hot it could scarcely be touched by the bare hand, he succeeded in getting Mrs. MacDaniels onto his shoulder and sliding over the edge of the roof to the ladder. On Feb. 25, Mrs. McDaniels gave Fonda $50 as a reward for saving her life. The local man also saved eight others. Assistant Chief Fred Webb and Firemen Henry Lucas and Arthur Robinson were also seriously injured in falls from ladders.

Tunnel Was Secret.

W. P. Weeks, fire chief, reported at the time that when the fire was first discovered that streams of water were poured on it and it was believed extinguished. The flames, however, had roared through a steampipe tunnel, the existence of which was unknown to the firemen, and made their way up the stairways and elevator shafts. Water lines lacked power, but it was reported that this was not due to the pumping station, as the standpipe was kept filled.

The city had 15 paid firemen at that time, in addition to several call men. The regular firemen were: Chief W. P. Weeks, Assistant Chief Fred H. Webb, Captain LaVerne Fonda, Captain George L. Perry, Lieut. W. H. Fisher, Lieut. E. N. Shaw, Chas. Ireland, Arthur Gilbert, Henry Lucas, Arthur Robinson, Charles Mack, J. L. Adams Lloyd Evans and Bart Dowdie. Chief Weeks, Assistant Chief Ireland and Capt Fisher are still with the department. The weekly payroll was then $127 as compared with $2,300 now.

Many Buildings Lost.

Besides the main building and hospital, other structures lost in the fire were:

Barber shop and hairdressing parlor of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Woods, 23 Barbour street (now Garfield avenue); large apartment house of Mrs. Clara F. Salisbury, 27 Barbour street; Sanitarium annex at 30 Barbour street, which was the building in which the Sanitarium first started; home of Dr. Dow, 11 Lincoln street; sheds at rear of hospital, owned by Mrs. Salisbury.

Lycurgus McCoy, who spoke in the parlors of the Sanitarium on the night before the fire, was the last to lecture in the old structure. Dr. J. H. Kellogg was enroute home from California and received news of the fire at Wichita, Kan. When he arrived here at 5 a. m. on February 19, he had a rough draft in his pocket of plans sketched for a new building, which he had prepared on the train.

Abner Case, who died in the fire, was once rescued by Dr. Howard F. Rand of the Sanitarium staff, but is believed to have gone back into the building after $1,100 left in his room. His wife and daughter, here with him, were both rescued. Bones and some personal effects of Case were found in the smouldering ruins on March 5 by Solon Clough, a nurse; John Steinel, a call boy, and Owen Wolcott.

SPRING STYLES IN
FOOTWEAR
are coming in
Have a look at

..HARBECK'S..
51 Main St., West.

C. C. THOMA
No. 9 West Main Street.
Leading Jeweler and Optician

ALTERATION SALE

On account of increased business I am obliged to enlarged my floor space and remodel my store.
I will give big discount on all goods before remodeling store. Remember you dont want to miss this opportunity. This will be a money saving sale. Come in and get prices and see for yourself—Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Rich Cut Glass, etc.

WHEELS.

Selling fast at 15, 20, 25.50, 75 dollars. Best bargains in the city.
C. C. R. R., L. S. & M. S., Watch Inspector.

C. C. THOMA
9 West Main. Old Phone 316.

Call at 81 West Main street any time between 7 in the morning and 10 at night and you will see the busiest place in the city. This is where the celebrated Yale, Racycle, National, Alard, Snell and Queen City bicycles are sold. If we did not have so good a line, we could close our doors at six, but the people are so anxious to get one of these wheels that they are willing to wait till midnight to get waited on. Do not be alarmed, we can find time to attend to your wants if you come to see us. It will pay you to pay our store a visit. We are certainly doing the business of the city in the wheel line despite numerous attempts to undersell us. We conduct a strictly legitimate business and will not sell an article which we would be ashamed of. Call and see us.

CURRIE & MILLS.
81 WEST MAIN STREET.

UNDER THE ELEPHANT.
We handle the original Honeycombed Chocolate Chips, you hear so much about
That's
in everybody's mouth.

W. H. Eldred,
15 West Main.

May Bosley Lombard
Voice Specialist and Contralto Soloist.
WEST VAN BUREN STREET.

ADVENTIST COUNCIL.

Leading Men of the Denomination From Various Points Now in Session Here Over the Sanitarium Question.

Nearly the whole day yesterday was taken up by the leading men of the S. D. A. denomination from abroad, or such of them as have already arrived in the city, in conference with the Sanitarium officials concerning the Sanitarium question, but no definite conclusion was reached. Other gentlemen prominent in the work are daily expected, including Eld. George I. Butler, of Bowling Green, Fla., formerly of this city, and for several years president of the general conference. The subject of rebuilding the Sanitarium has already been pretty fully discussed, pro and con, and the offers of other localities for its removal have been carefully weighed, in all their bearings, respectfully considering, also the efforts being put forth by the business men and others of this city for its retention here.

CHEERFUL GIVERS.

The Adventists and Other Friends in the West End Liberally Subscribing to The Sanitarium Building Fund.

The committee of twelve appointed by the S. D. A. church to solicit subscriptions to the Sanitarium rebuilding fund, report meeting with very good success. One member of the committee, Mr. Joseph Smith, the West Main street baker, was seen by an Enquirer reporter yesterday afternoon. Replying to the query as to how the work was going with him, Mr. Smith said that he had already received subscriptions from the people in the territory assigned him (about three blocks square) nearly $1,000 with other persons yet to visit. The other solicitors report encouraging results.

The subscriptions thus obtained will materially increase the $36,000 contributed by the more well-to-do members of the church, as per the list published in yesterdays Morning Enquirer.

LIBERAL LIFTERS.

The Review and Herald Officials and Employes Liberally Contribute to the Sanitarium Building Fund Yesterday Morning.

At a meeting of the officials, foremen, and other attaches of the Review and Herald Pub. Co., held in the chapel of that institution yesterday morning to consider the Sanitarium question, subscriptions were secured to the amount of about twelve hundred dollars, which sum it is thought will be materially increased when still other donations have been handed in.

Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Miss Jessie E. Counselman, a trained nurse, has returned from a professional visit to Troy, O.

Dr. David Paulson, medical director of the Chicago branch Sanitarium, is a late arrival.

Professors E. A. Sutherland and P. T. Magan, of the S. D. A. Immanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, arrived at the institution yesterday.

Mr. McDaniels, of Little Rock, Ark., husband of the lady who was injured by jumping from a window at the time of the fire, arrived yesterday on a visit to his wife, who is doing nicely and making good recovery.

POST THEATRE.

"Hello Bill!"

The newest offering in the line of farcical comedy is Willis Maxwell Goodhue's joyful oddity, "Hello Bill." All the new, radiant, and progressive and the one object is to give enjoyment. Everything conducive to a new laugh has been woven into this hodge-podge of merriment, and the result is a performance hilarious and entertaining to the highest degree. The company engaged in its representation is accounted the greatest gathering of farceurs ever seen in an organization of its kind.

Post Theatre, March 20.

Favorite Nearly Everywhere.

Constipation means dullness, depression, disordered health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers stimulate the liver, open the bowels and relieve this condition. Safe and thorough. Never gripe.

His Sufferings Over.

"I have lately been much troubled with dyspepsia, belching and sour stomach," writes M. S. Mead, Attleboro, Mass. "I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have had no trouble and when one can go to eating mince pie, cheese, candy and nuts after such a time, their digestion must be pretty good." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests your food. Eat all you want. Don't have to diet.

EVERY WOMAN
loves a remnant sale. Better than remnants are the bargains at the Sample Sale at the Independent Congregational church, Thursday and Friday of this week. 18-4t

The complete line of periodicals is at Fisher's, West Main. 14-6

Ceresco Burglary.

The general merchandise store of S. Phelps in Ceresco, was burglarized yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. The theives tried to tap the safe but were not successful. They forced an entrance by means of chisels. Mr. Phelps was unable to find anything of value missing upon examination of the stock. It is thought that they were frightened away by some unknown cause.

Mr. Phelps is the father of Mrs. C. G. Vary, of this city.

The D. T. & M. freight office and depot were entered, but nothing taken that is known at the present time. The burglars certainly knew their business for they broke into the section house, stripped a hand car of its tools, and had it ready for immediate use, in case they were detected and chased. It is evident they departed at their leisure, however, without any plunder to speak of.

Has Returned Home.

Mrs. H. E. McCoy, who has been taking treatment at the Phelps Sanatorium was sufficiently recovered yesterday as to be returned to her home, No. 131 Champion street. She will however for a short time visit that institution daily for further treatment.

Are Soon to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Henson, of Emmett township, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jennie to Mr. Wilber W. Sprague, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sprague. The happy event will occur March 26, Rev. Wm. S. Potter officiating.

New Lamps, Vases and Haviland at Fisher's China Hall. 14-6t

PROBATE NOTICE.

For Hearing Claims Before The Court.
STATE OF MICHIGAN,)
)ss.
County of Calhoun,)

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Calhoun, made on the Eleventh day of March, A. D., 1902, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Martha M. Ryan deceased, late of said County; therefore all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the City of Marshall, for examination and allowance, on or before the Eleventh day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the Eleventh day of June and on the Eleventh day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated March 11, A. D., 1902,

Wm. A. Lane,
Judge of Probate.
M-12-4t.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Calhoun, In Chancery.
Jennie Wertman, Complainant.
vs.
Bert H. Wertman, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Calhoun, in Chancery, at Marshall, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1902.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Bert. H. Wertman, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Hamilton, Indiana, on motion of Complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendant, Bert H. Wertram, be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order; and in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof, said bill shall be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Enquirer, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County and that said publication be continued therein once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

JOSEPH L. HOOPER,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Calhoun County, Michigan.

CHAS. S. HILL,
Complainant's Solicitor,
Union City, Mich m-19-6w-wed

A MAN
becomes languid, irritable and despondent, through loss of nerve vigor. Life seems a mockery. The courage, force, vigor and action which characterize full-blooded men, are lacking.

Sexine Pills
have kindled the light of hope in many a man's face. They bring vigor to the weak and ambition to the despondent.
They permanently check the weakening drains, feed the nerves, enrich the blood and make men over generally.
$1.00 per box; 6 boxes $5.00. With a $5.00 order we issue a written guarantee to refund the money if no cure be effected. Book free. PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale by Amburg & Murphy.

Have you examined the New Hammond Typewriter? It's a surprise. For sale by E. C. Fisher & Co.

Comrades going to Albion to attend banquet will give their names to Comrade Simpson; also meet at the M. C. depot to take the 2:42 p. m. train on March 19. R. M. Bellinger, commander. m-15-3t

Samples Samples.

Bright, new samples of all kinds of goods—Groceries, Hardware, Rubber Goods, Foods, 17-3t

MARCH SALE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

HOFFMASTE
OUR SHOWING OF
NEW SPRING WASH
IS MOST BEAUTIFUL TO BEHOLD.
The handsomest styles from the best makers of Europe an
Vast Assortments - - - - - - - In

WASH SILKS.
Extra heavy corded stripes all the late colorings, per yard..... 45c
SILK MOUSSELINE de SOIE.
Embroidered designs on Light Blue, Pink, Grey, White and Black..... 50c
Imported Scotch Gingham and Mercerized chevlots.
Extra fine in texture for Waists and Skirts fancy stripes and plain- 65c and 50c
MERCERIZED SILK MULLS.
Dainty Sheer materials--plain colors in dots and fancy satin stripes, Lt. Blue, Pink Grey, Rose, White and Black... 25c

Silk and Mercerize
Fashion dictates gre with the handso $1.50, $1.00, 75c a
PER
36 in. percales—hu patterns for waisti
Corded Zep
double fold in all the orings.....

Merchants' Savings Bank
Invites You To Open a
Bank Account.

Any Savings Deposit, however small, draws interest at 4 per cent.
Bring in your deposit and get a book.
A DOLLAR ON YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK IS A SILENT PARTNER WORKING FOR YOU; DAY AND NIGHT.

Merchants' Savings Bank,
10 East Main Street
Hamblin Block

ank does not close at 1 nd is open Saturday evenings.
COTT FIELD, Cashier

This is
...Gilt Edge Weather
and the Gilt Edge Furnaces are all doing their work in the finest possible manner. I have installed over 60 this season and have not had a complaint from a customer. This can not be said by any other dealer. If you want satisfaction let me put in one for you with Jones' Sidewall Registers and you will not regret it.

BOTH PHONES. MOBLO
THE FURNACE MAN.

Wh AVE YOU MONEY. | WE SAVE YOU MONEY.

WALL WALLPAPER PAPER.

We save you from 20 to 50 per cent Estimates furnished. Old phone 938. Yours for business.
WM. H. H. GREEN.

All Our Prices Are
20 pounds fine granulated sugar.....
Republic Spring Wheat Flour, cloth
Java and Mocha Coffee, for quality and cate it elsewhere.....
Pure Maple sugar, pound.....
A drive in Pickles—Mixed, Sweet Mixe kins, Chow-Chow and Picclille, per
Just received one more lot Glasgow K for.....
Finnan Haddie, per pound.....
Smoked Halibut, Iceland Chunks.....
1 package of Pillsbury Flaked Wheat Vites.
We sell the best. Finlay & Tem
Bell Pone 1390--New

SAM A. HOWES,
— BROKER IN —
Local Industrial Stocks
Small and Large Investments.
Full Information Furnished,
Telephone either Line, 43.

B. N. BEEDON
Has a fresh
Hound cough dr
Fresh Stock Lyons C
8 West Main Street.
B. N.

W. J. Ladd,
TRAINED NURSE;
Urbandale - - New 'Phone 245.

H. W. KASTOR & SONS
ADVERTISING COMPANY,
Newspaper and Magazine Advertising
The only recognized general advertising agency doing business in Battle Creek.
W. B. KASTOR, Resident Manager
301 Post Building.

Cut This Out an
THE MORNING E
Building Lot Dona
Name.....
Address.....
Date.....
One of these secure some patron a beautif future.

No such display of summer fabrics in washable thin stuffs was ever shown in Battle Creek as are now to be had at Kelleher's. See the lovely tissues with linings of same tint for your summer gown.

THE BASE BALL SEASON.
opens early this year. The goods have already began to sell. The best and largest line of Mitts, Gloves, Balls and Bats will be found at Fisher's West Main. 14-6t

Flower Seed and Bulbs. Eldred & Warburton, 15 Main street west.

SOPHIA BECK...
STUDIO,
SUITE 9, WINSLOW BLOC
59 West Main street.
Instruction in
The Art of Reading, Physical
Vocal Training.

over

COMMITTEES REPORT.

Which is Indeed Flattering and Paves the Way to Securing the Rebuilding of the Sanitarium, Beyond a Doubt.

Fire Certificate, Will be on Sale Today.

The citizens' committee have to report that the sum so far subscribed for the rebuilding of the Sanitarium, including the amount raised at the mass meeting last night, is about twenty-two thousand, (22,000) dollars. As the time in which the amount of thirty-five thousand (35,000) dollars was to be raised expired this morning, we waited upon the Sanitarium management to obtain, if possible, a short extension of time.

After a full discussion of the situation, the management, in view of the sentiment manifested by the people of Battle Creek, finally agreed that if the committee would raise the subscription to twenty-five thousand dollars (25,000) immediately, and pledge themselves to sell ten thousand (10,000) dollars worth of fire certificates, to be issued by the Sanitarium, they would grant a few days further time.

The Sanitarium proposes to issue fire certificates to the amount of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, of five (5) and ten (10) dollars each. These certificates will be received by the Sanitarium, at their face value, for baths any time within two years from the date of the dedication of the new building.

The new bath rooms of the Sanitarium will be the most complete ever constructed—Turkish, Russian, electric and electric light baths, with extensive swimming baths, separate baths being provided for men and women; and a large variety of hydriatic and electrical treatments. The certificates will be good for any of these baths.

The committee feels that this concession on the part of the Sanitarium is very generous indeed, and we expect that these certificates will be speedily sold in this way. Every one will be able to contribute toward the erection of a magnificent building in our city; will aid in the retention of an institution that has become so much a part of the city of Battle Creek that it should always remain here, and at the same time will receive full value for the amount of their contribution.

A general canvass for the sale of these certificates will be made, beginning this morning, and they will be placed on sale with merchants, and at other places of business throughout the city.

S. O. Bush,
I. L. Stone,
Geo. E. Howes,
W. S. Potter,
Nelson Eldred,
Committee.

THINGS POLITICAL

Republican First Ward Delegates.

At the Republican primarie held Monday evening the following delegates were selected to attend the coming Republican city convention:

Robt. Percy, Thos. Annis, E. B. Russell, Frank Smith, Fred Gore, Geo. Kocher, Wm. Weeks, W. G. Wheeler, Eliot Owens, Wm. Fonda, E. Farrington, Chas. Nelson, E. G. Walling, E. Bishop, P. M. Fish, C. A. Caldwell, G. A. Dubois, F. O. Nickerson, Wm. Packard, Ed. Beers, Geo. Lovejoy, Chas. Lapier, E. U. Hunt, Fred Wells, Geo. H. Phillips, E. Hoyt, Jno. Leech, Ed. Rawson, Peter Dacon, F. Einhadt, Jno. Taylor, Alex. Dixon, H. Myers, Thos. Dempsey, Wm. Mott, Geo. Forker, A. J. Cook, Fred Hoyt, Geo. Dolliver.

Ward Committee—C. A. Caldwell, Robt. Percy, Elliot Owens.

Primary Inspectors—G. A. Dubois, W. H. Fonda.

SECOND WARD DELEGATES.

At the Republican 2nd ward caucus held at Justice Wilson's office, last week. Geo. W. Hamm acting as chairman, and Claude Halladay as secretary, the following delegates were elected to attend the Republican city convention to nominate city officers:

DELEGATES SECOND WARD

B. O. Bacheller	H. M. Warner
H. K. Baak	G. R. Dixon
Aug. Weingarth	Eden Dacon
Col. F. Bond	J. Walt
Geo. Dailey	J. J. Evans
A. P. Manuel	Allan Davis
Wm. A. Fox	Peter Beck
Dan'l Caruthers	C. C. Agnew
E. S. Evans	L. B. Tompkins
Wm. Waltz	M. Learn
Jno. Lloyd	Carl L. Martin
C. S. Brown	C. D. Townsend
J. F. Hamilton	O. B. Halladay
H. W. Bliss	W. A. Hamilton
J. E. Moon	E. H. Moon
Chas. Haas	W. H. Dixon
Edw Cunningham	S. D. Hall
T. R. Saxton	W. H. Owen
H. Phillips	H. H. Batdorf
D. Berdan	A. E. Preston
A. Fiero	Chas. Lampke

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

At the ward caucus held last evening the following delegates were selected to attend the Republican city nominating convention on the 20th of March, which will nominate a city ticket.

O. A. Chapman	B. R. Purdy
Alx Findley	Stephen Gaskill
E. J. Bush	Shepard Allen
John White	A. W. Oxley
I. H. Stiles	B. S. McCoy
H. E. Lyle	D. T. Wilson
Oscar Beuchelt	Samuel Seror
Chris Major	C. A. Schireppe
E. A. Atherton	Edgar Oxley
Howard Kneeland	Joe Johnson
C. A. Knickerbocker	F. W. Clapp
H. T. Harvey	Geo. Crandall
H. E. Henry	E. M. McConnell
James Henry	H. A. Wood
J. W. Griffin	Ray Hart
A. M. Smith	A. W. Harrison
L. E. Clawson	Atty W.H. North
A. N. Brown	E. C. Hinman
L. McCoy	Dr. S. S. French
Ace Fero	

WARD COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. T. Harvey B. S. McCoy
H. E. Lyle

PRIMARY INSPECTORS.

Oscar B. Beuchel E. C. Robinson

The name of Alderman H. E. Henry was proposed for another term as was that of Constable A. M. Smith for constable.

Fourth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the 4th Ward held an enthusiastic preliminary meeting last evening at the office of Justice Wilson, at which Ex-Alderman Geo. Barnes presided as chairman and Attorney F. W. Loomis, as Secretary. The following list of delegates were named:

Geo. Barnes, F. W. Loomis, J. W. Freeman, J. H. Stevens, C. F. Stillson, C. M. Stevens, S. J. Titus, E. W. Moore, Horace J. Webb, J. C. Barber, E. J. Hoopes, J. P. King, J. Will Freeman, E. W. Penfield, J. F. Crouch, R. M. Ballinger, W. R. Wooden, Steve Russell, S. Avery, Will M. Hoffmaster, F. E. Halladay, B. S. Roberts, Jas. M. Millan, M. S. Curtis, W. R. Shafer, H. F. Briston, M. F. Bartlett, J. L. Hooper, G. J. Ashley, Geo. Bainbridge, E. A. Goff, J. O. Barden, L. A. Fruin, B. W. Pinch, Chas. Kingsley, E. W. Lamoreaux, J. R. Vaughn, R. M. Lloyd, O. K. Vose, A. C. Kingman, E. L. McPherson, E. J. Mauk, O. Deninger, H. Van Wagner, Wm. Thorn, P. S. Harmon, Geo. Fiero, J. R. Armstrong, C. F. Bock, T. H. Thorne, E. C. Nichols and Dudley Nichols alternates.

The following names were submitted as candidates for the various offices:

Charles H. Dorman, for Alderman.

G. J. Ashley and J. W. Freman an Inspectors of Primaries.

Hon. M. S. Curtis as candidate of Ward Committee.

Julius P. King as Constable.

A. C. Kingman and Jas. Gordon are also mentioned as candidates for aldermanic honors.

FIFTH WARD DELEGATES

Peter Johnson, Chairman.
D. C. Salisbury, Sec.

H. C. Hall	Wm. Burdick
Geo. Colby	Henry Rooks
Claude Canfield	Philo Ferguson
Chas. Jimerson	Donald McRae
Frank Mott	A. W. Buchanan
Andrew Cross	Chas. Butler
Herman Bauer	Edw. Merritt
Fred Wakeham	W. J. Garfield
I. N. Merritt	D. C. Salisbury
A. H. Tichenor	W. P. Minor
Geo Collins	Henry Ingram
Fred Stone	Peter Johnson
Geo. A. Robertson	Frank Kitcham
Wilbur Frank	Henry Lohr
Wm. Boaz	Peter Harvey
Amos Swanagan	Bill Hoffmaster
Wm. Guchess	Horace Bidwell
Norman Acker	Net Acker
George Hawver	P. H. Bhymer
Fenton Riggs	J. J. Hammer
E. M. Morse	James Talliver
B. F. Chase	O. Butterfield
O. E. Towsley	John Richfield
Jos. Peterson	Isaac Dickey
Milliard Towsley	C. W. Bevington
Harry Bidwell	John Shultz
E. O. Schumaker	John Kendig
W. A. Rogers	Chestes E. Sisson

The following ward committee was named:

Herman Bauer Peter Johnson
Wilbur Frank

Inspectors:

Geo. A. Robertson I. N. Merritt

A PAIR OF CROOKS ARRESTED.

Deputy Sheriff Elliott and Constable Annis arrested Jesse McIntyre and Ed Dorrity for Under Sheriff Boyle, of Kalamazoo, who returned with them this morning. The men are charged with stealing money from a millinery establishment in Galesburg.

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repaired.
yourself? You can if you try.
d plain and go at it. We'll sell
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Bock & Son.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Mr. F. W. Egan, Superintendant of the Grand Trunk Western to Assume a Higher Position on a Western Road.

Mr. F. W. Egan has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Grand Trunk Western Ry., with headquarters in Detroit. This was wholly an unexpected move, and most startling to the attaches of the road. Mr. Egan will go to Denver, Col., as soon as his successor, Mr. W. G. Brownlee, formerly assistant Supt., with headquarters at Belleville, Ont., takes the office. Mr. Egan, who is a capable and hardworking official, goes to the Denver and Rio Grande Ry., where he will be vested with the general superintendency. He passed through the city yesterday afternoon on No. 8, at 4:14 enroute to Detroit where he will probably meet Mr. Brownlee. Mr. Egan is expected in this city again today and will probably be accompanied by Mr. Brownlee.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual Charter election, Monday, April 7th, 1902, for the election of the following city officers: Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, one Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, and one Alderman and one Constable from each of the five wards of the city of Battle Creek, will be held at the following places:

1st Precinct 1st Ward, 25 Madison Street.

2nd Precinct 1st Ward, 11 Fountain Street.

1st Precinct 2nd Ward, No. 1 Engine House, Jackson Street.

2d Precinct, 2d Ward, corner Kendall and Grove Streets.

1st Precinct 3rd Ward, Osgood Boat Factory, corner Champion and Tompkins Streets.

2d Precinct, 3d Ward, No. 2 Engine House, Washington Avenue.

1st Precinct, 4th Ward, J. W. Freeman's, No. 92 Cherry Street.

2d Precinct, 4th Ward, Lewis Millard's, 220 Cherry Street.

1st Precinct 5th Ward, Blacksmith's shop, No. 16 State street east.

2d Precinct 5th Ward, Rogers' store, No. 212 Marshall Street.

GEO. W. HAMM, Recorder.
Dated, March 14, 1902. m19-10t

The Dazzling Dozen Club

met with Miss Grace Smith, 469 Lake avenue, last evening. A novel and unique game entitled, "Flower Love Affair," was played, the first prize, a bunch of American Beauty roses, was awarded to Miss Georgia Wheeler, the consolation, a tiny bottle of flour, falling to Miss Mary Nye. A business meeting was held and refreshments served.

Better Than a Remnant Sale.

is the Manufacturers' sample sale at jobbers' prices, to be held in the basement of the Independent Congregational church Thursday and Friday, March 20, 21. m17-3t

S FOOLED.

has had trouble in procuring good
hased a pound of Creamery Butter-
ate it for dinner and remarked
tter that had been in the house for
d not keep the secret longer and
she was so proud at being able to
utter and still have a quality that

Redner,
REET, W.

ARRIVED!

A large stock of High Grade Remington Bicycles which will be sold at great bargains at The Big Automobile and Cycle Store.

OP IN THE CITY.
AS.

TH
but not really sur-
extensive and va-
e rugs of all kinds
han ever and we
mand. Every day

"Why, I'd No Idea Such An Assortment Was Carried By Any One In Battle Creek."

Bear this in mind, and if you are going to need any sort of a rug this spring you are sure to be pleased with the diversity of colors and kinds as well as the uniform excellence of quality and reasonableness of price throughout our rng department.

T. J. Kelleher.

P eer
ys pure
the cleanest home kitchen—always open to
ction—58,971 visitors last year.

Bicycle Captured.

Patrolman McDonald arrested Fred Willen, a bicycle thief last evening at 6:40. The man had tried to dispose of a stolen wheel at several second hand stores.

A SEVERE FALL.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bradell, 91 Hamblin avenue, fell upon the floor yesterday morning, while at play, with such force as to inflict a deep cut in his forehead. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. H. Reynolds, where the wound was sewed up and dressed.

How to Cure the Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamerlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is reall the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip, not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by Frank L. McClintic, Post Tavern Pharmacy.

Perfection Hive extends a cordial invitation to all women to attend Mrs. Zeh's lecture this week Friday, at 2:30. Admission free. m-18 2t

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Frank L. McClintic, Post Tavern Pharmacy.

Call and see our Grand Rapids Hand Sewed Men's Shoe $3.50.
C. Swiger
46 South Jefferson avenue. m12

Unreservedly Endorsed by the Greatest Critics.

Gabrilowitsch: "It can not be surpassed."

Burmeister: "Rare combination of sonorous and pure singing tones."

Otto Floersheim: (in *Musical Courier.*) "A revelation in piano acoustics and scientific tonal research."

Charlton for Mme. Nordica: "Mme. Nordica considered all high-grade makes from the standpoint of accompanying and solo qualities, and after many tests, selected the Everett."

Mme. Tecla Vigna: "It is the completion of the artist's hope."

J. Lewis Browne: "It is in a class by itself, such is its superiority."

Kleckner Music House
17 Jeff. Ave., So.

KEEP IN MIND

the great sale of goods of all kinds at the Independent Congrational church Thursday and Friday of this week. 18-4t

SAN OBSERVES 59TH BIRTHDAY

Oct. 16/25

Twelve Hundred Employes at Program Last Night.

SEE SELVES IN MOVIES

Three-Fourths of Workers Benefit in Health by Principles Taught.

Twelve hundred men, women and children, all members of the Sanitarium family, participated to the fullest extent in the big 59th anniversary celebration held in the gymnasium last night.

The gym was packed to capacity with enthusiastic employes who attended the meeting with their co-workers, each division being seated together. Dr. W. F. Martin, chairman of the welfare committee, welcomed the audience with a peppy talk commending the splendid spirit of the workers as a whole.

The address of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, chief of Battle Creek's famous institution for nearly fifty years, was of course the feature of the entire program.

He declared that the great success of the Sanitarium resulted because of the ideals upon which it was founded, and that it was the union of the entire body of employes striving faithfully to uphold the institution's ideals that had brought about success.

"We don't pick out our employes," he said, "they come to us because of our ideas and ideals, in which they are interested." Asking those before him who had benefited in health by principles taught at the institution, nearly three-fourths of the audience signified that they had.

Dr. Kellogg announced to the employes that he would be leaving on a European journey within a few days and would give them a full account of his experiences on his return.

The two factors in improving the human race Dr. Paul F. Voelker declared to be better stock and better education. He said the college and the Sanitarium will work hand-in-hand, the former bettering education and the latter the stock. That the college will have a thousand students enrolled within a very few years was his prediction.

The gross business of the Sanitarium during the past year was over $3,370,000, a gain of $150,000 over the preceding year, was the report of the business manager, M. W. Wentworth, who gave a few statistics concerning the growth of the institution. The greatest expenditure was for labor, an amount of $1,800,000, he said, and for charity $430,000.

Dr. B. N. Colver presented the prizes to the winners of last week's field day events, awards that varied from a bushel of apples given to the push ball victors to the loving cup received by Oscar Buechel.

The climax and onclusion of the program was the interesting moving pictures of the field day events taken by Paul Kelley. The Sanitarium orchestra furnished music for the celebration, community singing was enjoyed, as well as the delightful vocal numbers by the quartet composed of Professor M. H. Serns, J. Crawford, E. Foster, and Ed Schram.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16

TELLS HORRORS OF CHINA'S WAR

Dr. John Lake Sends Message to Dr. Kellogg.

CONDUCTS LEPER COLONY

Says Trouble is Believed There to be Worse Than Boxer Rebellion.

In the midst of what he describes as "the worst turmoil China has known for 25 years, felt by many there to be worse than the Boxer outbreak," is the Rev. John Lake, director of the leper colony at Canton, China, and his wife, both well known to Battle Creek people.

The missionary and his wife visited at the Sanitarium two years ago and spoke at numerous gatherings here concerning their work in connection with the leper colony. Dr. Lake returned to China with generous money subscriptions from local people and Sanitarium guests and especially the interest of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, since biologic living and Sanitarium ideas were about to be tried out at the colony with view of helping the lepers.

In a letter to Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Dr. Lake speaks of the grave situation, but checks his statements saying, "but this is enough for the censor might hold up our letter."

"We wonder when you will get this," Dr. Lake writes, "for among the hundreds of thousands of strikes the postoffice employes are also on a strike and besides Canton is cut off from all communications with the outside world. Occasionally a British supply ship comes to the little island of Shameen here in the Pearl river, which we cannot reach on account of the strikes, boycotts and general revolutionary condition.

"We are going straight ahead with our work, being the only two members of our large mission working in two southern provinces that have not left for home since the trouble started. Others have heeded the advice of our consul and are now in British Hong Kong or on American soil.

"Unless you see by the papers that we have ended our earthly career, you may be reasonably sure that we are still at headquarters in Canton or on one of our trips with our leper friends of Tai-Kam island."

over

SANITARIUM'S PAYROLL MAY SET NEW MARK

Indications Are Figure Will Exceed Two Million Dollars This Year.

HOLD 59TH ANNIVERSARY

Gymnasium Filled for Unusual Program—College Students Take Part.

Closely approaching the two million dollar mark last year, Battle Creek Sanitarium's payroll may exceed that figure this year. New proof of the place the institution occupies in Battle Creek's scheme.

Hold 59th Anniversary

M. W. Wentworth, business manage, speaking last night at exercises held in the Sanitarium gymnasium, marking the fifty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the institution, declared that, last year, the payroll totalled $1,828,114.21. And, speaking of the present year's business, he declared indications were that past records will be exceeded. Last year employes of the institution worked 1,253,356 hours and "bell hops" answered 1,316,918 calls, other figures whcih present an idea of the magnitude of the work which is being carried on. Speeches, college yells, and motion pictures taken at the annual Field Day exercises held held recently.

The gymnasium was filled to capacity and a lively program was presented by and for the Sanitarium employes.

Dr. W. F. Martin, chairman of the program, presented the differ-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5.)

(The rest is lacking)

MECHANICAL HORSE GOOD AS REAL ONE

Battle Creek, Mich., March 16—President Coolidge shows good "horse sense" in riding daily the famous iron horse of the White House, says Dr John Harvey Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek sanitarium, in a lecture to patients here today.

Dr Kellogg perfected the first "American-bred" mechanical horse over 20 years ago and scores of these unique machines are now used in clubs, gymnasiums, hospitals and steamships.

"Horseback riding has long been recognized as one of the most valuable forms of physical exercise," he said, "especially for men who lead sedentary lives.

"The jolting and shaking up stirs the liver, stimulates the circulation, quickens elimination, and improves muscular tone," he continued.

"The mechanical horse produces the same results as actual horseback riding and because of its convenience is more apt to be followed with regularity. It is also more economical than maintaining a real live horse."

Springfield Republican
Mar. 19/25

Sanitarium to Mark Centennial

AMA President to Be Featured Here September 11

8-21-66

The 100th anniversary celebration of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, slated for Sunday Sept. 11, will be highlighted by the appearance of the president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Charles L. Hudson M.D. of Cleveland will speak at a 2 p.m. program that day marking the noted health and medical institution's centennial.

Established as the Western Health Reform Institute on Sept. 5, 1866, the institution became the Battle Creek Sanitarium under the leadership of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

Dr. Kellogg, brother of the cereal manufacturer, W. K. Kellogg, brought the Sanitarium into world-wide prominence during his lifetime.

Dr. Hudson, a graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School, and a native of Merrill, Mich., will arrive for festivities which start at 11:35 a.m.

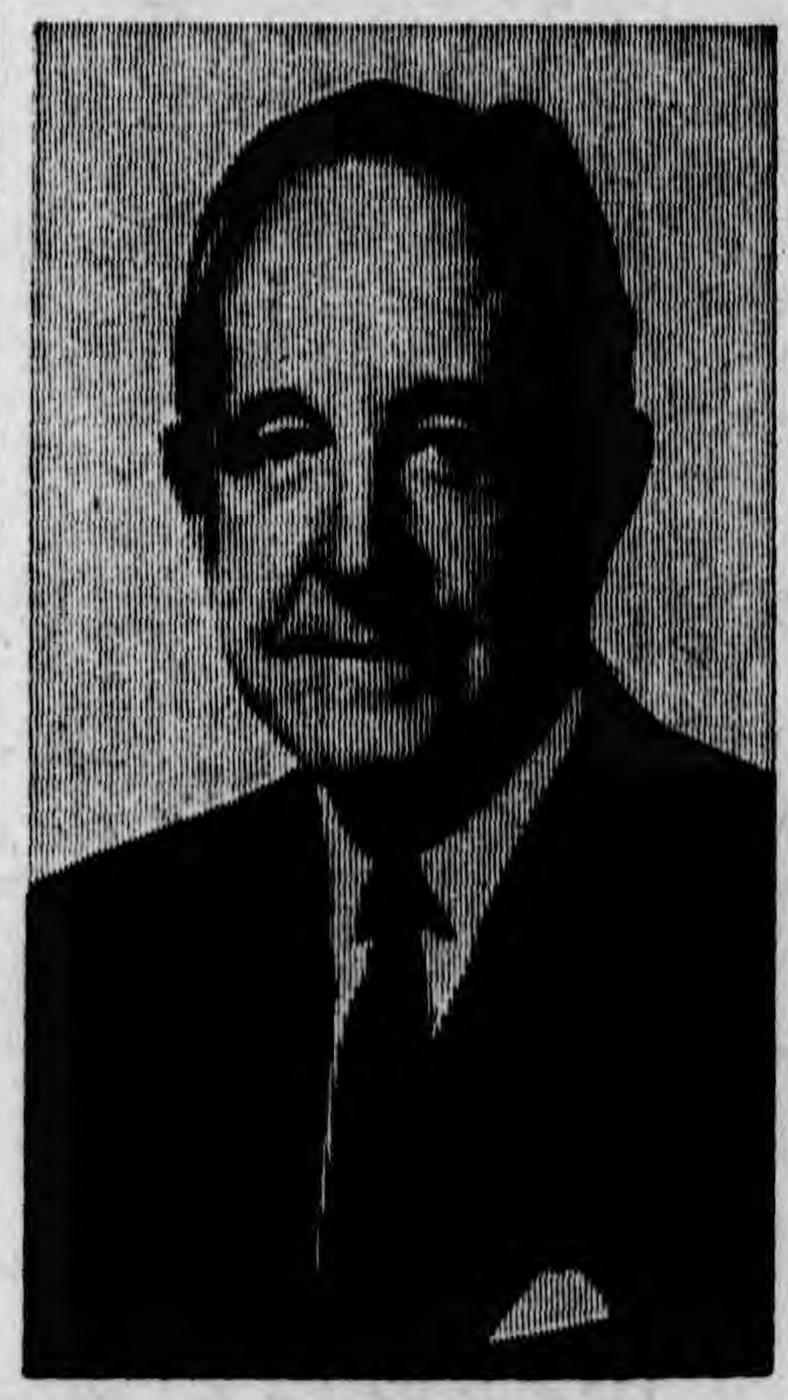
Sanitarium trustee Allen C. Lawson, impersonating Dr. Kellogg, will arrive at the New York Central Railroad Station to be greeted by a cavalcade of antique cars, carrying Sanitarium administrator Louis E. Gordon, medical chief of staff Dr. James R. Jeffrey, Mayor Harry Wilklow Jr. and other dignitaries.

The cavalcade will proceed along W. Van Buren St. to Washington St., where they will turn left and head for the Sanitarium. Accompanying the cars will be bicycles, entries in a decorated bike contest to be sponsored by the centennial committee.

Dr. Hudson and Mr. Lawson will be honored with a reception in the Sanitarium lobby following the parade. Attending will be former medical associates of the Sanitarium and members of the medical staff and board of trustees.

Another feature of the day will be the dedication of the Heritage Room. The room, which will open Sept. 11. will contain memorabilia of the Sanitarium's early days. Among the items will be the silver trowel which laid the cornerstone of the "old" San building, now the Federal Center.

Persons possessing things of interest or historical significance



DR. CHARLES L. HUDSON

pertaining to the Sanitarium are asked to contact Mr. Esther Blakslee at the hospital. It is hoped numerous items will be on display for the centennial celebration.

Approximately 200 civic lead-

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

ers, physicians, businessmen and hospital administrators will attend a 1 p.m. luncheon in the Colonial dining room at the Sanitarium.

They will view a collection of old-time fashions, courtesy of Kellogg Community College, in a style show presented by the hospital's Women's Auxiliary.

A string sextet will present selections of chamber music during the reception and luncheon. A film "Focus on You," which portrays the Sanitarium today, will be shown at noon and at 4 p.m.

U.S. Rep. Paul H. Todd, D-Kalamazoo, will give a brief speech at the afternoon program. The Battle Creek Exhange Club Band will provide music and the Sweet Adalines, a woman's quartet will sing.

The featured speaker for the day was named president-elect of the AMA in 1965. A member of the department of internal medicine at the Cleveland Clinic, Dr. Hudson is an associate clinical professor of medicine at Western Reserve University.

He is a past president of the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland and of the Ohio State Medical Association.

Joining Forces for Health Is in Sanitarium Tradition

9-12-66

Dr. Charles L. Hudson, president of the American Medical Association, had an understanding and sympathetic audience here Sunday for his address on "Physician and Clergyman: Partners in Patient Care."

He was speaking at a centennial observance of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which was founded on just such a philosophy.

"The affinity between religion and medicine in treating the whole patient" of which he spoke had been observed at the Sanitarium from the beginning, and especially during its many years under the guiding genius of the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

Dr. Hudson told about the American Medical Association's recently established department of medicine and religion, recognizing that man is physical, spiritual, emotional and social and "can be sick in any of these parts of his whole being."

When he spoke of this as a modern return to an old idea, many of his listeners must have harked back to the ways in which Dr. Kellogg incorporated this same recognition in his conduct of the Sanitarium nearly a century ago and realized anew how far in advance of his times he was.

We join with Dr. Hudson in hailing the advances organized medicine is making in this sensitive area and the introduction of interdisciplinary courses in theological and medical schools.

As the AMA president said, "The ultimate beneficiary will be the individual patient— the human being— whose physical, spiritual, emotional and social well-being is, and always will be, the central objective of the total efforts of his physician and his minister."

'Big Names' Found On List of Visitors

Battle Creek Hospitality Extended to Many Notables In Politics, Sport, Aviation

Jan. 1, '39

THE PARADE of distinguished visitors through Battle Creek during 1938 was both a brilliant and extensive affair.

Persons prominent in politics, sports, aviation, the theater, business and nearly every other realm of activity, were included in the throng of notables.

The first arrival of the year was Col. Roscoe Turner, holder of many aviation "firsts," who visited with friends here including the Rev. Carleton Brooks Miller, William Gage and Walter Gage. "The greatest blow ever received by aviation," he said, "was the death of Will Rogers."

SEES ROOSEVELT SLIPPING

Col. Frank Knox, republican vice presidential candidate in 1936 and publisher of the Chicago Daily News, visited the Sanitarium where his wife was a patient in November. He said the results of the off-year election indicated that President Roosevelt could not be a candidate for reelection in 1940 if he wanted to. The president, he said, would not control the democratic national convention.

On June 31, Mrs. John Boettiger, daughter of President Roosevelt, visited with her husband the Kellogg plant. Mr. Boettiger asserted that the county was "on the way out of the depression."

Former Governor Frank Murphy spoke before the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers on May 5 at the W. K. Kellogg auditorium, and asserted, "The Michigan schools will not suffer as long as we can find resources." During the fall election campaign, Mr. Murphy and Governor Frank Fitzgerald both made speaking appearances in Battle Creek.

Many of the prominent made lecture appearances in the city.

Drew Pearson, author, lecturer, and newspaper columnist, discussed political, economic and international situations in World-At-Our-Door series lecture.

Louis Untermeyer, poet, critic, essayist and editor, discussed what Americans read and why in World-At-Our-Door series lecture.

Cameron Beck, director of the New York Stock Exchange Institute for Employe Training, discussed industrial relationship issues before the Kiwanis club.

Capt. A. J. McDougall, commander of the forces sent to rescue the "Lost Battalion" in the World War, told the Fellowship club of the First Congregational church "preparedness is the best insurance for peace."

W. J. Cameron, Ford Motor Co., executive, spoke at the Battle Creek College auditorium.

Emerson Mehlhose of Wyandotte, holder of gliding altitude record, spoke before the Fellowship club.

COL. ROOSEVELT HERE

Other outstanding visitors including Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the "rough rider" president, who stopped overnight while on a lecture tour; Cornelia Otis Skinner, one of the outstanding actresses of the American stage, who presented modern character sketches at the W. K. Kellogg auditorium; Jesse Owens, Negro track star who gave an exhibition at the Postum athletic field; Nino Martini, singing star of the concert stage, the theater, radio and motion pictures, who sang at the W. K. Kellogg auditorium; David Rubinoff, famous violinist, who gave a concert at the W. K. Kellogg auditorium and later was critically ill at the Sanitarium following an appendectomy; Richard Kean, dramatist, who appeared at the Battle Creek College auditorium; C. M. Chester, chairman of the board of directors of General Foods Corp., who visited the Post Products division here; Lotte Lehmann, famous soprano of the opera and concert stage, who sang at the W. K. Kellogg auditorium; Ervin (Pete) Fox, outfielder for the Detroit Tigers, who spoke before the Exchange club; Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corp., who visited the Post Products division here, and Harry Hellmann, baseball commentator and former baseball star, who talked before the Fellowship club.

LABOR LEADER HERE

Some of the visitors made suggestions for improving business conditions here.

Rep. James W. Wadsworth, republican of New York, said that a complete reversal of federal economic policies and the return of the relief administration to the states was necessary to halt the depression.

Prof. Raymond Moley, an "ex-brain truster," said that business should be given more encouragement by the government.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said that he approved the idea of a minimum annual wage for automobile and other industrial workers to combat seasonal employment.

Col. Clarence Chamberlain, trans-Atlantic flier, was here during the summer, capitalizing on his fame by taking up passengers in a large ship.

Pick your dream house from the HOUSE OF THE WEEK

ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Weather
High in Low 80s, Chance for Shower

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR | PHONE WO 4-7161 | SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1966 | 74 PAGES | 7 SECTIONS | ★ TWENTY CENTS

9 from Michigan Die In Turnpike Collision

—Enquirer and News Photo.

READY FOR LBJ—Battle Creek Sanitarium employes Carol Helton and Gary Lipscomb model sunbonnets and bowlers. The old-fashioned hats will be worn by all employes to help mark the institution's 100th anniversary. Miss Helton, the new Miss Battle Creek, will be among those greeting President Johnson at the airport.

Minutes to Count In LBJ Schedule

Detailed Preparations Made For Historic Visit to Battle Creek

By STAN KAUFMAN

When Air Force One—the "Flying White House"—touches down at Kellogg Regional Airfield about 1:25 p.m. Monday, one of the most important days in Battle Creek's history will begin.

Several thousand persons are expected at the airport to greet President and Mrs. Johnson and, perhaps, their daughter Lynda.

Ceremonies there are expected to last 10 minutes. Crammed into this time will be any impromptu remarks by the President and the First Lady and a presentation of flowers by a young girl.

The highlight of the President's visit will be his participation in the observance of the 100th anniversary of the Battle Creek Sanitarium's founding. (For a story on the Sanitarium's history, see Page 1 of Section 2.)

Provisions have been made to handle a substantial crowd to hear the President's remarks. Streets in the immediate area of the San will be sealed off to all vehicular traffic.

The presidential entourage will arrive in a giant four-jet Boeing 707. The plane is similar to craft used by airlines but it is specially outfitted for the Chief Executive.

A second aircraft — a Boeing 727 fan-jet — will precede the President's aircraft. It will contain members of the national press corps who accompany the President on most trips.

The airport welcome committee will be headed by a mayoral triumvirate composed of Harry Wilklow Jr. of Battle Creek, Donald Christensen of Springfield and Raymond Hightower of Kalamazoo.

As the President deplanes on the airport apron in front of the terminal building, he will be greeted to the traditional strains of "Hail to the Chief" to be played by the U.S. Army Band from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis.

Other music at the airport will be provided by the Lakeview High School band and the glee club from the Custer Job Corps Center.

The presidential party attempts to maintain a split-second schedule. While the formalities are under way at the airport apron, the motorcade will be readied for the speedy drive to the San. The trip will be non-stop.

Battle Creek Police Chief Clifford D. Barney suggests that persons driving to the San should look for parking area several blocks away.

Parking facilities of the Federal Center on N. Washington Avenue and on Champion Street are to be made available to the public. Arrangements also are being made for the use of the school parking areas on Champion Street.

The presence of the President is expected to draw many out-of-towners into Battle Creek. One caravan of 75 cars is understood to be coming to Battle Creek.

To facilitate the flow of traffic from the area, city police will set up traffic control points immediately after the President departs.

Expected to be brought here before Mr. Johnson's arrival

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

Highway Toll Rises Toward Estimated 630

President Sounds Safe Driving Plea To U.S. Motorists

By the Associated Press

The Labor Day weekend death toll from traffic accidents climbed at a steady pace to 163 Saturday, given an extra push by a three-car accident on the Ohio Turnpike in which nine persons from Michigan were killed.

Five persons in one car from Trenton, Mich., were killed, as were four persons in a station wagon from Mount Clemens, Mich. The patrol said a young girl was thrown clear from one of the autos, and survived.

Minnesotan Lives

The only other survivor was a man from Minnesota who was alone in his car.

Last year's Labor Day record toll was 563.

The 78-hour period for which deaths are tabulated began at 6 p.m. local time Friday and runs until midnight Monday.

The council estimated beforehand that the traffic death toll this Labor Day would reach 530 to 630.

Five Others Killed

In another of the worst highway tragedies Saturday near Wagner, S.D., five persons were killed and four were injured in a head-on crash.

The National Safety Council reiterated its stress upon consumption of liquor before driving as the major cause of smashups.

President Johnson urged Friday that motorists "drive responsibly" in an effort to curb traffic deaths.

LBJ Concerned

Johnson noted that 1.5 million persons have been killed by motor vehicles since the invention of the automobile.

Each holiday period this year—all of the same 78-hour length, has set a new traffic fatality record—none as bloody as last Christmas, however, when 720 deaths were reported.

New Year's holiday traffic toll was 564, that for Memorial Day 542, and for Independence Day weekend 576.

Guerrillas Shell GI Headquarters

5 Planes Lost During Week; Reds Hike Antiaircraft Fire

SAIGON (UPI) — Viet Cong guerrillas Saturday staged a surprise nighttime mortar attack on the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division headquarters in the central highlands while the "flying horsemen" were celebrating the unit's first year in Viet Nam. Some Americans were reported killed.

American military spokesmen said a guerrilla band of unknown size lobbed about 27 rounds of mortar shells into the headquarters area at An Khe, about 260 miles northeast of Saigon. They said they had no immediate reports on casualties or damages.

The 1st Division polices the strategic central highlands of South Viet Nam and it has pioneered and developed the helicopter concept of war — hunting the enemy in choppers and using others to fly in troops when they are found.

Two Planes Lost

In the air war against North Viet Nam, a spokesman reported two more planes shot down Friday and Saturday, the pilots of both were rescued, one in a daring operation carried out under the muzzles of Communist guns near heavily defended Dong Hoi.

It brought to five the number of American planes downed in the raids over the North this week and to 357 the total lost since the air war was launched in February 1965.

The spokesman said the Communists had greatly increased their antiaircraft fire power in the Dong Hoi region in the southern panhandle of North Viet Nam, frequent target of the U.S. raiders.

Chopper Downed

In South Viet Nam, a U.S. Marine CH46 helicopter also was shot down Friday by Communist ground fire in Quant Nam province, 375 miles north of Saigon. The chopper crashed and burned, injuring 14 Americans.

In other air strikes, Guam-based B52 bombers hit a suspected Viet Cong base camp and training areas in Tay Ninh province northwest of Saigon near Cambodia.

On the diplomatic front, top North Vietnamese officials have made three — possibly four — unpublicized trips to Peking or Moscow or both, during the past year, diplomatic sources reported Saturday.

Speculation was that the visits dealt in large part with Soviet and Chinese war aid and the problem of shipment of Soviet goods through China to North Viet Nam. Peking, at ideological odds with Russia, is reported to have raised transiting difficulties.

San to Turn Back Clock

Employes to Don Century-Old Garb for President

By DEBORAH BACON

Sanitarium employes will turn out in old-fashioned sunbonnets and bowler hats Monday to hear President Johnson at the institution's centennial celebration.

Top hats, derbies, straw skimmers and sunbonnets will dot the south veranda of the San's front porch where employes will sit during the ceremonies.

The garb will help set the mood for the San's 100th anniversary, which is the occasion of the President's visit. Some 500 employes and their families have reserved seats in the special section.

President Johnson and his wife Lady Bird will be introduced by Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr., D-Mich. The President is scheduled to speak at 2 p.m. on a podium set up before the San's portico.

He is expected to make a major address. It is speculated that his talk will deal with mental health, and other related health matters.

The Battle Creek Central High School Band will play selections before and during the President's arrival at the Sanitarium. Several small rock 'n' roll combos will be set up around the lawn to entertain awaiting guests.

Louis E. Gordon, Battle Creek Sanitarium administrator, will introduce the distinguished guests.

Members of the Presidential party will include Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz; Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; John Bush, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Hobart Taylor, director of the Export-Import Bank; Sen. and Mrs. Phillip Hart; Rep. Todd and his wife, congressmen from Michigan and Ohio, and labor leaders Walter Reuther, James Sufferage and Joe Keenan.

On a brief tour of the Sanitarium, the President will be shown a mechanical horse. The horse is an exercise machine invented by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

A replica of the mechanical horse was once installed in the White House by President Calvin Coolidge.

The President and First Lady will tour the Sanitarium after his address. Then they will take the presidential limousine to Kellogg Regional Airport, where they will board the Air Force One for Ohio.

Sanitarium guests will view the 2 p.m. ceremonies from the north veranda, extending behind the presidential platform. Sanitarium employes will view the proceedings from the south veranda.

The weather outlook for Monday is fair and pleasant.

Included in a special VIP section in front of the platform will be guests representing labor, government, community, industry, business, federal, medical and health fields.

Among them will be the Sanitarium board of trustees, the house medical staff, department directors, six 50-year employes, and Dr. Arnold Albright, president of the Calhoun County Medical Society.

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 3)

For Lady Bird, Trip to San Will Be Return Visit

It will be a return visit for Lady Bird Johnson when she appears Monday at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

As a young girl, Mrs. Johnson made month-long visits there in the summers of 1923 and 1925.

She was accompanied by her aunt Mrs. Effie Patillo, who reared Mrs. Johnson after her mother died when she was six years old. The two stayed in the former Sanitarium building, which is now a part of the Federal Center.

School Workers Ask Meeting

Union Backs Strike —If Accord Fails

Leaders of Local 331 of the Battle Creek School Employes, have requested a meeting with the Board of Education to head off a strike by some 150 employes.

Dale Latta, chairman of the local's negotiating committee, said telegrams were sent Saturday to all seven board members asking for a meeting Tuesday morning.

Saturday morning, 128 of the 140 maintenance workers and cafeteria workers represented by the union voted unanimously to strike if agreement is not reached. The members delegated authority to strike to the negotiating committee.

The key dispute is union security. Mr. Latta said the local has insisted on a union shop, a provision he said has already been granted the Lakeview branch of Local 331, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, AFL-CIO.

Harry R. Davidson, superintendent of schools, declined comment Saturday on the breakdown in negotiations.

4 Steal Plane, Flee Canada

Air Watch Can't Find Fugitives

GARY, Ind. (AP) — Four Canadian jailbreakers who landed a stolen plane in a farm field and came to this northern Indiana factory town by bus shot it out with police in a hotel room Saturday night.

Two surrendered after a 30-minute gun battle. Police said the other two fled from the second-story room down a fire escape, one of them wounded.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) —Four armed fugitives from a Canadian jail stole an airplane and flew away Saturday toward the United States. The daring act brought an air watch across the border and one erroneous report they had been sighted over Montana.

By nightfall, there was no sign of the four.

In Miles City, Mont., the Federal Aviation Agency said a report the stolen plane had been sighted near Opheim, 10 miles south of the Canadian border, was the result of a mixup.

The four fugitives, who escaped with six others Thursday from a Manitoba jail, took to the skies as a police net closed in on them.

"We were getting close," said Staff Sgt. J. C. Mansbridge. "We were doing a house to house check."

The fugitives forced a young Stonewall, Man., district couple — Ross MacKenzie, 20, and Heather Jackson, 17 — to accompany them on a ride that led first to nearby Selkirk and then south to Steinbach, 20 miles south of here, where the Mooney Mark 21 aircraft was taken.

Peking Tongue-Lashed

East Europe Reds Fall in Behind Moscow

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Pro-Soviet Communists in Eastern Europe apparently have launched a campaign countering Red China's stepped-up drive to revile Moscow's way of running communism, informants reported Saturday.

These Western students of Communist affairs said a speech denouncing the Peking Communists by President Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia seemed to be a demonstration that a concerted drive is under way.

Novotny accused the Chinese of shattering world Communist unity in the face of the war in Viet Nam and of encouraging "imperialist aggression."

In the past week, the Red Chinese have come under fire of the Communist parties in Cuba, France and Italy. The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian Communist party organizations came to the firing line Friday.

The Czechoslovaks said Chinese policies were a new step toward a complete break with Moscow. The Bulgarians blamed Peking for the deterioration of Peking - Moscow relations and encouraging "Western aggressiveness."

The Cubans ridiculed Peking's frequent recital of "Mao Tze-tung's thought" and said it "has given the enemies of socialism and communism cause for laughing and taunting."

Peking apparently was paying no heed. A broadcast from Peking Saturday suggested that weak nations armed with Mao Tze-tung's thought could defeat strong nations armed with modern weapons.

Over the past two weeks, young Chinese Red Guards — formed to protect party chief Mao and his leadership — have been attacking not only things they considered capitalistic and imperialistic but persons they regarded as revisionists.

To the Chinese, revisionists are Russians. Peking claims that the Soviet Union's post-Stalin policies have been revising the original communism of Marx and Lenin. The Chinese speak out in favor of "people's wars" against the West.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the President of the United States, despite the imposition upon his precious time, has found it desirable and appropriate to visit our great State of Michigan and particularly the Battle Creek community; and

WHEREAS, his constant confrontation and ponderous responsibilities in domestic and world affairs notwithstanding, the Honorable and Esteemed Lyndon Baines Johnson has, by his presence among us, bestowed a gracious and signal distinction upon our community and its people; and

WHEREAS, we wish, by these presents, to acknowledge our profound gratitude, not only for his approbation and his generous consideration, but for his participation in the Centennial Celebration of our famed Battle Creek Sanitarium as well;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in commemoration of this momentous occasion, I, Harry Wilklow, Mayor, on behalf of the People of Battle Creek, do hereby declare that Labor Day, September 5, 1966, be and is hereby proclaimed as

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON DAY

in the City of Battle Creek, Michigan, and that it be officially recorded in honor of the President of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Battle Creek, Michigan, to be affixed this 3rd day of September, 1966.

/s/ HARRY WILKLOW, JR.
Mayor

Big Sendoff Planned For Miss Michigan

Nancy Ackert of Battle Creek, the new Miss Michigan, will receive a big sendoff today when she leaves for the Miss America contest in Atlantic City, N.J.

City dignitaries, the Battle Creek Jaycees and a band will turn out at 2:30 p.m. at Kellogg Regional Airport to wish Nancy luck at the national contest.

The 19-year-old Kellogg Community College student said Saturday she was "ecstatic" about going to the pageant.

"I'm absolutely going out of my mind," said Nancy, who learned Thursday she was to represent Michigan in the pageant.

"I thought it was going to be a dull summer, but I was wrong."

Nancy was first runner-up in the state contest in July at Muskegon. She became Miss Michigan when her predecessor, Gayle Anne Chancey of Dearborn, violated contest rules.

The past days have been frantic for Nancy and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ackert of 66 Wealthy Ave. They returned last night from Muskegon, where Nancy had a quick refitting of clothes originally made for Miss Chancey.

"I was so lucky. Everything fit except for one dress," Nancy said. "Most of the clothes are blue, and that's my best color."

Wardrobe fittings started Friday night in Muskegon and lasted until 11 p.m.

Nancy will take approximately 10 to 12 tailor-made outfits with her to the contest, and numerous

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 8)

Bulletin

TONAWANDA, N.Y. (AP)—A man armed with a carbine entered a tavern in this Buffalo suburb Saturday night and shot a barmaid and three customers, including a man and wife. He was cut down by police bullets while engaging in a gunfight with two patrolmen. Police said two of the victims were reported in critical condition, as was the assailant.

Army to Scrap Compasses That Give Off 'Deadly' Gas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army plans to destroy 70,000 wrist compasses worth nearly $250,000 because their luminous dials give off a radioactive gas dangerous in accumulated quantities.

Some 30,000 of the compasses have been distributed since 1958, while 40,000 more are stored in Army depots around the country.

The Associated Press learned the compass was being recalled from issue, and the Army acknowledged the move is under way "to preclude any possible injury."

The instruments, worth $3.50 each when originally purchased will be shipped to the Army's Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland and eventually destroyed.

The danger involved in a single compass was described as infinitesimal — no more than in an ordinary wristwatch or car instrument panel.

The potential hazard, however, lies where a number of compasses are brought together for storage.

. . . compass recalled by army

Memories of Early San Recalled Today

ENQUIRER AND NEWS
Women's Page
Sunday, September 11, 1966 Section 4 Page 1

—Enquirer and News Photos by Jack Stubbs.

Memories of early days at Battle Creek Sanitarium will be stirred afresh at the Civic Centennial Luncheon there today, when clothes of yesteryear will be modeled. Admiring the old bicycle on which Dr. John H. Kellogg exercised daily are newly crowned Miss Battle Creek, Carol Helton, and Jetta Sue Henriksen.

Models Mrs. James Wilson and Mary Hoyt find the posture straight chair and rocker designed by Dr. Kellogg make them sit straight but comfortably as his portrait above the mantle seems to beam approval.

The old black gym suit modeled by Mrs. Bill Taylor seems hot and bulky now, but in 1902 it was quite revolutionary. All of the period costumes but this were supplied by KCC Drama Department.

White veranda columns at the San seem the appropriate setting for Jeanie Carter in her swishy, lace-trimmed taffeta gown with coy matching parasol.

Claralynn Omans can't resist striking a "Ted Lewis" pose when she picks up Dr. Kellogg's top hat and gold handled cane, two of the many items of nostalgia on view in the San's new Heritage Room.

Early NATO Troop Pullout Favored 3-1 Among Senators

WASHINGTON (AP) — Although opponents are flashing strong warning signals, sentiment among senators willing to take a public stand is running nearly 3-1 for a substantial reduction of U.S. troop strength in Europe.

A canvass by The Associated Press turned up 48 members Saturday who favor action on a resolution to put the Senate on record for early withdrawal of at least two of the six American divisions now assigned to North Atlantic Treaty Organization defenses.

But 17 senators who publicly oppose such action now seem to represent sufficient minority sentiment to force hearings at which all aspects of the impact of a U.S. cutback would be examined.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said when he offered the troop resolution last Wednesday he planned to call it up at an early date without referring it to either the Senate Armed Services or Foreign Relations committees.

However, the sharp dissent voiced to any such course seems likely to force Mansfield to abandon this procedure or face an acrimonious Senate wrangle that might last for weeks.

There is no member who wouldn't like to see a reduction in the costly, gold-draining commitment to NATO of U.S. troops, along with their dependents, if no major risk was involved.

Senators who favor action now say that Western Europe, although well able to maintain its own defenses, is not contributing its share toward them.

Senators opposing the move say it would have an explosive impact on the delicate task of remolding NATO in the aftermath of France's troop withdrawal, would strengthen French President Charles de Gaulle's nationalist stance, would promote German demands for nuclear weapons and would invite Soviet miscalculation of American intentions to defend the West.

Some senators who favor scaling down the troop commitment specified that any action of that nature should be geared to a cutback in the number of Soviet forces deployed in Eastern European countries.

'Full Rural Parity'

LBJ Pledges to Help Improve Life on Farm

DALLASTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Tens of thousands crowded this small rural town Saturday to hear President Johnson pledge government help to improve life in rural America to stem migration to overcrowded big cities.

Johnson, said to be the first president ever to visit here, came to help the town celebrate its 100th birthday anniversary.

Dallastown's chief of police, into town from the Harrisburg-York Airport.

Still traveling under a nonpolitical label, Johnson had warm words here for Pennsylvania's Republican governor, William W. Scranton. "He puts his country before his party," Johnson said.

While Johnson spoke, some 30 peace pickets were present, but they agreed to stay 250 feet away from the platform from which Johnson spoke in order to avoid any incidents.

In contrast many in the crowd greeting him at the Harrisburg-Hork Airport carried signs supporting U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

Johnson drew laughter when he told the Dallastown crowd that "Back in Johnson City there is a saying that in small towns the girls are fonder and dinner pails are fuller."

Rep. N. Neiman Craley Jr., a Democratic first-termer, drew the role of introducing Johnson. This was obviously designed to give him a political boost. His opponent in November is former Rep. George Goodling, a Republican whom he defeated two years ago.

The President and Mrs. Johnson got a heap of handshaking everywhere they went.

At Summersville, W. Va., they got hung up twice in his hand-over-hand shaking routine. Once his left hand got caught in a camera strap. Another time a partisan pinned his left hand against a metal fense post. Johnson apparently was not injured.

If the present trend of urban growth continues, Johnson said, by 1985 as many people will be crowded in the cities as occupied the entire nation in 1960.

"Must we export our youths to the city faster than we export our crops and our livestock to the market?

"I believe we can change this trend.

"To begin, we must set a higher goal than parity for farm prices. We want to achieve full parity for rural life in America.

"Today, a rural worker earns less for his day's work than a city worker with similar skills. That is one reason you have a labor shortage here in your own county.

"Today, a high school or college graduate sees a better future for himself in a major city. That is why too many of your sons and daughters move to Philadelphia or New York.

"The same story is being repeated all over America.

"But it doesn't have to happen."

Johnson said modern industry and modern technology and modern transportation can bring jobs to the countryside rather than people to the cities, and that modern government can help.

He said he wants to see more factories located in rural regions, more workers able to supplement their incomes by part-time farming and more farmers working part time in industry.

Saying he wants those who love the land to reap all the benefits of modern living, Johnson said more than half of all the families who have benefited from new public housing and urban renewal programs live in communities of less than 50,000.

Johnson said cities must be rebuilt into better places to live by cleaning up slums, ending crime, clearing the polluted air, and giving city children more parks and playgrounds.

Extend Wealth To All: Johnson

Good Neighbor Plan Proposed for Nation

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson proposed Saturday in a Labor Day statement establishment of a "domestic good neighbor policy" in every city block to assure all citizens an equal share in national prosperity.

Saluting all American workers, he said at one time the free trade union movement directed its efforts toward giving individual workers strength in their struggle for recognition. But today, he said, labor works in behalf of the disadvantaged few — "the poor, the victims of racial injustice, the elderly."

"Every segment of American life — labor, government, business, the public at large — has a heavy stake in extending our prosperity to those it has eluded for too long," the President added.

To work toward this goal, he suggested a program to:

—"Establish a domestic good neighbor policy on every block in every city.

—"Provide greater economic balance to assure that every *working American is freed from poverty and shielded from the threat of inflation.*

—"Provide even more recreational facilities so that all may enjoy to the fullest their leisure time."

The president noted that 1.5 million more Americans were working this summer than a year ago, with unemployment at 3.9 per cent, the lowest summer rate since 1953.

$230,000 in Art Lifted from Home

NEW YORK (AP) — Paintings worth almost $230,000, including a Goya and a Corregio valued at $100,000 each, were stolen from the Brooklyn apartment of an art store owner Saturday, police said.

Police said two men, posing as delivery men, forced their way into the fourth floor apartment of Luigi Sciarrino.

Sciarrino, who runs a Brooklyn art and antique shop, was not home. Police said the robbers threatened his wife and 16-year-old daughter with a gun.

The thieves tied up Mrs. Sciarrino and the daughter then looted the apartment.

Along with the Goya and the Corregio, police said, the robbers took a Guido Reni worth $4,000, a Sappo di Cancy worth $25,000 and jewelry worth $3,000. Earl F. Taylor, estimated 65,000 people turned out to greet Johnson and his wife as they drove

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

NOTICES

Funerals

STATE FUNERALS

HERNANDEZ, MRS. MARIA H. — Friends may call at the Keiser Funeral Home, Marshall, where Rosary services will be held 8 p.m. Monday. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Marshall, the Rev. Fr. Julius Hengesbach, officiating. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

COMPUTERIZED

NEW YORK (UPI) — When National Airlines decided to "pre-measure" its stewardesses for new uniforms, the air carrier combined 18 basic sizes with 22 variations of each, then fed the resulting 26,400 possibilities into a computer.

San To Turn...

(Continued from Page One)

Other guests in the special section will include Michigan Department of Health officials. Among them will Albert E. Heustis, state commissioner of health; Dr. Robert Kimmich, mental health division director; J. R. Homminga, hospital and medical facilities director. Dr. John Dieter, director of programming, and the president and executive director of the Michigan Hospital Association.

Also present will be members of the airport reception committee. They are: Mayor Harry Wilklow Jr. of Battle Creek, Vice Mayor Clark Valentine, Mayor Donald W. Christensen of Springfield, Mayor Raymond Hightower of Kalamazoo, Mr. Gordon, State Sen. Roger Johnson of Marshall; State Rep. W. Scott Ensign; State Rep. Claude Burton of Bellevue and State Rep. Harry DeMaso.

Others include three members of the President's Club, Paul Todd Sr., Lewis Kingscott of Kingscott and Associates architects of Kalamazoo and Lyle Roll, president of Kellogg Co.; Robert B. Miller, editor and publisher of the Enquirer and News; Dr. Emory W. Morris, president of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and Carol Helton, the new "Miss Battle Creek."

"Miss Battle Creek." Miss Helton, first runner-up in the Miss Battle Creek contest, assumed the title when Nancy Ackert became Miss Michigan.

Labor representatives in the committee are Wayne Cox, president of the Calhoun County AFL-CIO Labor Council; Mrs. Bertha Bushell, president of the Kalamazoo Labor Council, and Douglas Chaput, director of the 3rd District, Committee on Political Education.

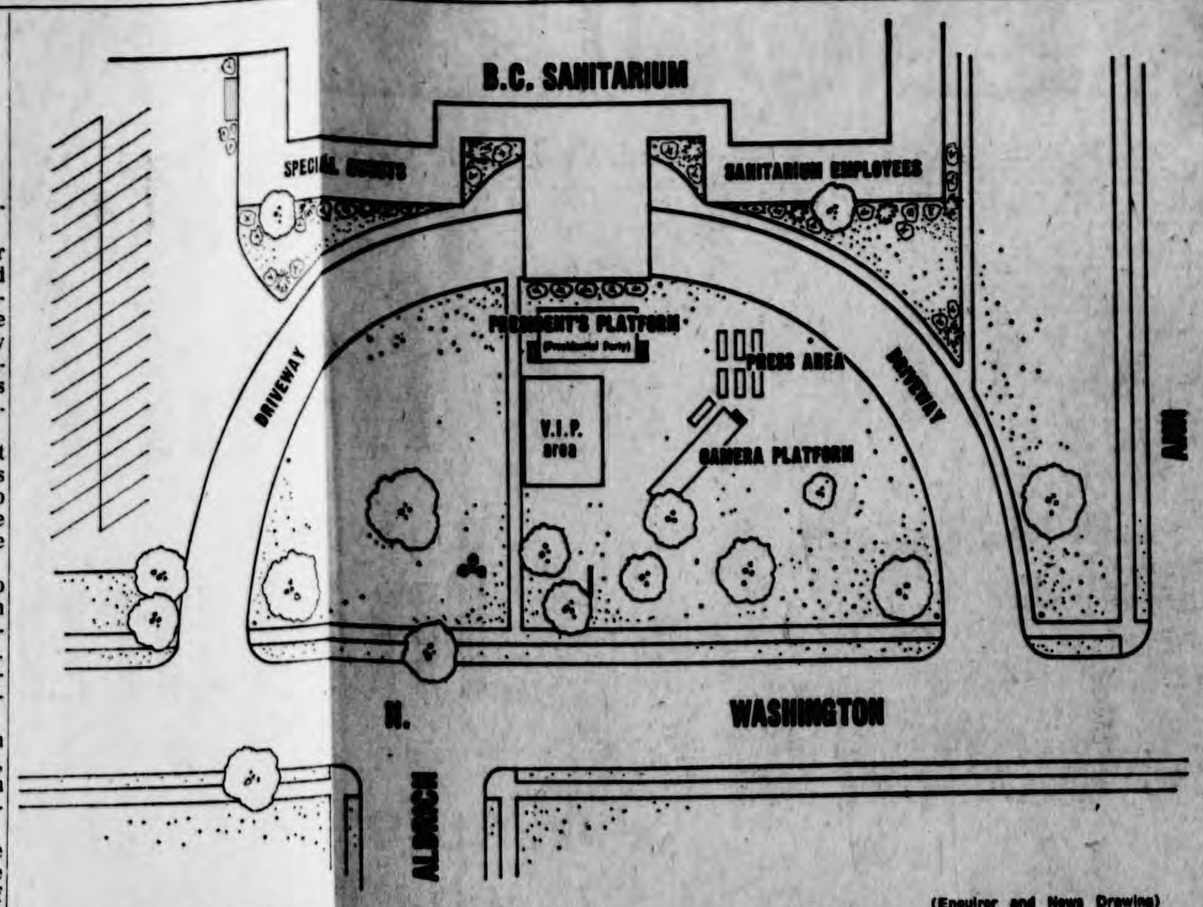
Firemen Defy Court, Strike

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Most of Atlanta's 500 striking firemen stayed off their jobs Saturday night in defiance of a court order and their own union leaders.

Fire Chief C. H. Hildebrand said they would be suspended from their jobs if they did not return to work, but his office said the number to be affected would not be determined until after the morning shift reports for work.

Only a few of the fire fighters who struck Friday night in a dispute over wages and hours showed up for the 6 p.m. shift.

Asst. Fire Marshall A. L. Leiker said 93 men were on duty manning 21 units and 13 stations. They were backed up by 88 men on standby.



(Enquirer and News Drawing)

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT LAYOUT — This is a sketch of the Sanitarium grounds as it will be when President Johnson speaks here Monday. The central portion of the area will be set off by a snow fence but the general public will be afforded considerable space to view the President. Streets in the immediate area will be closed to all vehicles, except those on official business.

Minutes To Count..

(Continued from Page One)

the two specially designed autos is one of the two specially designed automobiles used by the chief executive.

Special White House communications men arrived here Saturday aborard a C141 purejet Starlifter, one of the largest operational transports in the Air Force inventory.

Wherever the President is, he is near direct communications with the White House and the Pentagon. Either at the San or aboard Air Force One, Mr. Johnson can be in touch with a field commander in Viet Nam within 30 seconds.

Traffic and crowd control at the airport, other than that handled by the Secret Service, will be delegated to a 40-member force of the Battle Creek Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol and 100 Boy Scouts.

Telephone facilities include direct lines for radio and press from both the airport and the San lawn. Lines will be open directly to long distance operators to permit speeding filing of dispatches by the state and national press corps.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co. personnel have been busy for several days on these public as well as classified installations.

Resume Jobs, Diefenbaker Asks Railmen

OTTAWA (UPI) — Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, leader of the opposition party in parliament, today appealed to Canada's reluctant railway workers to return to their jobs.

Parliament in emergency session Thursday ordered an end to a countrywide railway strike that started Aug. 26, but thousands of union members refused to resume work.

Diefenbaker, in a Labor Day message, said that while emergency legislation aimed at restoring railway service was not perfect, it had to be obeyed as part of the democratic process.

"I appeal to all to support the law that was passed by the people's representatives," he said. "If the law is flouted and treated with contempt, the breakdown of democracy follows."

Red Chinese Blast Policies of French

PARIS (UPI) — Communist China Saturday made a blistering attack on France as a colonialist power oppressing Africans. It was the second attack this week and French diplomats were plainly worried.

The attacks in the Chinese Communist press were the first rupture in the good relations that have existed between Paris and Peking since President Charles de Gaulle recognized Red China in January, 1964.

U.N.-Supported Rhodesian Oil Ban Sought by Commonwealth

LONDON (AP) — A majority of the nations in the British Commonwealth have agreed to press for a binding oil ban on white-ruled Rhodesia by making it compulsory for all U.N. members through a Security Council resolution, authoritative informants said Saturday.

Britain, however, is reported to prefer a quietly negotiated compromise with Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia that would give four million Rhodesian blacks a chance eventually to take power from the nation's 225,000 whites.

The issue could lead to a breakup of the 23-nation Commonwealth which opens a 10-day conference here Tuesday. The Commonwealth joins together 700 million people around the globe.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson is reported by aides determined not to be stampeded into any action he judges too harsh.

Rhodesia declared its independence from Britain last Nov. 11, a move the British branded as rebellious. Neighboring African states demanded that Wilson send troops to put down Smith's white government and install one controlled by blacks.

Wilson resisted and instead called for economic sanctions, including an oil embargo. The oil embargo went into effect in January and Wilson predicted the downfall of the Smith regime within weeks.

Wilson acknowledges that the embargo has failed largely because Rhodesia has been aided by South Africa and Portugal — the latter through its African colony, Mozambique.

Now Wilson's aim is to negotiate.

But almost to a man the chiefs of the Commonwealth's 17 African, Asian and Caribbean members consider Wilson's approach as out of tune with the collective principles of their partnership. They have banded together to confront Wilson with the demand that the oil embargo be made compulsory for all U.N. members.

This would give Portugal and South Africa the choice of obeying the U.N. resolution or defying the world body.

African and Asian members of the Commonwealth also are suggesting that an approach to the Security Council should be coupled with massive diplomatic pressure on South Africa and Portugal to respect the oil ban.

28 Boeing Jets Purchased By TWA for $410 Million

NEW YORK (AP) — Trans World Airlines said Saturday it had purchased 28 Boeing jet airliners for nearly $410 million.

Charles C. Tillinghast Jr., TWA president, said the purchase includes 12 next generation giant 747s and eight "stretched" trijet 727s.

The order is the largest in TWA history and culminates more than five months of negotiations, interrupted in July and August by the machinists strike.

The line now operates 133 jets and will take delivery of 40 more this year and next on the basis of previous orders. The newest order will increase the TWA fleet to 217 in 1970.

Nine 747s, a plane still to be built and flown, are planned for delivery to TWA in 1969. The plane will be 78 feet longer than the standard Boeing 707 jetliner, 21 feet taller and have a wingspan 50 feet wider.

TWA's preliminary design studies for the craft contemplate a maximum of 325 passengers, of which 283 would be in economy coach service.

But Tillinghast's announcement said the company plans to conduct a mail survey among 200,000 veteran air travelers as a guide in tailoring the mammoth plane for maximum passenger comfort and convenience.

2 Britons Dodge Storms, Cross Atlantic in Rowboat

GALWAY, Ireland (AP) — Two British paratroopers arrived off the Galway Coast Saturday night after crossing the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Cod, Mass., in a 20-foot rowboat, coastal watchers reported.

The rowers, Capt. John Ridgway, 27, and Sgt. Shay Blyth, 26, were said to be in excellent shape. They left Orleans, on Cape Cod, June 4 and spent 92 days on the water.

They told their greeters they survived two hurricanes and continuous bad weather. When they ran short of food two weeks ago, a passing tanker replenished their stock, they said.

A boat from Kilronan, in the Aran Islands, took their craft — "English Rose II" — in tow to pull it into the port.

The rowers, reported cheerful, were spotted off the Aran Islands Friday within a few miles of the end of the arduous voyage. When the Kilronan boat reached them they were fighting heavy seas in gale winds.

They had been aiming for Lands End, England, and hoped to make the trip in 55 days.

They were to stay in Kilronan Saturday night and cross to the Irish mainland Sunday or Monday.

Nader Deplores Mann's Takeover

DETROIT (AP) — Auto critic Ralph Nader charged today that the hiring of a former State Department official as president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association was designed to stifle competitive development of car safety items.

Nader said Thomas C. Mann, 53, former undersecretary of state for economic affairs, was hired because the auto industry's "trade association is being whipped into shape to forge a united industry position on such public issues as safety, and stifle the diversity, dissent and competition which otherwise might occur.

Wreckage of Plane Hunted Near Detroit

DETROIT (AP) — Coast Guardsmen recovered a wheel and spotlight and searched for the remaining wreckage of a small plane believed to have crashed in Lake St. Clair near suburban Grosse Pointe.

The Coast Guard said the craft apparently was a missing single-engine Cessna piloted by Ernest T. Smith of Benton Harbor. He was the sole occupant. Officials said the Cessna took off from Detroit City Airport, bound for Buffalo, N.Y., about a half hour before occupants of a sailboat on the lake reported seeing a plane plunge into the water.

Union, Paper Reach Accord

Publication Hoped To Resume Sept. 12

NEW YORK (AP) — The World Journal Tribune reached a settlement with the last craft union Saturday, apparently clearing the way for publication of the merger-born newspaper.

Matt Meyer, president of the newspaper company, said earlier in the day he hoped publication of the newspaper could begin Monday, Sept. 12.

The newspaper settled with the photoengravers union at 3:30 p.m. Saturday. It was the sixth union to reach agreement with the publication Saturday.

The stoppage of publication of the newspaper was in its 123nd day Saturday.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, which struck the newspaper on the eve of its scheduled publication last April 25, has said its members were ready to return to work and would resolve any remaining differences with the company later.

The stereotypers union agreement with the company is tentative and must be approved by the union membership, which is scheduled to meet Sept. 11.

The stereotypers, printers and pressmen's unions had reached prior agreements. Unions which came to terms Saturday were the drivers, mailers, electricians, machinists, paper handlers and photoengravers.

The World Journal Tribune was born of the merger of the morning Herald Tribune, and the afternoon Journal American

Big Sendoff...

(Continued from Page One)

hats and shoes.

Early Saturday the Ackerts awoke at the Muskegon Holiday Inn to find "Congratulations Nancy Ackert, Good Luck in Atlantic City" on the motel billboard.

Others "came through" to ease the frantic preparation. Nancy received a call from the musical director of ABC, also the musical director of the pageant, who told her she'd have a 30-piece orchestra for her talent presentation.

She'll sing three songs from "Annie Get Your Gun," at the talent competition Friday. Nancy starred in the musical comedy presented last fall by Kellogg Community College.

Although she's had no time to prepare, Nancy says she's "going to come on like a trouper. I'm just going to do the best I can," she declared.

Nancy will be presented a bouquet of long-stem roses when she leaves Kellogg Airport today.

She and her entire family will be flown to Detroit Metropolitan Airport aboard a plane chartered from Calhoun Aviation Co. Aboard will be Nancy's parents, her sister Susan and her brother Terrence Joseph (TJ).

ENQUIRER AND NEWS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN
67th Year of Publication
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ANNOUNCES
SPECIAL STUDENT RATES

Students from 12 years through high school age may ride for 15c on school days only, upon presentation of a properly signed identification card. These cards may be obtained from the various school offices.

Coaches leave the ends of the lines in the morning as follows:

West Michigan Ave	7:15—7:45—8:15
East Michigan Ave.	7:18—7:48—8:18
Capital-Lakeview	7:15—7:45—8:15
Capital-Roosevelt	7:18—7:48—8:18
Battle Creek Ave.—31st Street	7:00—7:30—8:00
Emmett-East Ave.	7:04—7:34—8:04
Kendale-Goodale—Orchard Park (Lv. Coolidge & North)	6:56—7:26—7:56
Main-Post Ave.	7:04—7:34—7:45—8:04
Upton Ave.-24th St.	7:15—7:45—8:15
Goguac-Harris Ave.	7:30—8:00

For the benefit of Northwestern Jr. High School students living in the Urbandale area, the same service as last year will be provided.

Also, service for Central High School students living in the Urbandale area is being provided. A special bus will be run over the following route: Bedford Road to Spaulding Ave. to Broadway Blvd. to Kellogg Street to Mason St. to Taylor St. to Bedford Road to Michigan Ave. to B.C. Central High School. The time leaving Bedford Rd. and Spaulding Ave. is 7:40 A.M.

The special bus returning in the afternoon will leave Van Buren St. and West St. at 3:15 and follow the same route through Urbandale.

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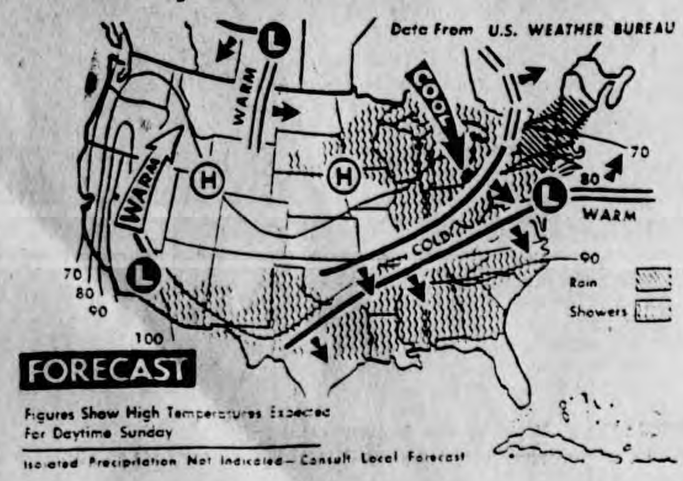
Today's Weather Picture



FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Partly cloudy today and not much change in temperature but less humid. Chance for a brief shower. High in the low 80s. Mostly fair and a little cooler tonight. Outlook for Monday, fair and pleasant.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Variable cloudiness today and tonight. Highs 76 to 83. Outlook for Monday, fair and less humid.

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'Yum-Yum Tree' Lead Roles Cast By Civic Theatre

William Shideler and Miss Sheila Simrod will star in "Under the Yum-Yum Tree," the happy curtain raiser for Battle Creek Civic Theatre's ambitious 21st season. Supporting leads in the uninhibited comedy will be played by Pvt. E-2 Henry Zakshevski of the VI Army Corps and Mrs. David (Barbara) Wolff of Climax.

Three performances including a Sunday matinee are scheduled at the Kellogg College Theater, opening Oct. 14.

Rai Baillie, the new director, has started rehearsals, despite the fact that the Theatre is in the midst of moving and getting settled into its new location in the basement of the Masonic Temple Auditorium Building.

The play, which originally starred Dean Jones and Gig Young as the male leads, ran for 22 weeks on Broadway and later was made into a motion picture with Jack Lemmon.

Miss Simrod plays the determined leading lady who wishes to test the compatibility of her romance before marriage by sharing an apartment with her fiance (Mr. Shideler,) under a vow of chastity. Zakshevski as the intruding neighbor Hogan tries to upset their already precarious relationship by substituting for the bashful suitor, while Mrs. Wolff as an over protective aunt, plots to keep Hogan out of arms' reach. Despite such romantic interference, the harrassed couple maintain their purity and their romance as wedding bells sound a happy ending.

MRS. RONALD FRANZEN

MRS. WILLIAM PINCOE

MRS. WILLIAM POSTMA

Brides of Saturday

Franzen-Kulp

MISS SUSAN Elizabeth Kulp and Ronald James Franzen of Arlington Heights, Ill., exchanged nuptial vows in a ceremony on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Whitewater, Wis. A reception at Peg's Supper Club on Lake Beulah in East Troy, Wis., followed the ceremony.

Miss Kulp is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bruce Kulp of 217 Emmett St., and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Franzen of Arlington Heights.

Attending her sister as matron of honor was Mrs. Anderson G. Bartlett of Tulsa, Okla. Miss Cyndy Rogers of Cheshire, Conn., Miss Linda Sitman of Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. F. Bruce Kulp Jr. of Ann Arbor, sister-in-law of the bride, were bridesmaids.

Thomas Franzen of Addison, Ill., served his brother as best man. The ushers were Mitchell Covic of Milwaukee, Wis., John Franzen of Arlington Heights, brother of the groom, and John Kulp, brother of the bride.

Pincoe-Freed

THE FT. SHERIDAN Chapel in Highland Park, Ill., was the scene of the wedding of Miss Nancy Frances Freed to William Allen Pincoe on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Freed of Warwick, R.I., and her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell Pincoe of 32 Evans St.

Miss Sharon Vickrey attended the bride as maid of honor and Miss Cecelia Janco, Miss Laine Heyna and Miss Elaine Pincoe, sister of the groom, were bridesmaids.

A reception at the Ft. Sheridan Officers' Club followed the ceremony. The newlyweds will make their home in Evanston, Ill.

Postma-Thurston

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Christine Marie Thurston and William John Postma was solemnized on Saturday in the Westlake Presbyterian Church. Francis D. Caluory gave his niece in marriage, and Robert Brown was the soloist.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. William T. Thurston of 57 N. 28th St., and the groom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Postma of 306 East Ave N.

Mrs. Larry Smith attended her sister as matron of honor and Miss Marianne Caluory, cousin of the bride, Miss Charis Hillman, and Miss Toni Fletcher, were bridesmaids.

Larry E. Smith was best man and the ushers were Charles Cherney, Carl B. Swonk, and Roger Bivens.

After a honeymoon trip to New York, the newlyweds will make their home at 30 E. Burnham St. The bride, a graduate of Lakeview High School, attended Kellogg Community College and is employed by Clark Equipment Co. He is a graduate of Battle Creek High School, attended Ferris State College, and is employed by DeNooyer Bros. Chevrolet.

VFW Group Reports On Volunteers

Volunteer service to the community was reported by members of Bastogne-Luzon Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars at a meeting held at the Post Home, 869 W. Columbia Ave. Mrs. Warner Howe was the presiding officer.

Mrs. Michael Andrews reported that a Junior High Camp Fire group would be sponsored by the Auxiliary; Mrs. Lee Fall that Mrs. Charles Nichols has spent more than 80 hours collecting donations for the Monument Park Project; Mrs. Farwell Long that members had spent 75 hours making cancer dressings in their homes, and Mrs. Bernice Hallaran reported more than 110 hours spent at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Ft. Custer.

Members then voted a donation to the fund to provide a Christmas party for indigent patients at the VA Hospital, and another to fulfill a pledge to the National Home at Eaton Rapids and for other hospitals aided by the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Virginia Kingsbury was elected conductress to fill a vacancy due to the resignation of Mrs. William Wilcox, who has moved to Indianapolis, Ind. She was installed by Mrs. Andrews.

Announcements included the Cancer Society dinner at the Hart Hotel on Sept. 16; the 7th District rally Sunday in South Haven; the Calhoun County Council Auxiliary meeting in Marshall on Sept. 19, and auxiliary inspection by the district senior vice president, Mrs. Edward Wright of Albion, on Oct. 5.

Mrs. Fall was named chairman for friendship night, Sept. 21.

Personals

Mrs. Margaret Johnston, director of the Volunteer Bureau, has been invited to attend a workshop for agency executives, supervisors and suppliers of volunteers sponsored by the Volunteer Service Bureau of Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday. Following an address by the keynote speaker, Mrs. Leonard Weiner, vice president of the National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Johnston will attend a workshop session of "Family and Children's Welfare."

Art Center's Opening Exhibit Contrasts Paintings, Collages

Contrast keynotes the Battle Creek Civic Art Center's first exhibit of the season, a collection of bright, bold paintings by inmates at Southern Michigan Prison at Jackson and of gentle collages by Gwen Stone, a California artist. The display is now on view at the gallery, but the season begins officially with an open house on Monday evening, Sept. 19, from 7 to 9 o'clock. At that time reservations may be made for classes which begin Sept. 26.

Oil paintings by the inmates and juried at Michigan State University, treat such themes as "Storm," "Discovery," "Adam and Eve," "She and Me" "Surface Coffin," and "Clown" in abstract, and surrealist styles. Dr. Ernest L. V. Shelley supervisor of treatment at the prison, explains that painting ventilates feelings and serves as communication for those who cannot express themselves verbally."

In contrast to the bold prison paintings, the 28 small collages of cut paper and fabric created by Miss Stone are delicate and subtle and deal with such familiar subjects as "Little Shirt" and "Big Shirt." Miss Stone, a native of New York City, has studied with Walt Kuhlman and exhibited in San Francisco, Calif., at the Museum of Art, the Art Institute Gallery, and San Jose State College. She has received 14 awards in the past five years, has had several one-man shows in California and Oregon, and has been represented in national and regional juried shows in the United States and Japan.

The Art Center Gallery is open Monday through Friday from 9:30 to 12 o'clock and from one to 4:30 o'clock, and Sunday afternoon from one to four o'clock. Art from both exhibits is for sale.

Social Club Fetes Past Presidents

Past presidents of the Battle Creek Women's Social Club were complimented at a luncheon in the Crystal Room of the Hart Hotel. Mrs. E. T. Swan and Mrs. Austin Williams were hostesses.

Yellow gladiolus, match folders adorned with tiny roses, and green and blue packages decorated the head table with smaller bouquets of flowers at surrounding tables. Mrs. Leslie Mayle, decorations chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Howard Haller and Mrs. E. P. Layher.

Mrs. Carleton Walters, president, welcomed the past presidents and related the history of the club which started as Women's Auxiliary of the Battle Creek Merchants Association. Mrs. W. D. Farley was the first president. Later members disbanded but met again in 1920 to form the present club and elected Mrs. Harry Strong as president.

Past presidents attending were Mrs. W. H. Erskine, who served from 1936 to 1938, and was succeeded by Mrs. J. W. Rolfe, Mrs. Carl Moore, Mrs. N. I. Fields, Mrs. Floyd Skidmore, Mrs. Ralph L. Greenman, Mrs. Glenn Allen, Mrs. E. D. Richards, Mrs. O. K. Anderson, Mrs. Roy Wood, Mrs. Melvin Dush, Mrs. V. B. Pattison, Mrs. L. A. Walker, Mrs. Fred Grainger, Mrs. Stanley Skidmore, Mrs. Edwin H. Davis Jr., and Mrs. Mayle.

Bridge was played at 16 tables and prizes were won by Mrs. Walter F. Martin, an honorary member; Mrs. Roy Norman and Mrs. William Stevens.

Hairdressers Think Pink for Season

Hairdressers are thinking pink for fall and winter. Pink mink is the name of a new "pastel" blond shade, reports the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. Haircolors in general tend toward soft and rich tones, the association adds, with lustrous and bright contrasting colors. Two colors of hair are newer than one; three colors are newer than two. And color is used in combinations of natural shadings with contrasting highlights.

Auditions

Private auditions for the Battle Creek Community Chorus will be conducted in Room C-1 of Battle Creek High School at 7:30 o'clock Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Alfred G. Richards, director, and chorus officers who will conduct the auditions, urge all interested singers to participate.

Tour of San

Members of the Civic League Newcomers Club toured the Battle Creek Sanitarium as part of its program to introduce new residents to the Battle Creek area. Mrs. Judson Blakslee conducted the tour of the San, and the mechanical gymnasium and served dessert in the library at the evening's conclusion.

Circle Examines Attitudes Today Through Playlet

"Potpourri — With a Purpose" was the theme of the September meeting of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Maple Methodist Church.

A playlet, "Suspended Judgment Or How Not to Think" was presented by Mrs. Royce Glen, Mrs. Donald Caulkett, Mrs. Carl Leyda, Mrs. William Romick, Mrs. Kenneth Buchanan and Mrs. Lucius Skidmore.

Mrs. Eugene Monarch, program chairman, was director and led the entire group in evaluation and discussion between scenes. Common attitudes, values and decisions that lead to action were portrayed and examined. Four members read Bible passages from Jesus' teachings on these subjects and the entire group read a litany written by Mrs. Monarch, "Purpose," concluding with a prayer.

The Skidmore-Byrd Circle served the luncheon that preceded the program. At the business meeting conducted by Mrs. Glen, Mrs. Michael Gysel and Mrs. Monarch reported on the School of Missions held in Albion this summer. Mrs. Gysel is chairman of the church's Commission on Missions. Mrs. Richard Gray, representative to United Church Women, announced at Mission Study Day at Chapel Hill Methodist Church Sept. 21.

Chapter of ABWA Plans 'Boss Night'

"Boss Night" for Battle Creek Chapter, American Business Women's Association, will feature the selection of "boss of the year" and a talk by Miss Irene Meyers of Fort Wayne, Ind., nationally known worker for more recognition for women in industry.

The annual program will be held at Gull Harbor Inn Thursday evening and begins with a social hour at 6:30 o'clock. The program will follow the 7:30 o'clock dinner.

Members of the Chapter have submitted letters recommending their employers for the award and selection is being made by a panel of impartial judges.

The guest speaker was employed by the General Electric Co. in Fort Wayne for 35 years and since her retirement has lectured about her experiences with women in industry and travel.

She joined GE as a factory clerk in 1919 and later was transferred to the factory at her own request. After becoming supervisor of women's activities for the company, she became known for her work as adviser in industry and to the Elex Club, believed to be the largest organized club for industrial women in the United States.

She has organized trips here and abroad and was presented the Charles A. Coffin Award, the highest honor GE gives to an employe. Only two women have been so honored by the company, and the award was made in recognition of outstanding contributions she made to company progress through "unusual and meritorious accomplishments made in the name of better human relations."

As a counselor and speaker, Miss Myers has been described as "a baffling mixture of Joan of Arc and the old woman who lived in a shoe, and "not a woman of cramped imagination—an irresistibly commanding personality."

Though Wives Work Company Comes

NEW YORK (UPI)—About 70 per cent of Americans entertain guests at least once a month and 25 per cent have guests once a week, says a housewares manufacturer.

These statistics were revealed at a seminar on trends in food preparation, service and storage, conducted by Corning Glass Works. It also showed that half the 46-million homemakers in the United States work outside their homes.

Venture Club Elects and Plans Year's Projects

The first meeting of the Venture Club, a service organization of Battle Creek business women, was held at the home of Mrs. E. W. Snow, 21 W. Territorial Road. It was announced that Mrs. Kathleen Murray will serve as president.

Other officers are Mrs. David Potter, vice president; Mrs. Thomas R. Wilcox, secretary, and Mrs. John Goddard, treasurer. Committee chairmen are Miss Vickie Mongan, publicity; Mrs. R. A. Downs Jr. and Mrs. Murray, ways and means; Mrs. William Carroll and Mrs. B. L. Larson, programs; Mrs. Thomas R. Wilcox and Mrs. Potter, service projects, and Miss Sally Fisher, by-laws and constitution.

Members decided to send books and playing cards to servicemen in Viet Nam as this year's service project. Plans were made to attend the 1966 Venture Club Conference in Portsmouth, Ohio, Sept. 23-25. A rummage sale will be held Feb. 10-13, and Mrs. Potter will be hostess at the Sept. 22 meeting at her home, Fern Beach, Beadle Lake.

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ENQUIRER AND NEWS

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Weather
Partly Cloudy; Continued Mild

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR | PHONE WO 4-7161 | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1966 | 20 PAGES | 2 SECTIONS | TEN CENTS

Astros Catch, Dock with Target Craft in Record Time

County OK's Unification Vote

Board Sets Nov. 8 Date For Election

Charter Group: City, 4; Township, 3; Springfield, 2

The Calhoun County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously today to place a new unification proposal on the general election ballot Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The proposal will ask voters to express intent to form a new city from the cities of Battle Creek and Springfield and Battle Creek Township and to name nine charter commissioners.

In a second resolution, also passed unanimously, the board gave four charter commissioners to the city of Battle Creek, three to Battle Creek Township and two to the city of Springfield.

Petitions asking the county board to allow the unification vote were filed with the county clerk a month ago.

The Nov. 8 vote will be the second unification election within four months. Voters turned down another unifcation proposal in the Aug. 2 primary election. It would have allowed unification between Battle Creek, Springfield and the four surrounding townships.

Because the proposal was approved in Battle Creek and Battle Creek Township and failed by only 95 votes in Springfield, the Metropolitan Area Unification Committee decided to seek another election in these three units.

According to state law, a unification proposal is defeated if any one of the governmental units involved fails to approve it.

Although the vote to place the unification proposal on the ballot was unanimous, a question was raised over the preparation of the board's resolution.

Battle Creek Township Supervisor Paul Yeomans took issue with the language of the resolution, which was proposed by Springfield Supervisor John Utley. Mr. Utley's resolution contained no legal description and Mr. Yeomans insisted that it must.

At Mr. Yeomans' request, Mr. Utley read the resolution three times. Then Mr. Yeomans said he was not trying to obstruct the measure, "just trying to protect the board.

Mr. Utley also made passing mention of an opinion regarding the unification proposal. The opinion was prepared by Springfield City Attorney Joseph A. Wilcox of Albion.

"We had this unification proposal investigated as to its legality," Mr. Utley said, "and we understand it's legal."

County Prosecutor John M. Jereck said he had received a copy of Mr. Wilcox's opinion, studied it, and believed the procedure leading to the unification vote had been followed.

The formula on which the supervisors based the number of charter commissioners for each unit was presented by Mr. Utley,

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 7)

Ky Hails Success Of Viet Elections

SAIGON (UPI) — Prime minister Nguyen Cao Ky declared today the smashing success of South Viet Nam's national elections "spells the beginning of the end" for the Communist threat to this war-ravaged country.

Ky said in a victory statement the entire world—and particularly the Communist bloc—must recognize that the massive turnout at the polls Sunday was solid evidence South Viet Nam's people were determined to fight for their freedom.

Political Victory Seen

The government claimed a smashing political victory over the Viet Cong and took a major step toward a return to civilian rule with the balloting. Despite terror attacks and death threats to both voters and candidates, 80.8 per cent of the eligible voters turned out to name a 117-member constitutent assembly.

Final but unofficial figures announced by the government showed 4,274,812 of the country's 5,289,752 registered voters showed up at heavily-guarded polling places from the jungled mountains to the rich-rice Mekong Delta marshlands.

Ky issued his statement at the Dien Hong Palace on the Saigon waterfront. He said the Communist had failed to sabotage the elections.

'Beginning of End'

Never before have they tried so hard, but never before have they failed so miserably," the prime minister and erstwhile air vice marshal said. "This certainly spells the beginning of the end for them."

Ballot box results from the election poured into Saigon and other cities from throughout the nation today. They came by plane, armored car and in some cases by ox cart and sampan.

The yellow and red national-colored ballot boxes were sealed at polling places Sunday night and under machinegun guard began the journey from thatched hut hamlets and villages of districts and provincial capitals.

Total Astonishing

Prior to the balloting, the balloting, the government has said it would consider a 50 per cent turnout at the polls a success. The most optimistic officials had not predicted more than a 70 per cent figure and the final total announced in Saigon was considered astonishing.

The constituent assembly will draft a legal constitution for South Viet Nam, first step in the changeover from a military regime to an elected government.

Broadcasts from Communist North Viet Nam called the balloting in the South a "farce" and claimed voters were ordered to polling places at gunpoint by Vietnamese troops.

The Soviet government today also called the election in South Viet Nam a farce.

The government paper Izvestia, in the first comment here on the election, said the world press csidered it illegal. A

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 2)

Banners Greet Nancy

Warm Welcome Home Overwhelms Miss Michigan

By DEBORAH BACON

Signs and banners declaring "You're Our Choice, Nancy" and "Welcome Home, Miss Michigan" were strung along Wealthy Ave. Sunday when Nancy Ackert returned from the Miss America Pageant.

The girl who said Saturday she had "let Battle Creek down" by not making the top ten finalists, was overwhelmed by the warm reception.

"I thought people in Battle Creek would be so disappointed," Nancy said. "When I heard them cheering and saw their signs, I tingled all over with happiness.

Some 300 eager fans at Kellogg Regional Airport awaited Nancy's arrival on the 7:15 flight. When it was announced she had missed flight connections, part of the group went to her home at 66 Wealthy Ave. to wait for her return.

The warm welcome lifted Nancy's spirits, which had been running at low ebb since announcement of the pageant finalists Saturday.

"I'd been a winner until Saturday," Nancy had declared, "and Saturday I was a loser."

But she was a winner Sunday to all the people who had been pulling for her during the week-long pageant. Gathered at her home, they cheered her arrival when she stepped out of the car.

"Being named among the top ten in the press poll couldn't help but get my hopes up." she explained. "I wanted to be a finalist for Battle Creek and for Michigan, and for all the people who had been so good to me."

Nancy was one of the big contenders for the finalists positions, along with Miss Wisconsin and Miss New Jersey. Among the top 18 candidates for the title, it was hard for these girls to come so close and then miss.

Losing is the biggest blow dealt by the pageant. Fifty girls who are tops in their state vie for the title, and 49 must lose.

For many of the girls, it's the first time they've lost something they really wanted. They work under tremendous tension all week and the letdown Saturday night is a bitter experience.

"The saddest thing I saw all week was the heartbreak backstage when the show ended." Nancy said. "Many of the girls were crushed, especially the ones who had worked for years to place in the pageant."

One girl spent the entire evening putting ice cubes on her eyes in order to appear before the television cameras.

Many girls were disillusioned with the choice of the 10 finalists. Although the girls are sup

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 6)

—Enquirer and News Photo.

LOOK-ALIKES—Pictured in front of a portrait of the late Battle Creek Sanitarium director, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, is Allen C. Lawson, who impersonated Dr. Kellogg Sunday during ceremonies culminating the "San" Centennial celebration. See story on Page 2.

Planes Pound N. Viet Nam In Record Raids

Strike at Troops In Neutral Zone; 1 U.S. Jet Lost

SAIGON, South Viet Nam pounded North Viet Nam with the heaviest raids of the war Sunday, the U.S. command announced.

B52 bombers struck today at North Vietnamese troops in the demilitarized zone in follow-up raids to tactical strikes made Sunday by Air Force Canberras and Phantom bombers.

Record 171 Missions

A U.S. spokesman said American pilots flew a record 171 missions against the Communist North hitting at bridges, fuel depots and transportation facilities in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas and the southern panhandle.

Pilots taking part in Sunday's raids reported damaging or destroying 107 cargo barges, 11 junks, 19 bridges, 38 supply buildings, 13 trucks and a missile site.

Over South Viet Nam, U.S. pilots flew 363 strike sorties Sunday, claiming more than 200 enemy bunkers, tunnels huts, trenches and fortified positions were destroyed or damaged. South Vietnamese pilots flew an additional 200 sorties. A sortie is a single combat mission by a single plane.

Torpedo Boats Hit

During the forays, carrier based Navy planes reported hitting three North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Tonkin Gulf 26 miles northeast of Haiphong.

Ground action in South Viet Nam continued in a lull and United States and Vietnamese military spokesman reported no major enemy contacts.

The 171 air missions over the North was well over the previous high of 156 raids of August 26. A U.S. spokesman would not say how many individual plane strikes the 171 missions involved but such large numbers would almost certainly mean 400 to 500 single-plane sorties.

Results of Raids

In raids Sunday against the demilitarized zone, Air Force B57 Canberras and F4C Phantoms reported touching off 55 secondary explosions and eight secondary fires.

This indicated bomb hits on North Vietnamese ammunition and fuel dumps in the once neutral buffer zone between North and South Viet Nam.

These raids in the northern half of the zone were followed by the B52 strikes today in the southern half, which were aimed at North Vietnamese troop concentrations.

B52 bombers struck at three target areas about 35 miles northwest of the South Vietnamese coastal city of Qui Nhon, hitting suspected enemy troop and antiaircraft positions and rice depots. It was the third consecutive day of B52 raids in Binh Dinh Province.

In a delayed report, the U.S. command announced the loss of an Air Force F4C Phantom jet Saturday over North Viet Nam. Its two-man crew was listed as missing.

The loss, together with a plane downed over the demili-

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

—AP Wirephoto.

READY TO GO—In their spacecraft after hatches were closed, Command Pilot Charles Conrad Jr., nearest camera, and his spacemate, Richard F. Gordon, check instruments in their Gemini 11 capsule atop a Titan 2 rocket at Cape Kennedy, Fla., before blast-off today. The astronauts are actually in a reclining position, on their backs, at time of lift-off.

Accidents in Area Take 2 Men's Lives

* * *

Stock Car Racer Dies of Injuries

Richard T. Bissett, 34, of Route 1, Ceresco, father of five, who was injured Saturday night when a stock car he was testing overturned on its side and pinned him beneath it, died at 2:30 a.m. Sunday in Leila Hospital.

Richard T. Bissett

His son, Richard W., 13, also injured in the accident on the 11-Mile Road near B Drive South, remained in fair condition today in Leila Hospital.

A sheriff's deputy said it is believed that the boy was driving the stock car while his father was on the left side adjusting the timing of the car. The deputy said the boy apparently lost control of the car after it started.

A mechanic employed by William Gresley of B Drive South, brother-in-law of Mr. Bissett, was pushing the car with another car when the stock car started up and its speed moved from about 35 miles per hour to 50 miles per hour.

The mechanic, James Powers, said he saw the dust fly and when he reached the scene, he saw the car had overturned and pinned Mr. Bissett. He and others lifted the car off him and called for an ambulance.

The stock car was owned by Mr. Gresley. He told deputies that he, Mr. Bissett, Mr. Powers

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

* * *

Jackson Driver Drowns in River

HASTINGS—A Jackson resident, Lawrence A. Carter, 60, was drowned when his sedan crashed through the McCann Road Bridge at Irving and into 15 feet of water in the Thornapple River Sunday afternoon.

Barry County authorities said it appeared that Mr. Carter tried to take the turn at the bridge at too high a speed. The car plunged into the river, which is deepened by the backwaters of Irving dam.

The accident was reported at 1:55 p.m. Mr. Carter apparently was unable to escape the car. A diver recovered his body at 2:35 p.m.

West Coast Feels Quake

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—An earthquake shook a wide area of California and Nevada today.

Stockton, in the central valley, reported three quick jolts starting at 9:41 a.m. South Lake Tahoe, near the Nevada border, and Reno both reported sharp tremors.

In the San Francisco Bay area, it was felt mildly.

The rolling shock lasted an estimated 10 to 20 seconds in Reno.

In Carson City, Nev., plaster fell from the assembly chambers in the statehouse.

The statehouse in Sacramento rattled briefly and employes took shelter under arches and in doorways.

Linkup Made Before Ending Of First Orbit

Mission Gets Off To Early Success After 2 Scrubs

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP)—The Gemini 11 astronauts, swift hunters in the sky, accomplished man's quickest rendezvous of high-flying space vehicles today as a dramatic prelude to three adventurous days in space.

They caught and captured an Agena target satellite before they completed their first orbit of the globe.

"We are docked!" exclaimed Gemini 11 command pilot Charles Conrad Jr.

"Beautiful," mission control said to the spacemen.

Above the Pacific

The rendezvous occurred approximately 185 miles above the Pacific and the word was relayed by the pilots when they passed over a tracking station at Point Arguello, Calif.

Conrad and Navy Lt. Cmdr. Richard F. Gordon Jr. accomplished the quick first-orbit rendezvous nearly three hours and two orbits faster than any previous Gemini flight.

They blasted off from Cape Kennedy at 9:42 a.m.

They steered their tiny spaceship through a series of maneuvers as they pursued the Agena over an 18,000-mile course, catching it above the Pacific some 80 minutes after they rode a thundering Titan 2 rocket from Cape Kennedy.

About 10 minutes later, at 11:15 p.m. EST, high over the United States, Conrad slipped the Gemini nose into a docking collar on one end of the Agena.

Mechanical latches gripped the two as they sailed as one rigid vehicle.

"Eleven is go!" Conrad exclaimed as the booster rocketed him skyward from Cape Kennedy.

OK for Rendezvous

"You are go for M equal one," the mission control center told the astronauts as their tiny spaceship swept into orbit more than 100 miles above the earth.

This was the designation for Gemini 11's plan to rendezvous with the Agena target satellite in the first orbit.

"Roger," replied command pilot Conrad.

As the great rocket rose skyward, green lights flashed across the boards in the control center in Houston, Tex.

"Everything looks good," the control center told the astronauts about half way through the six-minute flight of the Titan 2.

Down the Middle

"We're right down the middle," the flight dynamics officer reported.

The liftoff time was only one-half second late.

The launch, scrubbed twice last week, ran into a final problem just two minutes before the liftoff of the Atlas-Agena target.

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 5)

Evening Prayer

O God, we thank Thee that we live in this age of science. How little is man, compared with all that Thou hast made! The heavens declare Thy glory, and the spacious firmament shows Thy handiwork. How great Thou art. Amen.

Deer Gives Hunter Pain

MEDFORD, Ore. (AP)—Robert Gross Sr. shot a three-point buck on a hunting trip in the Cascade Mountains and ended up in the hospital.

From his hospital bed, Gross told this story of his weekend mishap.

He threw the buck over his shoulder and started up a hill. It was too steep, and Gross fell backwards.

One antler point pierced his hip and Gross had to be carried out of the mountains by companions.

Inside Today

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Strike threatened by custodial, maintenance workers at Harper Creek Schools. P. 3.

Building volume down throughout area. P. 3.

Hopes dim for passage of new Civil Rights bill. P. 15.

De Gaulle sees French nuclear explosion. P. 5.

Like Aims of Medicine, Religion Tabbed 'Remarriage' by AMA Chief in Talk Here

Closer cooperation between physicians and clergymen, already proving remarkably beneficial to patients, has been a formal objective of the American Medical Association the past five years, Dr. Charles L. Hudson, president of the AMA, told a Battle Creek audience Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Hudson spoke at the closing ceremonies of the Battle Creek Sanitarium's 100th anniversary celebration. The institution is closely affiliated with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and Dr. Hudson appropriately spoke on "Physician and Clergyman: Partners in Patient Care."

Regarding the affinity between religion and medicine in treating "the whole patient," he noted that "the marriage of medicine and theology is not new but is, in fact, a remarriage, following a divorce that took place many centuries ago."

Touching on ancient beliefs that illness was a visitation by evil spirits and was treated by priests through various attempts at exorcism, Dr. Hudson added that this idea has not entirely disappeared. In the case of certain afflictions, for example, alcoholism or mental retardation in a child, he said, people still ask, "What did I do to deserve this?"

Our language still reflects the oneness of medicine and religion in the words "health" and "holy," both of which come from the same Anglo-Saxon root word, he noted.

The medicine - plus - religion program became a formal AMA project in 1961. The association established a Department of Medicine and Religion, but it was not presented to the nation's physicians until 1963. Since then, Dr. Hudson reported, every state medical society has established its own medicine and religion committee and more than 900 county societies have undertaken programs in cooperation with the clergy.

The real effectiveness of the approach comes with personal contact on an individual basis, when physician and minister stand side by side at the patient's bed, Dr. Hudson declared.

"The man in the black suit and the one in the white jacket

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 3)

DR. CHARLES L. HUDSON

ENQUIRER AND NEWS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN
Sunday Sept. 4, 1966 Section Two

President's Visit Fitting Climax To San's Centennial

By DEBORAH BACON

THE HISTORY of the Battle Creek Sanitarium has been studded with visits by distinguished persons.

But its Centennial Week observance caps all expectations. The President of the United States is coming tomorrow, followed, next Sunday, by the president of the American Medical Association.

President Johnson's speech at 1:30 p.m. in front of the Sanitarium portico will begin the week-long celebration. It will conclude next Sunday with a program featuring Dr. Charles L. Hudson of Cleveland, AMA president.

The anniversary observance marks 100 years of medical pioneering by the Sanitarium. Started from humble beginnings in 1866, the institution grew to world-wide prominence in the field of health and medical service.

A leader in new techniques, it was among the first medical centers to use radium in the treatment of cancer, and one of the first to install deep X-ray therapy.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the director who brought the Sanitarium to world fame with his emphasis on "biological living," developed new methods of treatment for his patients and new foods for them to eat.

The cereal industry, which made Battle Creek "The best known city of its size," was born in the Sanitarium kitchens. It was there the first corn flakes were developed by Dr. Kellogg and his brother, W. K. Kellogg.

THE SANITARIUM was started as the Western Health Reform Institute by several members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Among the founders were the John Preston Kelloggs, parents of the Kellogg brothers.

A graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical School in New York City in 1875, Dr. Kellogg came to the Sanitarium and assumed the directorship in 1876.

A brilliant and dynamic man, he was a superb surgeon, a skilled writer, a talented inventor and an excellent public relations man. Dr. Kellogg could have followed any one of these professions with ease.

He devoted all of his brilliance to the Sanitarium. It was he who named it "Sanitarium," putting the word in the dictionary. When some protested that people wouldn't know the meaning of the name, he replied, "We'll make certain that everyone in the world will know what it means."

It soon became a word that carried Battle Creek's name around the world.

Dr. Kellogg advocated fresh air, sunshine, corrective exercise and healthful foods. He urged abstainance from tobacco, alcohol and stimulants, and promoted a vegetarian diet.

It has been said that no other institution in America had so many forms of treatment for ailing human beings as the Sanitarium. Dr. Kellogg promoted water therapy, heat, light and physical therapy, all the procedures now identified as physical medicine and rehabilitation.

He traveled throughout the world to study surgical techniques and health methods, and to spread the word about his own Sanitarium.

THE INSTITUTION drew an international host of patients, among them royalty and celebrities. On its wide verandas, turbaned visitors from the Far East mingled with the cream of American and continental society.

President William Howard Taft became the 100,000th guest to register in 1911. Henry Ford was the first to register for the opening of the tower addition in 1928. Other guests included William Jennings Bryan, John D. Rockefeller, J. C. Penney, naturalist Luther Burbank and violinist Jose Iturbi.

The Sanitarium soon grew to an impressive complex of buildings along N. Washington Avenue. The years from 1876 to 1900 saw many pioneering efforts.

In 1883, the cooking school of Dr. Kellogg's wife, Ella Eaton Kellogg, became the Battle Creek Sanitarium School of Home Economics. It was the first scientifically oriented dietetic school in the country.

The Sanitarium's Nursing School was founded in 1884 and in its 50-year duration it turned out more nurses than any other similar institution in the nation.

It was also a period of medical inventions. Dr. Kellogg and his medical staff developed a number of surgical instruments, the electric light bath cabinet, a dynamometer to measure exertion of muscular strength, and discovered sinusodial current.

IN 1894 the Kellogg brothers developed the first corn flakes in their search for healthful foods. Before long, the corn flake started a cereal boom in Battle Creek. At one time, in the early 1900s, there were 40 food concerns here, including W. K. Kellogg's own Battle Creek Toasted Cornflakes Co., now the Kellogg Co.

In the midst of its success, on Feb. 18, 1902, the Sanitarium was swept by a great fire that destroyed most of its buildings. Undaunted, Dr. Kellogg erected a $1 million structure on the same site in 1903.

Famous people again flocked to the San, among them Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the famous explorer. He would confer with Dr. Kellogg about concentrated foods to take along on his expeditions. San employes recall seeing Dr. Kellogg and Admiral Byrd sitting in the dining hall after dinner, mixing up concentrated foods in their finger bowls!

Another famous guest was C. W. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal. Mr. Barron weighed close to 400 pounds, and would visit the Sanitarium to pare down his waistline.

In 1923, Battle Creek College was formed from the Nursing School, the Home Economics School and the Normal School of Physical Education.

THE SAN was riding the crest of success, with over 1,200 patients a day and a medical staff so large it composed a majority of members in the Calhoun County Medical Society.

In 1927 and 1928, a 14-story, $2 million "tower" was constructed at the south end of the building. Beautiful interiors in lavish Italian Renaissance decor, wide, spacious halls and luxurious rooms marked the new structure.

Within months, the Wall Street crash ended the San's era of opulence. Guests left in droves, on one day soon after the crash 60 trunks were taken to the railroad stations.

The Sanitarium, caught with the expense of its recent addition, fell into financial difficulties which lasted through the next decade. With the onset of World War II, the government bought its main buildings for use as the Percy Jones Army Hospital. Now these buildings are the Battle Creek Federal Center.

The Sanitarium moved to its former annex, also on N. Washington Ave., a field stone building which started as the Phelps Sanatorium, a competitor of the Sanitarium.

TODAY, the Sanitarium operates a health center, clinic, a medical and surgical hospital, a rehabilitation institute, a mental health unit and an alcoholism treatment center.

Still a pioneer, the Sanitarium opened its mental health unit in 1957 and has done research in the use of drugs such as indoklon which affect the brain. At its start the unit averaged 13 patients daily, it now has approximately 23 patients daily.

The San has met with great success in its alcoholism treatment center, with 65 per cent of the patients showing marked improvement and 40 per cent totally abstained from liquor after treatment.

Future plans call for construction of a new medical building to house an expanded mental health unit, doctors' offices, laboratories and other facilities. The building will replace the present medical corridor and extend along W. Manchester St.

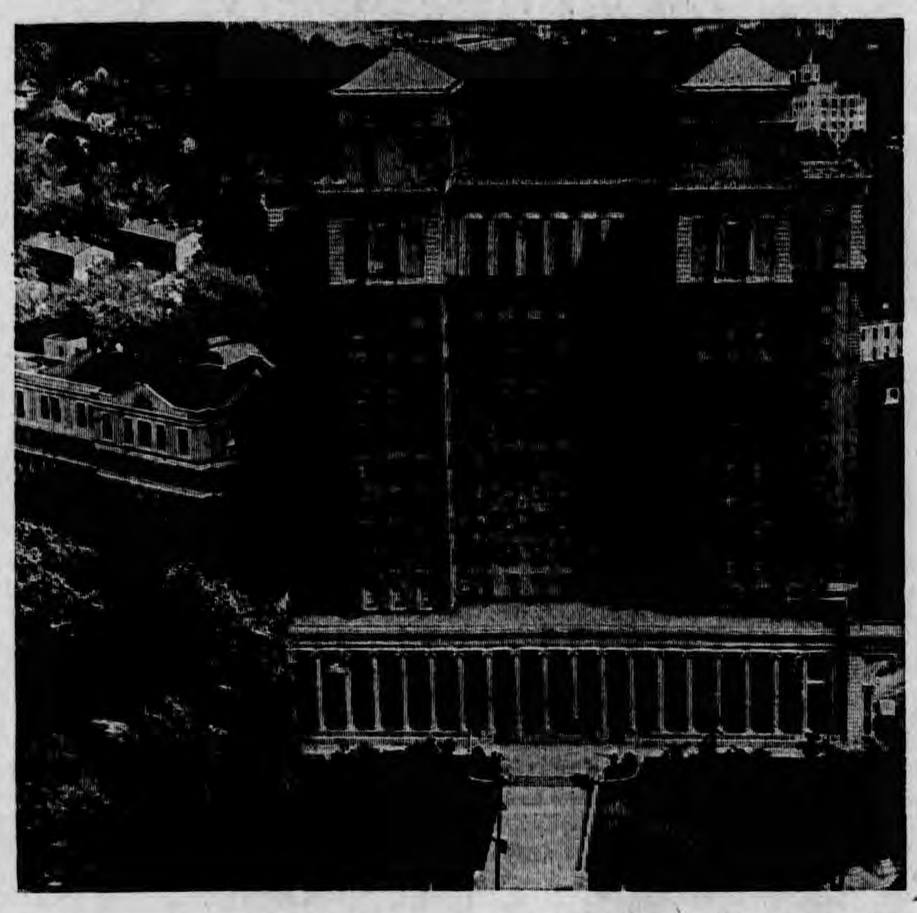
"We are carrying out the principles first set down in the early days of the Sanitarium," said Louis E. Gordon, Sanitarium administrator.

"The concepts of Dr. Kellogg were directed towards preventive medicine and we are adapting new and modern methods to these same concepts," he added.

Guests enjoy a sunny day on the putting green of the present Sanitarium main building on N. Washington Avenue. The fieldstone structure was built in 1889 to house the Phelps Sanatorium, then a competitor. It later was operated as a health center by Bernarr MacFadden, physical culturist and magazine publisher.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg led the San to greatness. A 5 foot, 3-inch dynamo, he dressed in white the year round, and rode a bicycle daily almost until his death at 91.

This was the beginning. The Western Health Reform Institute, founded in 1866, advocated proper diet and the "water cure." Started by a group of Seventh-day Adventists, it developed into the Battle Creek Sanitarium.



Monuments of bygone eras were the Sanitarium buildings which burned in 1902, left, and the tower building, right, which was sold to the federal government in 1942. This tall building is now the Battle Creek Federal Center. The great complex of buildings at left above was started in 1878. After most of these burned, the low wing to the left of the tower was built in 1903. The tower was completed in 1928.

Collision Kills 5

State Traffic Claims 19 During Weekend

By the Associated Press

Five persons, including three members of one family, died as Michigan traffic accidents claimed 19 lives during the weekend.

The five were killed Saturday night in the broadside collision of two cars at M 21 and M 13 nine miles west of Flint.

Police said one auto, carrying four persons, stopped at a traffic sign, proceeded into the intersection and was rammed by the second car.

Killed were Larrimar Sherfield, 47, of Flushing, driver of one car; his wife, Norma, 42; a daughter, Katherine, 12; Lorie Troper, 19, of Flint, a passenger in Sheffield's car, and Robert W. Lozier, 21, of Flint, driver of the second car.

Also killed:

Ronald O. Sholts, 32, of Lapeer, when his car ran off the road west of Lapeer and struck an embankment Sunday.

Lawrence A. Carter, 60, of Jackson, who drowned Sunday when his car crashed through a bridge support and fell into 12 feet of water in the Thornapple River six miles west of Hastings.

Richard T. Bissett, 34, of Route 1, Ceresco, 2:30 a.m. Sunday of injuries suffered when the stock car he was testing flipped over near Battle Creek Saturday night.

Richard E. Ropke, 24, of Ypsilanti, when his car ran off a county road Sunday night and hit a tree four miles north of Ypsilanti.

Harvey Haskell, 20, of Union Lake, in the crash of his motorcycle and an auto that turned in front of it Sunday night on a road near Commerce in Oakland County.

William O. Lee, 55, of Flint, when his car ran off a Genesee County road Sunday.

Bud H. Priest, 42, of near Traverse City, when his auto veered off a road and struck a tree Sunday night near Traverse City.

Ann Cerrito, 30, of Detroit, Sunday in a two - car collision in Detroit.

Earl Walter Williamson, 16, of Armada, when his car ran off a road in Macomb County Sunday and hit a tree.

Ronald Brown, 7, of Detroit, when struck by a car while attemping to cross a freeway in Detroit Saturday.

Vern Daymon, 69, of St. Louis, Mich., when his pickup truck struck the rear of a car Saturday in Alma.

William Hollister, 77, of Dowling, in the collision of his pickup truck and another truck Saturday on M 37, eleven miles north of Battle Creek.

Jean Sova, 25, of Royal Oak, when the motorcycle on which she was riding was struck by a hit-and-run motorist, skidded beneath another car and burst into flames Saturday in Detroit.

Victor Clute, 28, of Alpena, when his car ran off a road in Alcona County and struck a utility pole Saturday.

Compulsory Car Checks

Better Driver Tests

PLATFORM FOR SAFETY

MICH 66

Killed to Date	WEEKEND	Killed to Date
1499	19	1389
This Year	DEATHS	Last Year

WATER-WINTER WONDERLAND

Planes Pound North..

(Continued from Page One)

tarized zone Saturday brings total announced U.S. losses over the North to 365 planes.

The North Vietnamese news agency said two planes were downed near Hanoi Saturday and one pilot captured.

U.S. officials said an O1E light observation plane was shot down over South Viet Nam 10 miles southeast of Tuy Hoa Saturday night and its pilot killed.

Eleven waves of Air Force jets pounded enemy missile sites Saturday near Dong Hoi where several U.S. planes were downed recently. Pilots reported knocking out one site and destroying two missiles. Pilots said another site was knocked out 40 miles north of Hanoi.

Artillery fire from the 1st Division sunk one enemy sampan and forced two others aground 7 miles south of Saigon. Radio Hanoi claimed U.S. and Vietnamese warships seized three fishermen in North Vietnamese waters over the weekend. North Viet Nam demanded their return.

Viet Cong attacks on six Marine units and a Special Forces camp over the weekend were termed not significant by a U.S. spokesman. A second Special Forces camp, at Ha Thanh, suffered light casualties and was reinforced after being attacked, the spokesman added.

No further action against the camp was reported late today.

One American was killed and another injured when a helicopter of the 25th Infantry Division was hit by ground fire near Cu Chi today, a spokesman said. The helicopter returned to base under its own power.

Units of the 1st Infantry Division's 2nd and 3rd Brigades reported killing 19 Viet Cong, capturing one and uncovering a big enemy base camp 35 miles northeast of Saigon containing 235 bunkers during two operations.

The Philippines dispatched 1,000 noncombat troops to South Viet Nam Sunday after President Ferdinand Marcos told them "you shall not fire any shot in anger, you shall succor the sisck and wounded of body and spirit."

Racer Dies...

(Continued from Page One)

and others had been working on it for several days.

Deputies said further investigation is necessary because of a report that Mr. Bissett was actually the driver.

Mr. Bissett's death is the 26th traffic fatality in Calhoun County this year.

Mr. Bissett was in stock car racing for some 16 years and had been a mechanic for the past 10 years. He was a crane operator for the Grand Trunk Western Railroad. He was also a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. From 1949 to 1951 he was a member of the Naval Reserve.

He was born in Bedford Jan. 12, 1932, son of Theron Leroy and Bernice (Elma) Bissett. He married Nancy Caryl Gresley on Oct. 28, 1950, in Battle Creek.

Surviving besides his wife are two sons, Richard, 13 and Ronald G., 11; three daughters, Darlene Laura, 15; Dawn Kay, 14 and Kim Marie, 5; his mother, Mrs. Glenn (Bernice) Gates of Bellevue; two sisters, Mrs. Gerald (Thelma) Hanlay of 21780 6-Mile Rd. and Mrs. Alvin (Theda) Wite of 26 Shirley St.; two stepsisters, Mrs. Junior (Joan) Shreve of Marshall and Mrs. Lloyd (Priscilla) Katuskey of Hutchinson Rd.; a brother, Gordon Bissett of 189 Swedish Drive; two stepbrothers, Charles Gates of 72 Morgan Ave. and Jerry Gates of 76 Shirley St.; the paternal grandmother, Mrs. Bessie Bisset of 63 Carl St.; several aunts and uncles and several nieces and nephews.

Nurse Joins N.C. Hospital Staff

Sue J. McConnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McConnell of 163 S. Minges Road, has joined the in-service education staff of the nursing service department at North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill.

The hospital is the teaching institution for the University of the North Carolina School of Medicine. Miss McConnell is a graduate of Georgetown University's School of Nursing and holder of a master of science degree in medical-surgical nursing from the University of Michigan.

She has served on nursing staffs at Presbyterian Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif.; Leila Hospital here; Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; and at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Viet Nam Election...

(Continued from Page One)

few unfavorable comments were then cited from Western and Communist papers.

But the massive turnout was a repudiation of the longstanding Viet Cong claim that most of South Viet Nam's citizens were on their side in a war of revolution against the military rulers.

The Communists had warned the voters they were risking their lives, and national police reported 132 incidents of Viet Cong terror from Saturday morning until the polls closed Sunday evening. At least 500 persons died in the terror campaign which had begun several weeks before the election.

The election was promoted by government-sponsored parades, rallies and speeches throughout the campaign. Sound trucks moved through the streets and flags and bunting were everywhere—even on government-operated brothels.

Civil servants and soldiers were under direct orders to vote and many army units went to polling places in formation and in dress uniforms.

There were 568 candidates for the assembly, which is expected to meet in the old French opera house which was used as a legislature during the regime of dictator Ngo Dinh Diem.

Today's Weather Picture

Isolated Precipitation Not Indicated—Consult Local Forecast

FORECASTS

By U.S. Weather Bureau

BATTLE CREEK AREA

Partly cloudy and mild through Tuesday. Low tonight near 60. High Tuesday in the mid-80s. Outlook for Wednesday, slightly warmer and chance of showers late in the day. Winds SE 6 to 12 m.p.h. this afternoon and Tuesday, diminishing to 5 m.p.h. tonight.

LOWER MICHIGAN

Partly cloudy with no important temperature changes through Tuesday. Lows tonight mostly in the 50s. Highs Tuesday 77 to 84.

TEMPERATURES IN BATTLE CREEK

	Max.	Min.
Yesterday	82	50
A week ago today	70	50
A year ago today	76	46

Low last night	59
7 a.m. today	60
Noon today	77
Precipitation (yesterday-midnight)	0

THE MOON

Last Qu. Sept. 7 — New Sept. 14 — First Qu. Sept. 21 — Full Sept. 29

Morning stars: Saturn, Venus, Jupiter and Mars; evening star: Mercury.

The sun sets today at 6:58 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 6:29 a.m.

The moon sets today at 6:15 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 4:28 a.m.

Today's Readings:	High	Low
Alpena	63	4
Escanaba	72	2
Grand Rapids	84	5
Houghton	74	6
Lansing	82	5
Marquette	76	5
Muskegon	82	5
Pellston	80	7
Traverse City	76	8
Albuquerque	84	56
Atlanta	84	64
Bismarck	90	64
Boston	74	53
Chicago	74	65
Cincinnati	85	64
Denver	87	53
Detroit	81	58
Duluth	59	53
Fort Worth	78	66
Jacksonville	85	72
Kansas City	85	64
Los Angeles	77	65
Miami Beach	87	78
Milwaukee	76	52
New Orleans	87	71
New York	82	60
Phoenix	98	76
Pittsburgh	78	59
Salt Lake City	82	60
San Francisco	64	55
St. Ste. Marie	58	53
Washington	86	63

Colorful Events Climax Centennial Week at San

Centennial Week observances at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, launched a week ago when President Lynden B. Johnson spoke at the 100-year-old health institution, were climaxed Sunday with activities perhaps even more colorful.

The day's program began with the arrival at the New York Central Railroad station of "Dr. John Harvey Kellogg," late, great director of the Sanitarium, impersonated by Allen C. Lawson, a San board member. Mr. Lawson of 3850 R Drive N. is a buyer for the Post Division of General Foods Corp.

He was met by a delegation garbed in costumes of up to a century ago and driven in one of a cavalcade of about a dozen antique cars, led by the Battle Creek Academy band, to the Sanitarium.

Hundreds watched the cavalcade, which included decorated bicycles, judged for prize awards of $15, $10 and $5. Winners were Kelley and Kim Harwood, 1st; David Knecht, 2nd, and Dawn Knecht, 3rd. Johnny Davidson and Hugh Bradshaw received honorable mention.

Following a reception in the San lobby, 250 guests attended a civic luncheon in the Colonial dining room. Entertainment was furnished by a string ensemble and a bevy of girls and young women who modeled old-fashioned costumes. The style show was sponsored by the Sanitarium Hospital Women's Auxiliary.

Six 50-year Sanitarium employes were honored; distinguished guests were introduced and congratulatory letters and telegrams were read, including messages from J. C. Penney, 91-year-old founder of the department store chain; the U.S. Surgeon General and the director of Mayo Clinic.

More than 1,000 persons heard the address of Dr. Charles L. Hudson, president of the American Medical Association, who spoke from the outdoor platform erected in front of the main entrance for President Johnson's visit.

Dr. Alonzo L. Baker, professor of political science at La Sierra College, Riverside, Calif., served as master of ceremonies. U.S. Rep. Paul A. Todd Jr. of Kalamazoo spoke briefly. Among the entertainers were two local groups, the Exchange Club band and the Cereal Belles.

Concluding the afternoon program was a ceremony dedicating a new "Heritage Room," on the first floor of the gymnasium building, as a memorial to Dr. Kellogg.

Given a place of honor among mementoes relating to Dr. Kellogg's lifetime of service was an engraved silver tray, a gift from the Catholic Sisters of Mercy at Leila Hospital.

Guests were presented with copies of a resolution, offered by Rep. W. Scott Ensign of Battle Creek and passed by the Michigan House of Representatives, paying tribute to the Sanitarium's service to mankind.

* * * * * * * * *

AMA Chief Talks...

(Continued from Page One)

have a great deal to give each other, as well as the patient, but each has much to learn of the problems of the other."

Here Dr. Hudson posed some "questions that call for answers in a field with many more problems than solutions." Among the questions:

—When a man with a wife and four young children is found to have cancer that will kill him, how can the physician best determine whether this particular man should be told—and if so, by whom and how?

—In this age when "miracle drugs" can maintain lives that perhaps should not be maintained, how far should a physician go in keeping alive a tiny spark of life in what is essentially a vegetable, in which that spark can never grow into even a tiny flame?

"This is not a question of euthansia—causing the death of a hopeless patient," said Dr. Hudson. "Instead, it is the perhaps more pitiful question of not permitting death to claim his rightful victim. What is medically right? What is theologically right?"

He went on to comment on alcoholism, which he said needs the cooperative help of both minister and physician, adding:

"Neither can do the other's job satisfactorily, nor should they try. The point is that the treatment of an individual, whether his problem at first appears to be physical, spiritual, emotional or social, may well require the best efforts of both."

He said the same need for consultation appears in other situations, including the matter of birth control, regarding which guidelines can best be established by the medical and ministerial professions together.

Citing still another question, Dr. Hudson told of the new kidney machine, which makes it possible for a patient to live a productive life despite a condition that otherwise would kill him. The problem, he said, is the small number of machines and the large number of patients, a limited number of whom can be treated with one machine.

He invited his listeners to imagine themselves members of a committee charged with deciding which one of 15 kidney patients applying for machine treatment should be given the chance to live, while the other 14 die. Such decisions must be made and are being made, he said. The crux is what is right medically and what is right theologically.

Perhaps the greatest hope for future accomplishments in this cooperative approach, Dr. Hudson said, is the progress already made by pilot studies now being made in medical and theological schools. The studies seek to find the best way to prepare graduates in both fields. Some medical schools already are offering elective courses in moral and medical ethics and in overlapping responsibilities of medicine and religion.

Other plans, he said, call for conferences of medical and theological groups.

Touching on sensational advances in the field of medicine and changes that have vastly increased church membership, Dr. Hudson said:

"Such advances confirm my confidence in the future, particularly with respect to any field in which these two competent and effective forces are combining their best efforts. The job might not be done quickly; but we can be assured it will be done well."

3 Killed As Plane Crashes in Fog

OWOSSO (AP) — The pilot and two passengers were killed Sunday when a small private plane crashed and burned in a heavy fog 10 miles northeast of Owosso.

Victims were George Laws Jr., 46, the pilot, and his wife, Winona, 47, both of Detroit, and Eugene Larson, 45, of Royal Oak.

The single-engine Cessna 180 crashed on a farm operated by Emerson Diffin who told authorities he heard a plane circle the area shortly after 8 a.m. during a heavy fog. Diffin said he discovered the wreckage.

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Astros Catch...

(Continued from Page One)

Technicians could not seal the spacecraft hatch over command pilot Conrad. They reopened it, then closed it again and finally pronounced it ready for flight. But the countdown had to be pushed back so there was a delay of 16 minutes.

The 11th in the Gemini series finally got going at 8:05 a.m. EST when the Atlas hurled the 26-foot-long Agena into an orbit ranging from 180 to 191 miles, close enough to the 185-mile circle that was planned.

During the liftoff period, heart rate information indicated that Gordon was a little calmer than Conrad. Gordon's rate rose to 140 beats per minute and Conrad's to 170. Both normally have rates in the 70s.

An erroneous signal that halted the Atlas countdown Saturday was traced to an unusual combination of wind direction and the rapid opening and closing of fuel valves that created vibration.

In one of the most unique "fixes" in Cape Kennedy's history, two men stood for hours at the 80-foot level of the Atlas service tower and pushed against the rocket.

This "rocket rocking" simulated the wind striking it, while other technicians operated the valves.

By doing this, they duplicated the erroneous signal received in the blockhouse, and Air Force and NASA officials decided they had no problem afer all. They said a highly-sensitive recorder also contributed to the wrong reading.

"The first-orbit rendezvous sort of starts the flight out with a bang," explained command pilot Conrad before the launching. "We'll be using our own information, with no help from the ground. We'll be closing on the Agena faster than any of the previous flights."

These other flight highlights were planned:

Two space excursions by Gordon — a 107-minute stroll outside and a 140-minute standup, sticking the upper part of his body through an open hatch to photograph selected stars.

Firing the Agena's powerful engine while docked to shoot to an altitude of 863 miles, nearly 400 miles higher than the Gemini 10 record of 476 miles.

Linking the Agena and Gemini together on opposite ends of a 100-foot cord to determine if this is an effective, fuel-saving means of flying formation in space.

The first automatic re-entry through the atmosphere, letting the spacecraft guidance system and computer do the work as the astronauts return to earth Thursday.

Splashdown was planned for 8:34 a.m. Thursday in the western Atlantic about 725 miles southeast of Cape Kennedy.

Four Called 'Dangerous'

Escapees Hunted Near Saginaw

SAGINAW (AP)—Authorities captured one man and hunted through two counties today for four others who escaped from jail Sunday by overpowering two guards, stabbing one of them.

The fugitives, described as "extremely dangerous," were believed by authorities to be armed. Saginaw County Sheriff Robert Loubert urged residents of Saginaw and Bay counties to lock their doors.

Loubert, a detective and a sergeant apprehended one of the escapees, Stewart Waugh, 20, of Saginaw, without a fight Sunday night in Saginaw.

The sheriff said Waugh, who was awaiting trial for breaking and entering and larceny by conversion, was captured during a police stake-out.

Officers said the five jumped two guards who had come to serve them breakfast Sunday morning in the county jail. The guards were slugged with a brace sawed off from a steel bunk bed. One guard was stabbed on the hand with a homemade knife, officers said. They said the men also had sawed through a lock on a cell.

Ten other prisoners remained silent during the struggle, in which the men locked the guards in a cell. Twenty minutes later the guards caught the attention of a trusty who freed them.

The four at large were identified as:

--Frank Wander, 25, of Bridgeport, awaiting trial on a murder charge in the death of his stepfather who was shot in the back and robbed in April.

--Terry Mehleder, 18, of Saginaw, awaiting trial for breaking and entering.

— Charles Chisholm, 35, of Brown City, who was held on charges of breaking and entering, carrying a concealed weapon and walking away from a prison camp near Jackson.

Ira R. Patton, 34, of Saginaw, awaiting trial for breaking and entering.

First checks of the jail revealed only four escapees. But an afternoon check showed Patton missing also.

Sheriff's men said the search first was concentrated around Bay City where a motorist reported taking four men in his car from Saginaw.

At one point, a Saginaw policemen fired a shot at a man he saw darting into a swampy area near the Saginaw River. A mounted posse searched the swamp but found nobody.

It was the first breakout since 1949 at the jail. The building was condemned last month by the State Dpeartment of Corrections as a "firetrap and structrually unsound."

Voters have turned down two bonding proposals in the last five months to permit construction of a new county courthouse and jail.

"We had been expecting this (escape) because of the condition of the jail," Loubert said Sunday. "We have repeatedly asked for more guards so they could float throughout the cell blocks."

News From

Around the World

MARKET RALLIES

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market rallied briskly today with glamor stocks strong. Airlines, electronics, office equipments, color television and other "flyers" gained 1 to 3 points.

TO BE NOMINATED

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Rt. Rev. C. Kilmer Myers, 50, suffragan bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, will be among eight nominated Tuesday as possible successors to The Most Rev. James A. Pike as bishop of California.

CAZZIE SIGNS

NEW YORK (AP)—Cazzie Russell of Michigan, the 1965 college Player of the Year, agreed to terms Monday with the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association for a reported $200,000 spread over a long-term contract.

FIVE ARRESTED

LANSING (UPI)—Pre-dawn raids in the Grand Rapids area today resulted in the arrest of five men for conspiracy to violate agricultural laws by butchering and processing meat unfit for human consumption.

RESIGNATION EYED

NEW YORK (AP)—G. Keith Funston, 55, president of the New York Stock Exchange since 1951, announced today he would resign effective Sept. 10, 1967.

HOPES DONATE LAND

PALM DESERT, Calif. (UPI) — Comedian Bob Hope and his wife have donated an 80-acre site, valued at $500,000, for a $5.5 million medical center to be named for former President Eisenhower.

CHURCH WORSHIPPERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson is the first chief executive in nearly 14 years to worship at Washington's First Baptist Church. The President went to church there Sunday with evangelist Billy Graham, a weekend guest at the White House.

Nancy Greeted...

(Continued from Page One)

posed to be judged entirely on their own merit, "politics" enter into their selection.

This year, it was said that the East would have several girls in the top ten. (Both Massachusetts and New Hampshire placed). It was also rumored that a girl from the Midwest couldn't win the title, since last year's queen, Debbie Bryant, hailed from Kansas.

Far from being a Cinderella story come true, the pageant is big business. Miss America earns $100,000 a year alone for her title. The contest's sponsors, Oldsmobile, Toni Co. and Pepsi-Cola, use the queen for publicity and promotion. It's almost a sure bet that she must photograph well.

Winning in the pageant is also big business. Some girls spend five and six years preparing to enter. Over half the contestants are alumni of the Junior Miss competition.

Several girls had appeared in their state contests two and three times, gaining valuable experience in how to walk, look and act during pageant competition.

In some states this is almost a system, with girls kept in runner-up positions for several years until officials feel they can place high in the national competition.

Other girls came to Atlantic City with five and six years of professional talent experience under their belts. Many had performed in public on numerous occasions, and had undergone training for years.

One of the five finalists, Vicki Lynn Hurd of Tennessee had a professional orchestra leader write her song and work out her routine. The same musician, Ray Henderson, has worked up songs for several other Miss America contestants.

Discovering the battle strategy and the politics behind the pageant can be a disillusioning experience. One contestant declared she had watched the pageant for 10 years, and had always held it in highest esteem.

"Now I realize it's like everything else," she declared flatly, "and it's been a blow."

"If you can take it on the chin, it's a terrific experience," Nancy said. "You're still part of a special group, one of 50 girls who are chosen to appear in the pageant."

Todd to Speak To Optimists

Rep. Paul Todd Jr. D-Mich. of Kalamazoo, will address the Battle Creek Optimist Club Tuesday on prospects for converting a portion of Ft. Custer into a conservation-recreation area.

His talk is scheduled at noon at the Post Tavern Motor Inn. Afterwards he will appear at 2:30 p.m. at he plant gates of the Clark Equipment Co. followed by an appearance at 4 p.m. at the southwest gate of the Battle Creek Division of Eaton Yale & Towne Inc.

U-M to Phase Out Men's Housemothers

ANN ARBOR (AP) — The University of Michigan is phasing out housemothers in men's dormitories starting this fall. John Feldkamp, U-M housing director, said too many of the 24 housemothers "had trouble relating to the boys" in their charge. Feldkamp said none of the women would be fired, but their jobs would be eliminated as they retire or resign. Feldkamp said graduate students and married couples may be used to replace housemothers.

Unification Vote...

(Continued from Page One)

a new member of the board. A Springfield city councilman, he was appointed to replace Lewis Parrott, who resigned because of illness.

The formula gives each unit one representative on the charter commission as a minimum. Additional representation was arrived at by dividing the 29,500 registered electors in the three units by six — the number of remaining candidates.

Under the formula, each area was to receive one candidate for the first whole ratio number or fraction thereof and one candidate for each additional whole ratio number over one. If there was a remaining candidate, it was to go to the area having the highest fractional ratio number.

Thus, Battle Creek received three additional candidates, Battle Creek Township two and Springfield one.

Commenting on the proposed formula, both Battle Creek Mayor Harry Wilklow Jr. and Battle Creek Township Supervisor Yeomans said a 5-3-1 distribution perhaps would be more accurate than the 4-3-2 ratio. But neither proposed the other breakdown as an alternative.

Supervisor Yeomans added that he looked kindly toward the 4-3-2 distribution of charter commissioners.

Mayor Wilklow said that although a 5-3-1 arrangement would give Battle Creek more representation, he felt certain all charter commissioners would work for the good of the entire area once they took office.

As with the Aug. 2 unification proposal, the first vote, on Nov. 8, will be an expression of intent to form a new city and election of the charter commissioners. Unification will not take place until a new charter has been accepted by voters of all three units.

Fall FABRIC VALUES

BONDED WOOLENS

• PLAIDS • PLAINS • HEATHER
• WATCH PLAID

$2.98 to $3.98 yd.

SUIT & COAT WOOLENS

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Stop In and See Our Full Line of New Fall Cottons - Prints and Plains

OPEN TONIGHT 'TIL 9 P.M.

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THURSDAY SPECIALS

FRESH GROUND ALL BEEF
MINUTE STEAKS

OR

LEAN PORK CUTLETS 59c lb.

ENQUIRER AND NEWS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

As today ends, may I have no regrets
Over what I've done, or not done:
May I welcome tomorrow as an opportunity
To build further on my progress today."
—George

Given by the Enquirer and News for Significant Community Service

Editorials

Court Holds Future Of Local Government

The Michigan Supreme Court has officially agreed to rule on one of the most far-reaching acts passed by the Michigan legislature in a long time—county reapportionment.

Every unit of government in the state has reason to watch with special interest how the court decides on one-man, one-vote apportionment for county governing boards.

The ruling could alter the basic structure of local government and in many cases reverse the traditional rural control of county boards.

In Calhoun County, for instance, one-man, one-vote districting would give the urban communities a majority of the board members, because that's where the majority of the population is.

Along with the county home rule act also adopted by the legislature this year, the population districting could help make local government both more responsive and responsible to local needs.

It might even be regarded as a potential first step away from the blight of centralization that dries up initiative at the local level and feeds federal power and patronage. For human problems are greatest where people are most closely packed together—and putting the power of local government in the same place should strengthen local problem-solving.

But the potential step hasn't yet been taken. First the Supreme Court must rule on the apportionment issue—something it never yet has been able to do.

Twice this year the court split evenly, 4-4, on the issue, appealed from lower courts. A split court means the lower court is upheld, but in these two cases the lower courts had held oppositely.

Thus the Supreme Court in effect told Kent County that its board of supervisors must be apportioned on the one-man, one-vote basis; but it also told Muskegon County that its board must meet the state constitution's requirement for one supervisor from each township—and that doesn't meet the one-man, one-vote standard.

Now, however, the court has assured Governor Romney that it would give an advisory ruling on the new apportionment law, probably during its November term.

Almost certainly it won't be a unanimous ruling. Two justices, John R. Dethmers and Harry F. Kelly, didn't even want the court to rule at all.

The test is whether the federal constitution's requirement for one-man, one-vote apportionment, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, extends down to the county level.

That is a most important test.

Community Has Better Way To Solve Nurse Shortage

Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York has proposed a stepped-up federal program to help overcome the nation's shortage of nurses, which he terms one of the "most pressing health problems."

Senator Javits proposes federal aid running to $21 million for the rest of this fiscal year, ending next June 30, for scholarships, nursing school building and teacher grants.

The senator said the nation's nurse shortage was estimated at 125,000. It takes two years minimum to educate and train a nurse. At that rate, Mr. Javits' plan would cost $42 million. And that would amount to $336 per nurse.

This seems a high price in tax money, when a better way is open.

For example, doctors and others in Calhoun County took the lead to meet a nurse shortage here by bringing about an associate degree nursing program at Kellogg Community College. So far that program has graduated 66 nurses in three classes, and 44 freshmen are registered to start this month along with 28 sophomores. The over-all cost for each student is around $900 for the two years to become a registered nurse. And the nurse graduate can start earning close to $6,000 a year.

It almost seems as if such local effort, and such rewards, might meet the nation's need for nurses on the self-interest basis of supply and demand even better than federal giveaway at public expense. And stiffen the spine of solid American individual enterprise in the process.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

The Villain Hunters

The great food price villain hunt promises to rate high among the season's least edifying political road-shows.

A congressional committee is flailing about trying to find someone to blame for higher bread prices. Agriculture Secretary Freeman recently traveled to New York to tell the city council not to get angry with farmers. They are only getting a little more, he said, they need it and anyway they deserve it.

We fearlessly predict that spokesmen for everyone else in the bread business will say the same thing. Besides, if the congressmen really wanted to spotlight instead of obscure the trouble, they'd not need many witnesses. While other factors, including the weather, are of course involved, the fundamental explanation is simple:

Food prices are going up because we have inflation. We have inflation mainly because the government stokes up the economy by spending more money than it takes in and otherwise swelling the money supply. The government spends more money than it takes in because politicians think it helps them get reelected.

We doubt, though, that the government's investigators will spend much time on that line of reasoning. Villain hunters are seldom prone to finger themselves. — Wall Street Journal.

Autumn's Scent Is All Around Us

YOU CAN SEE and hear the signs of autumn. You can catch the fragrance of year's fulfillment. When September arriver, the countryman knows a season is ending.

Crossing the threshold into the ninth month is one of the definite steps in the annual cycle. Tomatoes are red-ripe and plump green peppers shine in the sun. Apples are redding on bending branches and asters make pictures in beds beneath farmhouse windows. Wild grapes swing in bunches of purple jewels and poison ivy changes to quilts of red on walls and fences.

Not long now to the equinox. The sun rises nearly due east and sets nearly due west. Grasses are tan and amber on sunny hillsides and red candles of scraggly sumacs glow along pasture lanes above the feathery heads of goldenrod. It is a time of subtle fragrances from ripening crops and a time of richer fragrances from the ripeness of leaves and grasses.

Mornings are cool and moist and water drips from wooden shingles on barns and sheds. The feel of autumn is in the air as a man crosses the yard to do morning chores. High noon is a time of mellow warmth when soft, warm air broods over the land like a gentle benediction. That is September — a blessing of thanks after a season of growth and maturity.

Look and Learn

1. Which is the foremost mineral-producing nation in the world?
2. Who wrote the famous lines: "Here once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard around the world"?
3. For whom was the fatted calf killed in one of Jesus' parables?
4. Which was the first city in the world to surpass a population of ten million?
5. With what sport is each of these terms popularly associated: (a) Dribble; (b) can of corn; (c) railroad; (d) option play; (e) fault?

(Answers on Page 6, Sec. 2)

"IT'S AN INFLATED DEPRESSION."

CHARLES BARTLETT

Job Corps Remains Prey Of Poverty War Critics

THE PROBLEMS of the Job Corps become more vivid when they are taken in the capsuled context of a single camp, particularly one like Fort Rodman near New Bedford, Mass., which confronts heavy pressure from the community to close its doors.

The middle class neighborhood outside the gates of Fort Rodman takes a wary view of the 525 young men, mostly Negroes, who have been dropped in its midst. The owners of the neat, attractive homes question the costs and philosophy of the camp operation, but most of all they fear the characters and intentions of the boys.

These fears gain irony from a fascinating survey which Dr. David Gottlieb, the Job Corps' chief sociologist, has just finished. Through a variety of tests, questionnaires, and interviews, Gottlieb and his associates undertook to probe the attitudes and ambitions of 1,327 volunteers as they were admitted to the Job Corps.

THE SOCIOLOGISTS found that these teen-agers came from the lowest stratum of society. Only 20 per cent of them had ever seen a doctor or a dentist. But they were not rebels against society. They didn't resent the teachers in the schools they had left or blame their parents for their shortcomings. Most of them left school because they couldn't detect any relationship between their studies and the career goals which they had in mind.

No taint of rebelliousness was discovered in the ambitions of these men. The interviews showed that they wanted to achieve the secure jobs and nice homes with green yards which epitomize middle class, suburban life. They desired, in effect, to join the people who now fear them outside the gates of Fort Rodman.

Almost all these adolescents recognized that education and hard work would be essential to accomplish their break with the urban slums. The big question left by the survey is whether people like the ones in the cheerful homes outside Fort Rodman will be willing to continue to supply the special education that these young men require.

The cost is appalling. The average for all the Job Corps camps is running over $8,000 a year per boy. This is only slightly below the $10,000 annual cost of educating a midshipman at Annapolis. The whole thing is digested with difficulty by Fort Rodman's neighbors, whose incomes presumably average around $6,000 and whose children are educated in public schools at an annual cost of less than $450 a student.

The circumstance that 80 per cent of the volunteers at Fort Rodman are Negroes enlarges the fear of violence and the isolation of the camp from its environment. Nationally the proportion of Negroes in the Job Corps has risen steadily because the whites are dropping out four times as fast. These statistics augur a point at which the Job Corps will be almost exclusively Negro.

This prospect does not apparently disturb the Negroes, either at the leadership or volunteer levels. They accept it as a consequence of the needs of their race. But the certainty of sustained acceptance by the whites is less assured.

SECRETARY McNAMARA's readiness to adapt military training to men who cannot meet the requirements of the armed forces will offer a serious challenge to the Job Corps concept. Initially the McNamara plan will not reach men as young or poorly educated as the average Job Corps volunteer. But the educational arm of the Defense Department is a vast and adaptable enterprise.

The permissive note on which the Job Corps camps opened has been hardened by experience into a far more disciplined atmosphere in which volunteers are increasingly impressed with standards of behavior and appearance. But they are still volunteers and their submission to camp routine hangs almost entirely upon the persistence of their ambitions.

McNamara's move has the potential to evolve into an important aspect of his concept of national service — men may ultimately be drafted to serve as students and instructors. Over one-fourth of the employed Job Corps graduates have entered the armed services and so McNamara's use of a military framework for educational purposes fits neatly into the nation's defense objective. Eventually a comparative measurement of military training versus Job Corps training may be attained.

Meanwhile camps like Fort Rodman will struggle on. They are showing results but just as the survival of the camp at New Bedford remains a question mark, the Job Corps remains the most vulnerable prey for critics of the war on poverty.

Worth Repeating . .

Nothing can cure the soul but the sense, just as nothing can cure the senses but the soul.—Oscar Wilde.

HOWARD K. SMITH

President Johnson Losing His Can-Do-Anything Image

PRESIDENT JOHNSON told a press conference that he cannot explain his spectacular fall on the opinion polls. If he means that, then he is virtually alone in lacking an explanation. The one thing spokesmen of both parties and all factions seem to agree about is that in the past six months the President's best asset—his can-do-anything reputation—has been hurt.

Abroad, the Viet Nam war appears to dove and hawk alike to be frustrating and without prospect of ending. Our continuing increase in force seems only to stimulate the Communists to increase too; if there is any plan or policy or hope for an eventual conclusion, the administration does not explain it.

At home, the Great Society has begun to ring hollow. Watts, which should have taught us much, apparently taught us little. Nothing important has been done to ease frustration and joblessness there — though within the same city plants are advertising for workers. No one can refute Senator Robert Kennedy's statement that we spent a larger proportion of our gross national product on cities before the President announced a will to rescue them than we have since. The most marked social change in the United States since war was declared on poverty has been the further enriching of the rich by higher interest rates and tax benefits.

SOME OF THIS impression of presidential drift is false. In the case of Viet Nam, for example, the problem is a curious failure of the administration to state its case. In fact, our Viet Nam policy is already successful and promises to become more successful.

We have been fighting seriously in Viet Nam for only about a year. In World War II our first year saw the Axis enemy win the greatest string of victories in military history. But our year in Viet Nam, in a confusing new kind of war, has won some successes for us.

We have won the military upper hand. We engage in about 24 operations of battalion size a day, and we have lost none for months. The careful training of peasants to take away Viet Cong hamlets as a basis for a genuine national revolution in South Viet Nam made its beginning this year, and it is promising. There is no doubt that the creation at last of a stable government in Saigon and the first steps towards creating representative institutions in South Viet Nam are due wholly to America's display of resolve to stop the Communists.

Our larger success has been in our larger aim: to prevent what a year ago seemed an inevitable Red Chinese domination of Asia. A year ago, Asian nations were frightened and uncertain. They sought to please China in every way, from stoning U.S. embassies to quitting the United Nations.

THE CHANGE in mood in 12 months has been remarkable. Indonesia has wiped out its Chinese-inspired Communist party and plans to re-enter the United Nations. Even Communist North Korea has found it safe to declare neutrality against China. The germinal beginnings of concerted Asian action have appeared. The trend towards something like an Asian Marshall Plan has begun. None of this would have been dared without a growing belief that, perhaps, China is not going to dictate Asia's future after all. If this large a change can be wrought in a year, what may we not do in the same span of nearly four years it took to win World War II?

But unfortunately the impression that the Great Society is drifting in a wrong direction is not just due to bad articulation. It is real. The right steps are simply not being taken to meet the problems. One suspects that the President is reluctant to abandon consensus and initiate measures that might be offensive to some who used to support him.

However, it is hard to believe that a president whose trademarks have been action and purpose will allow this present period to be anything but a brief lull between phases of forward movement.

TOM OCHILTREE

Senator Kennedy Plays Fascinating Game

LIKE SOME politically-savvy Hamlet, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy may be turning over in his mind at this moment a problem of "to be or not to be"—the Democratic candidate for president in 1968, that is.

Should he throw down the gauntlet then to President Johnson or wait for 1972, when many political prophets say he will have little difficulty at all in securing the nomination.

In Washington the talk at the moment is all of Kennedy's sudden new stature in national politics. Democratic candidates in the off-year elections this November are clamoring to have him speak for them, and he has blocked out a big tour. Public opinion polls show Kennedy as more popular than President Johnson among Democrats and independents in many parts of the nation.

ALL THIS must be heady stuff for the junior senator from New York. It is being whispered that Kennedy could bump President Johnson out of re-nomination in 1968 if he wanted to, although this surely would rank as one of the riskiest political operations of this century.

Presumably, Kennedy could force his way on the ticket as the vice presidential nominee in place of Hubert Humphrey if he turned on the steam. But a vice president is something of a captive of the whims of a president, so the second spot on the ticket would not seem well tailored for Kennedy's needs.

That leaves the presidential nomination in 1972 with one overhanging element of risk involved. Between now and then some of Kennedy's political magic could evaporate in the changing political climate of the time. His momentum could become lost.

So as the 40-year-old Kennedy takes to the national hustings this autumn, the politicians are wondering whether this is part of a two-year plan or of a six-year plan on his part.

Kennedy says he expects Johnson to be the Democratic nominee again in 1968 but still the whispering goes on. Humphrey says he is sure Johnson will be renominated and adds the hope that he will be selected again as the President's running mate. Yet Humphrey sounds cautious, even tentative, when he refers to the vice presidency.

Johnson has described Humphrey as a valuable public servant and colleague. The President has not said flatly, however, that Humphrey and Humphrey alone was the person he wanted to share the ticket with him two years from now.

In theatrical terms Kennedy has "star quality." He sparkles with intelligence and self assurance. He creates a little storm of excitement among tourists who spot him striding through the corridors of the Capitol. There is something appealing, too, about his speaking manner — about the way he wears his face a little lopsided while reaching for words.

Kennedy is not doing anything to dim the impression that somehow he is a rival to Johnson.

On the Viet Nam war issue he has suggested that the administration is not pushing hard enough or with enough imagination to get peace negotiations started. Yet Kennedy is not usually identified as a complete dove.

Recently he has built up a case that the President's team took a "too little too late" approach to the massive problem of urban blight. He maintained that not enough is being spent and distributed in the right way to revive the decaying centers of America's great cities.

MOST OF KENNEDY'S pronouncements have been carefully couched so as to imply dissent without faulting the President specifically and in detail. The urban renewal issue actually stands as the most sharply defined difference between them.

It is generally conceded that Kennedy has gotten a lot of mileage out of the Senate subcommittee hearings on urban squalor. He may have stumbled though when he tackled Mayor Sam W. Yorty of Los Angeles recently.

Kennedy was bitingly critical of the way Yorty seemed, in his view, to be taking a disinterested attitude toward the problems of the poor and of minority groups in Watts and other depressed areas of Los Angeles.

At one point Kennedy suggested the poor were not grasping but were longing for the same chance in life that he and Yorty have had.

Yorty saw his opening. The mayor didn't have to spell out that Kennedy was Harvard-educated and a rich man's son. Yorty snapped back:

"Certainly they won't have the chance you had. I hope they'll have the chance I've had."

Kennedy doesn't trip into those verbal traps very often. At the moment no political figure in the United States has more options open to him.

The brother of the late president can strike now or wait. He can play for the presidency or the vice presidency in 1968, in addition to the options he has in the politics of New York State.

And finally he can play for the big prize in 1972, confident in the knowledge that his chances should be bright.

Moments With Great Books

NEWTON

The mathematical principal of space, as defined by Newton in the Great Books of the Western World.

ABSOLUTE SPACE, in its own nature, without relation to anything external, remains always similar and immovable. Relative space is some movable dimension or measure of the absolute spaces; which our senses determine by its position to bodies; and which is commonly taken for immovable space; such is the dimension of a subterraneous, an aerial, or celestial space, determined by its position in resepct of the earth. Absolute and relative space are the same in figure and magnitude; but they do not remain always numerically the same. For if the earth, for instance, moves a space of our air, which relatively and in respect of the earth remains always the same, will at one time be part of the absolute space into which the air passes; at another time it will be another part of the same, and so, absolutely understood, it will be continually changed.

RALPH McGILL

Feeling of Divine Right Afflicts the Calloused

"GOD HELPS those who help themselves," was the angry theme of a letter written in an excellent hand in dark red ink on exquisite dark blue stationary with a thin washed border to match the ink:

"I am weary of reading about all the violent misfits in the slums. They aren't forced to stay there. Why don't they simply leave by going to work? You know why they don't leave. They like it there. They prefer to be drunk and violent and have illegitimate children. . . ."

This was a voice out of one sort of ghetto condemning those in another.

Reading it, one recalled voices out of the past.

Marie Antoinette, when told that a group of poor were demonstrating because they had no bread, naively inquired why they did not eat cake. In his "Confessions," Rousseau ascribes the comment to an unidentified "grande princesse." There is, anyhow, an authenticity about it.

KINGS AND QUEENS once ruled by divine right. God had established them. As late as 1847 so shrewd a man as Otto von Bismarck could say, in an address to the Prussian Reichstag, "The Prussian kings hold their crown, not by the gift of the people, but by the grace of God."

In 1902, George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, wrote a letter to the Rev. W. F. Clark of Wilkes-Barre, who had written him in the interests of the suffering families of the men on strike.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by agitators, but by the Christain men to whom God, in his infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of the country."

There were many voices that asked the very poor to be content. They would have their reward in heaven.

It requires an appalling vanity to argue that those who have acquired position have done so because God Himself looked down and helped them . . . that this same God turns His face from others . . . that God assigns comfort to some and denies it to others.

We see this callous vanity extending down from kings who said God put them on the throne and the people had no rights to do anything about it to today's Lilliputian royalty who say, "God helped me because I am worthy."

There were of course, other voices. During the 1850-1900 Populist revolution in the United States, Populist speakers quoted Richard Rumbold's words from the scaffold: "I could never believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

But the idea persists. It is written on beautiful stationary. It is spoken piously from pulpits and podiums, it is written in pompous little editorials. "God has aided the more deserving."

IT IS EXTREMELY doubtful that the validity of the Christian teaching is measured by the affluence of the churches or those in them, but by now the church and its members serve the world and the poor by spending the money and influence it owns.

There are, for example, more than five million Negroes and a million or so white persons in the slums of the big cities who have moved out of the southern states since 1920. About 3½ million moved in the years between 1940 and 1963. When the war plants closed and technology began to replace labor; when the South's small farms ceased to provide sustenance and cotton labor was no longer needed, these millions were left in the cities.

Did God move them to that destiny?

Are we to look at the critical problem and write on slightly perfumed stationary that it is merely a matter of "God helping those who help themselves?"

1-30-66

Back to the Old Name

It's Battle Creek Sanitarium Again

The Battle Creek Health Center is resuming its former name of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, by which it was known throughout the world for more than 80 years.

Louis Gordon, administrator, says the Sanitarium Board of Directors is gradually indoctrinating the public to the change in name.

A sign placed in front of the building on N. Washington Avenue proclaims it as the Battle Creek Sanitarium & Benevolent Association. In smaller type are the words: Clinic, Hospital, Health Center and Rehabilitation Institute. Letterheads also carry the Sanitarium title while envelopes still list Health Center as the return address. As new supplies are ordered the name change will be made.

The Health Center title was adopted in 1959 in an effort to indicate the expanding services offered. However, the board of directors feels that since the institution gained a worldwide reputation as the Battle Creek Sanitarium, this name should be emphasized.

The Sanitarium comprises four divisions, as listed on the sign. The Hospital Division deals in general medicine and general surgery with emphasis on proctology, urology, ear, nose and throat surgery and abdominal surgery. Within this division is the Rehabilitation Institute, which includes a modern physical therapy unit, a comprehensive occupational therapy unit, social service office, hydrotherapy and mechanical therapy units.

Also included in the Hospital Division are the alcoholism services and a mental health unit which has a 28-bed inpatient facility and offers day care as well as night care services. The mental health unit is a part of the comprehensive mental health services plan for Calhoun County.

Services offered by the Health Center are similar to those originally offered when the institution was founded in 1866 as the Western Reform Health Institute. These include checkups, baths, dietary and medical programs for weight reduction.

A building program, scheduled to begin next summer, will add a wing on the south side of the property on Washington Ave. First on the program will be a complete replacement of the mental health unit. A new clinical laboratory, radiology department, pharmacy and central supply unit also will be included.

1-5-62

E BATTLE CREEK ENQUIRER AND NEWS

Medical Journal Salutes City

Battle Creek and Its Physicians Are Featured in Issue

Battle Creek, the "cereal city," and its medical fraternity are prominently featured in the latest issue of the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society.

The December volume is dedicated to the Calhoun County Medical Society and contains nine articles on medical subjects by Battle Creek physicians and surgeons.

The cover of the 122-page volume is made up of pictures of past and present hospitals here. Included are photos of Community, Leila and the present Veterans Administration hospitals, as well as earlier pictures of the American Legion Hospital, the original VA Hospital, and two pictures of what is now the Battle Creek Federal Center, one in its role as the Battle Creek Sanitarium and one as the former Percy Jones Army Hospital.

Fourteen local medical doctors appear in the Journal as authors of nine specal articles.

One article, by Drs. Edward J. Klopp, Lloyd E. Verity and Sherwood B. Winslow, describes in medical detail the resuscitation and recovery of Dr. Leland R. Keagle following a heart attack while he was in Leila Hospital. Referring to Dr. Keagle only as "L. R. K., a physician," the article describes the penknife surgery and heart massage after the doctor's heart stopped beating, and of the further treatment.

Dr. Winslow is the author of another article in the Journal, on "Superficial Phlebitis of the Breast and Chest Wall: Mondor's Disease," describing symptoms and treatment of the condition.

Article on Brain

Drs. Charles J. Ryan, Jack C. Griffith and C. E. Parkinson are collaborators in an article dealing with a technique — cerebral angiography — for diagnosis of lesions of the brain.

Dr. Gunnar Vetne authors an article describing a new method, called Thrombotest, for control of oral anti-coagulant medication used in treating blood clots in the heart and circulatory system.

Dr. Alfred Hamady and Dr. Patrick S. Ferazzi are co-authors of an article on "Unusual Aspects of Anaphylactoid Purpura in Childhood, concerning rashes and hemorrhaging from allergic reactions.

The use of oral medicines in control of diabetes is discussed in an article by Dr. Vance B. Lancaster, citing successes with new compounds.

Description of surgical treatment of a tumor of the parotid gland in the neck near the ear is given, with pictures, in an article by Drs. Richard C. Parsons and Thomas W. Kavanagh. Dr. J. Alan Gray is author of an article dealing with the use of carbon dioxide in diagnosis of kidney and adrenal gland conditions.

An extensive article in the Journal is by its editor, Dr. Wilfrid Haughey, relating the history of the Calhoun County Medical Society since its original founding in Marshall in 1839, and the development of Battle Creek as a health center.

Included is an account of the growth of the Battle Creek Sanitarium under the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg and this institution's role in starting the health and breakfast food cereal industries here. The article also tells of the development of various hospital facilities, and the pioneering work done here that led to the formation of Blue Cross and Blue Shield insurance programs.

JUN 2 31924

SERVICE AND HAPPINESS

C. W. Barron Summarizes The World's Richest Men; Compares Henry Ford And Dr. Kellogg.

When C. W. Barron was last month at the Battle Creek Sanitarium with Dr. John H. Kellogg—who has had to do with the invention of all the "breakfast foods" of the world, and yet is more surgeon and physician than inventor—he was interviewed by the Social Service Department as to the meaning of money making and, as the interviewer phrased it, "What are the characteristics one must have to make money?"

Mr. Barron's response has just been published at Battle Creek and is herewith reproduced:

"Everybody who has any capacity for usefulness has capacity for money making. It is a popular fallacy that there is something mysterious or characteristic or talented about making money.

"Money making is only compensation for service rendered. Mr. Ford can make more money than anyone else in the world because he renders more service than anybody else in the world. He has given the cheapest transportation known for seven million families. Has anybody else ever done more? And he is now selling his cars near cost and making money out of parts sales.

THE ROCKEFELLER SERVICE

"John D. Rockefeller made a billion or more, but he helped to illuminate the world. Vanderbilt made several hundred million, but he cheapened the price of transportation from Chicago to the seaboard and connected the wheat fields of the United States with the bread eaters of Europe.

"All these people have gotten nothing more than wages for services rendered. Mr. Ford has a talent for mechanics and made automobiles—more than anybody ever dreamed of and cheaper than anybody ever dreamed of. Ford's main ambition is to serve his fellowman.

"Rockefeller was brought up on the Bible by a good mother and he understood the ethics of good trade. He bought oil when it was a waste product and found 260 different forms for its service to man. His whole ambition still is to serve mankind. He has conquered the hookworm and malaria and is sustaining many forms of medical research for the benefit of humanity.

THE VANDERBILT SERVICE

"Vanderbilt was a hard headed oyster man from Staten Island, became a steamboat man and then a railroad man. And the result is the great Vanderbilt railroad system serving the great states between Chicago and New York, carrying passengers in such safety that it is declared the sidewalks of New York are not so safe for human beings as the Twentieth Century Limited.

"The world looks upon these men as money makers, but their money making was only incidental and necessary wages in their service to man."

"How about lack of training?" asked the reporter. "Would this not handicap their service?"

"None of these men esteemed by the world rich had any other training than the farm and the factory," declared Mr. Barron. "They attended the college of hard knocks. They knew failures and successes and got their training and education more from failures than successes.

(*Continued from Page One*)

"There is too much pamper of the young today and too little work put upon the should of youth. Work is the best training and the best education. Of course it is a crime not to teach children to read and write, t the great education is training to think, and necessity force thinking.

"Very few people are taught schools and colleges to think. How can they when most professand teachers are not thinkers? They don't understand the meng of things or the relation of cause and effect.

THE FORD SERVICE

'There must be, of course me people to hold up high standards. The surgeon and the physician have to be educated in their lines, but it is no more education than Henry Ford or his men get in a factory. The doctors are simply educated in that great factory—the humanbody.

"I esteem Dr. Kellogg the Henry Ford of the human body. He knows all its parts, and how to take out and put in, coordinate the machinery, lubricate it and remove the grit and refuse. There is no real difference between Dr. Kellogg and Mr. Ford. Each works on a different machine. One is a mechanician working with bones, sinews and various kinds of tanks and carburetors, some of them called glands; and the other is a mechanician working with frames, supports, gases, tanks and many kinds of steel."

"What should be the rules for money spending?" was the next question asked Mr. Barron.

"The same as the rules for money earning. The rules of service. In both money earning and money spending the rule and the law should be that of happiness. Earn your money where you are happiest and where you make others happy. Spend your money in the way you get the greatest happiness and that way will be found in the end the creation of happiness to others. There is no other rule for making and spending money but that of happiness, and this means service.

THE LAW OF SERVICE IS HAPPINESS

"Can anybody enjoy a concert, a picture, a play or anything of art or nature alone? Is not the enjoyment largely from association with others? Who would wish to sit in the theater alone? Or who would wish to ramble in the woods or the fields alone? Who would wish to dine alone? People give dinners in modern civilization not for the purpose of eating, but for the purpose of human relations and the exchange of ideas in pleasant association. We build houses to invite our friends and not solely for our own shelter or pleasure. Alone there is no pleasure. The pleasure is in the doing for others. This is the law of life, living, working, earning and spending."

"What should be the rule for saving?" the reporter asked.

"The very same rule," stated the financier. "Save that you may help others. Ben Franklin said, 'The best investment a man can make is in the tools of his own trade.' The first and primary law is investment in the machinery, the tools or anything that can multiply or accentuate your own usefulness.

"When you have all the machinery, tools and implements to fully expand your own service, your savings are put aside to conserve that service, to maintain yourself, your home and your business against accident, fire, change of fashion, etc.

HOW TO INVEST SAVINGS

"Your first deposit of savings should be in the bank, where you have the greatest confidence in the integrity of the management that you may get it instantly when needed.

"Your next savings should be in bonds of the highest character that you can likewise realize upon instantly or in troublous times. These should be government bonds or securities with a wide market. You should also have investment in your own home without a mortgage, in your own garden for health, pleasure and education.

"Next you should invest in the industry that is most nearly allied to your own and where you are sure it is performing a useful service to man. After that if you are familiar with railroad enterprises or great industrial concerns and in situation to understand their growth, organization, management and future possibilities, you can become a partner in such an enterprise by buying shares. So far as people have the ability and the position to do this it broadens their education and their usefulness. The return will not be alone in the dividends but in the experience and knowledge acquired.

"But, above all, know that there is no road to wages, savings, investment or dividends except through service. And service must always be mutual. Proper wages should always be sought for proper service. But the main thing is to be sure that primarily you render superior service."

ellogg Heads Sanitarium For 57th Consecutive Year

or the fifty-seventh consecu- year, Dr. John Harvey Kel- was chosen president and irman of the board of the Michi- Sanitarium and Benevolent ociation at a special meeting he trustees which followed the ual meeting of the constituency l Wednesday afternoon in the zanine parlor of the health in- ution. As was expected, all of other officers and the five re- ng members of the board of stees were re-elected, the elec- proving a mere formality.

Besides Dr. Kellogg, the officers elected are: Dr. W. H. Riley, e-president and vice-chairman of board of trustees; George Judd, cretary; and M. W. Wentworth, asurer. The five trustees chosen serve for another two years are Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Charles E. Stewart, Dr. Walter F. Martin, George Judd and Dr. Alfred B. Olsen. The five trustees holding over for another year are Dr. W. H. Riley. M. W. Wentworth, Dr. E. E. Eggleston, Dr. M. A. Mortensen and George Murphy.

That the election of trustees was virtually determined before the annual session was indicated when the nominating committee retired from the meeting and returned within a few seconds to present the names of the five retiring members without opposition. All five were unanimously re-elected.

Forty in Attendance.

About 40 of the 127 members of the constituency were in attendance, all residents of Battle Creek. Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Paulson and Miss Rosa Andre, of Hinsdale, Ill., who were expected here for the annual meeting, were prevented by unfavorable weather conditions from attending. Among the absent ones were Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who is spending the winter in Florida; Dr. W. H. Riley, who was unable to attend because of serious illness, and Dr. Walter F. Martin, who has been absent from the city for three months on an extended yachting cruise. All three are members of the board of trustees.

In the absence of Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Riley the meeting was called to order by Secretary George Judd and Dr. Charles E. Stewart, associate medical director, was immediately chosen as temporary chairman. Many of the members commented that the session did not seem like an annual meeting without Dr. Kellogg, this being the second time which he has been absent from the gathering in nearly 60 years.

Send Greeting to Dr. Kellogg.

After a letter from Dr. Kellogg had been read to the constituency, Secretary Judd was instructed to send to him a message of appreciation, thanking him for his encouraging message.

A prediction of an early return to more prosperous times was contained in the letter to the constituency from Dr. Kellogg, who stated that definite indications of this are already appearing. The present depression, he stated, is, in the main, due to world-wide conditions beyond human control.

Dr. Kellogg's letter to the constituency follows:

"Regretting that I am unable to participate with you in your annual meeting, I congratulate you and every Sanitarium worker that while so many institutions—commercial, industrial, and medical enterprises—have failed to weather the financial storm that for a year and a half has been sweeping over the world, and have gone upon the rocks and closed their doors, our good ship still faces the gale undamaged and ready, when the tide turns, to spread its sails and move forward and successfully as ever.

To Uphold Right Living.

"The Sanitarium fills a unique place in the world. It has a mission, a gospel to preach, a service to perform. Its greatest work is to gather, test and apply scientific knowledge to human life so as to increase health, happiness, efficiency and longevity, and to demonstrate that a thoroughly biologic life is sane and practicable, and to establish and hold up to the world standards and ideals for right living. Sincere respect and enthusiasm for these ideals and principles and loyal and mutual support and co-operation of workers and managers will insure the earliest possible return of more prosperous times, definite indications of which are already appearing. In the meantime, let us remember that whatever hardships we may be suffering are felt by many million of others and are, in the main, due to world-wide conditions beyond human control.

"Every one who is today patiently and heroically bearing the pinch of stringent measures made necessary by business depression, may feel assured that your trustees and managers greatly appreciate the moral support and ready acquiescence in plans accorded them.

"With warmest sympathy and assurance of unbounded faith in the future if our standards are maintained and our ideals upheld, I am as ever,

"Yours for race betterment through biologic living,

(Signed) "John Harvey Kellogg."

Annual Report Read.

After electing trustees and instructing Secretary Judd to forward a message to Dr. Kellogg, the constituency heard the annual report, given by Dr. Charles E. Stewart, and the treasurer's report by M. W. Wentworth, no other special business being brought before the gathering for consideration.

Members of the medical staff, who held the regular meeting in the mezzanine parlor just before the annual meeting, were invited to remain for the session of the constituency.

Moon-Jl., 3/19/31

THE SANITARIUM FOOD DISPENSARY

How the Poor are Supplied with Food from Sanitarium Kitchen

2,803 BASKETS BESTOWED IN SIX MONTHS

B.C. Star. Mr. 19/08.

Among the many beneficent branches of work carried on by the Sanitarium, none is more interesting than that of the recently inaugurated Food Dispensary, where each day, at four o'clock, great baskets of good food, left from the kitchen of the Sanitarium, are distributed to the poor who apply.

Only fresh food—the oversupply not served in the diningroom—is given away, and the baskets are in every case tempting and filled with the best of nourishing food, such as cooked vegetables of all sorts, dishes of creamed potatoes, peas, spinach, corn, beans, etc., roast protose, gruels, oatmeals, cut bread, muffins, biscuits, zwieback, etc.

This dispensary is in charge of Louis C. Leake, who personally superintends the packing and bestowal of the baskets, and to whom application is made for help. The work is carried on independently of, but in collaboration with, the medical dispensary, and has been the means of relieving much suffering and actual want during the past winter.

The work was begun Aug. 26, 1907, and a total of 2,803 baskets of food have been given away up to March 1. Sometimes it is a weary mother with a brood of ten who applies for help. Again it is a small boy, who announces that "mother's sick, and we ain't got nothin' to eat, we kids." Sometimes it is a frail little woman recovering from an illness, to whom the cooked and nourishing food is a God-send, and who gathers strength from well-made gruels and palatable vegetables. The enterprise has already proved its need, and offers a happy solution for systematic giving and a sane disposal of left-over food.

FEBRUARY 12, 1908.

THE BATTLE CREEK A. M. M. C. DISPENSARY.

We have in hand reports of the work of this dispensary from January 11 to February 1, showing quite an active period of work. The severe cold weather precipitates suffering and sickness among the more needy classes especially. The workers in the dispensary are doing their best to meet the demands and all who apply are made welcome to the best of care and attention. Free treatments are not always granted since a number of the applicants are both able and willing to pay at least a part of the ordinary charges for such work. A tabulated form of the work done gives the following items:—

Consultations	98
Bath room treatments	144
Outside calls	62
Physical examinations	11
Nurses' calls	102
Treatments at home	15
Office treatments	37
Garments received	180
Garments given	14
Surgical dressings	4
Operations	3

THE BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY.

The following notes of the Battle Creek A. M. M. C. Dispensary for two weeks ending December 14, has been handed in:— M. M. Dec. 18/07.

Consultations	79
Bath-room treatments	65
Outside calls	34
Examinations	19
Nurses' calls	81
Treatments at home	16
Office treatments	49

Some very interesting features attend the work of the visiting nurses who go from place to place wherever want and suffering are found. A very pathetic case is that of a man, who, some years ago, was a patient at the Sanitarium, and at that time was in very comfortable circumstances. He lost his property by unwise investments, and two or three months ago appeared here penniless, hungry, and suffering from that dreadful malady, tuberculosis of the throat and vocal organs. Unable to speak or to partake of solid food, he had been cast off by his father, who was able to care for him, and, forsaken by his friends. He was also suffering from asthma and nervous break-down. The Sanitarium furnished him a room, and has given to the poor suffering man every possible care and attention, and the dispensary has looked after his medical treatment. He is a Roman Catholic and a sincere lover of Christ. Through all his suffering no word of complaint has escaped him. He still lingers along and is now able to whisper, and his words are expressions of gratitude to God and to those who have ministered to him, of a confiding love and trust in the merits of the Saviour, and a desire to "go home." Although he is attended with much painstaking and anxiety, still it is a pleasure to minister to one so intelligent and so responsive in his appreciation.

An old lady is being visited who is helpless with paralysis. She is very lonely, her children having left home, and she is often found weeping over her lonely and helpless condition. We are doing what we can for her.

A woman came to the dispensary a few days ago from six miles in the country, asking for clothing for her six destitute children who were barefooted and otherwise insufficiently clothed. She was fitted out according to the ability of the dispensary.

Contributions in the shape of clothing for children will be very gratefully received. A sewing-class of medical students meets each week to adapt clothing for the little ones.

MARCH 11, 1908.

BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY

Report of the Battle Creek Dispensary for the week ending Feb. 29, 1908:

Consultations	26
Bathroom treatments	62
Outside calls	33
Physical examinations	2
Nurses' calls	42
Treatments at home	12
Office treatments	20
Surgical dressings	2
Garments given away	7

MARCH 18, 1908.

THE BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY

The work here goes on as usual; the sick from the city are receiving attention, and many are being relieved of suffering, much to their joy. The items of work for the first week in March are as follows:—

Consultation	16
Bathroom Treatments	28
Outside Calls by Physician	39
Physical Examinations	3
Nurses Calls	27
Treatments at Home	10
Office Treatments	13
Garments Given Away	4
Surgical Dressings	2

Florence Emory.

M. M. Apr. 8/08.

THE BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY.

The opening of spring brings with it the usual amount of sickness caused by colds and fevers, and the inside work as well as the out-work of the dispensary is well kept up. The following is the tabulated report of work done for three weeks ending March 28:—

Consultation	90
Bathroom Treatments	69
Outside Calls	59
Physical Examinations	10
Nurses' Calls	103
Treatments at Home	14
Office Treatments	48
Garments Given Away	31

Florence Emory.

M. M. Dec. 18/07

The A. M. M. C. dispensary, located in the College building in this city, is doing a good work for sufferers in this vicinity, a large number of whom are availing themselves of the opportunities for medical attendance and treatment here afforded. Those in charge of the dispensary have promised to furnish us with regular reports of their work, and we shall thus be able to keep the work before our readers in the future.

JANUARY 22, 1908.

THE BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY.

The work of this enterprise goes steadily forward. The prevalence of colds and la grippe bring to the workers additional cares and responsibilities which they are meeting however with good success. Many cases of illness and poverty have been relieved.

The following is a tabulated report of the work done from December 21 to January 4:

Consultations	85
Bath-room Treatments	137
Outside calls	52
Physical examinations	5
Nurses calls	78
Treatments at home	30
Office treatments	48
Surgical dressing	1
Operations	1
Garments received	28
Garments given away	87

BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY.

From 1896 to 98, Dr. F. M. Rossiter did the outside practice, but had no office, except one at his residence.

Dr. Newton Evans succeeded him, but later in 1902 had an office for outside patients in South Hall. But he never kept reports of his charity work.

In January 1904, the first real dispensary was opened, in room 9 College building, in charge of Dr. Evans. The records were kept not in books but on cards, much of the charity work never being reported at all.

Dr. W.T.Thornton succedded, then Dr. A.W. Nelson. In the fall of 1905, Dr. Colver came in as assistant. Since January 1906, Dr. Colver has had charge of the work and kept the records of his cases on cards which they claim have been lost.

The first column of the following is the approximate report of the work done during 1907, but not all charity; the second column, the report from Janl to May 1, 1908, accurate:

Consultations	1900	693
Bathroom treatments	2300	795
Phys. outside calls	1000	430
Physical examinations	250	95
Nurses calls	1700	560
Treatments in homes	400	124
Office treatments	1000	317
Operations	35	16
Surgical dressings	125	34
Garments given	1000	289
Garments received	1000	267

M. M. Dec. 11/07

It is proposed to give the children a treat at Christmas time. The Sanitarium will spread a banquet for the little folks early on Christmas eve, and then there will be a Christmas tree for them in the gymnasium. Those especially provided for will be the Haskell Home and City Mission Sunday-school children, and other children who do not have Christmas comforts at home. We invite the co-operation of those who would be glad to make the children of the poor and the orphans happy. Presents of clothing and useful toys, or gifts of money for the Haskell Home, will be very gratefully received. Gifts may be set to the Medical Missionary, or taken to the Mission on South Jefferson Ave., or left at the Sanitarium desk. Further announcements will be made later.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN BATTLE CREEK.

The Dispensary in connection with the Battle Creek Sanitarium has been the center of busy operations since I took charge of it several months ago. Since the first of November the work has been in charge of Dr. B. N. Colver, and two visiting nurses. Dr. A. W. Nelson and Dr. Loiza Elwell have also been associated in the outside work. The nurses have changed at different times, Miss Kate Rummery and Mrs. Martha Richardson assisting for most of the time.

Our work has extended over the entire city and has called for a great deal of laborious effort, walking in the snow and in inclement weather for long distances. We have endeavored to look after the poor and sick and to minister to them in physical and bodily comforts. In cases of acute suffering we have visited and treated people in their homes; more chronic and stubborn cases have been brought to the Dispensary where a long or short course of treatment has been prescribed and carried out in the bathrooms.

We have been greatly cheered in our work by the gratitude shown on the part of those to whom we have had the privilege of ministering and also by seeing a large amount of suffering relieved. The work has increased on our hands, although now that the warm weather has come on, there is not that degree of suffering from the cold that prevails in the winter season.

The following figures will represent a portion of the work performed from December 1 to May 1:

Number of families under treatment, 150.

Outside calls by physicians, 315.

Examinations at Dispensary, 104.

Treatments given at homes by nurses, 726.

Visits made by the head nurse for investigation purposes and instructing the mothers have averaged about four visits daily.

We have held 18 mothers' meetings and given out 2,680 garments.

We have paid out to meet urgent necessities for the sick, about $20.00 in cash.

From 6 to 8 baskets of food have been sent out daily from the Sanitarium dining-rooms.

In all our work it has been our aim to help the people to help themselves, and while the results might have been better and larger, yet we believe that through the blessing of God, much good has been accomplished. We have tried to carry instruction to mothers in regard to the proper ventilation of their homes and the necessity of clean clothing, wholesome food, and clean houses for the happiness of their loved ones and in the building of character as well as the upbuilding of physical strength. We feel very much encouraged as we look back over the last winter's experience and realize that the Lord has helped us to be a help and a blessing to those in need.

The picture accompanying this article shows a portion of the children to whom we have ministered. There would have been twice as many present had it not been raining at the time appointed for the taking of the photograph.

Madge Rogers.

The Battle Creek City Mission has removed to better and more favorable quarters on Jefferson Avenue, nearer the center of the city. There is now room in which to carry on dispensary work, and it is planned to do more effectual and permanent work for the sick poor and those especially in need of help. The work has been going on uninterruptedly for eight months and more, and we have reason for gratitude for that which has been accomplished. But we hope to see even a greater work done during the coming winter. M. M. Nov. 14/06

M. M. Feb. 20/07

The work of the Battle Creek City Mission is going forward with greater interest than ever before. Mr. P. C. Hayward, brother of Dr. O. M. Hayward, is now devoting his time to this work. A portion of his time is given to the clerical work of the men's bathroom and his evenings to the mission. In both capacities Mr. Hayward is affording acceptable help. Conversions are taking place in the mission and we hope to see much fruit in the kingdom of God as the result of this work.

M. M. Dec. 18/07

Each Sabbath a company goes to the Marshall jail to hold gospel services with the prisoners. They report excellent results. Last Sabbath, for instance, three men gave very hopeful evidences of conversion and with contrition acknowledged their sins and sought forgiveness. The jail authorities think very kindly of our workers, and afford them every encouragement, the jailer's wife being an active Christian worker.

M. M. Apr. 29/07

Under the leadership of Mr. P. C. Hayward and Miss Bertha Babcock the Battle Creek City Mission is doing a good work for the *gospelless* people of this city. Services are held each evening, and each week some victories are gained and some souls are gathered in for the heavenly garner. It is true that not all the apparent results measure up full measure in the end, and yet it is impossible to tell what the final fruits of this effort may be. At least, enough is being seen to amply repay all the outlay of time and money and labor. Brother Leake from Saratoga, New York, is associated with others in this work. Trips are made to the Marshall jail every Sabbath afternoon and the workers are often rewarded by seeing different ones start in the Christian life. Many of the inmates have been led to begin a new and better life.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM DISPENSARY WORK.

M. M. Feb. 13/07

Many are the calls that come to us see the really destitute homes in this small city. Almost daily we have calls like the following; "Please go to —— Main street and see what Mrs. Brown needs." Only yesterday we were asked to call on some one whose name and address we could not learn. The telephone message simply said, "It is a family in distress."

Getting off the car near Nichols & Shepard's we saw a young man coming around the corner and we said, "Can you tell us of the family who are sick and destitute in this vicinity?" He thought a moment, pointing away up on the hill he said, "There is a woman with seven children, two of them sick in bed and while I was in the grocery store yesterday, the health officer came in and ordered some groceries." Reader, do you suppose the Lord had anything to do with sending that particular boy to meet us, half a mile away from the place?

In response to our rap, a bright, pretty girl of eight years came to the door and conducted us to the sick room. The mother sat mending a pair of old shoes. One of the sick, whose temperature was one hundred and three, had been eating fried potatoes for his breakfast. The mother became alarmed because he threw them up. We wondered then if we half appreciated the light we have on proper diet. We called the doctor and then went to the nearest grocery for fruit. The father of this family is in the penitentiary and until it became too cold, the mother had husked corn to support her little ones.

Ever since the day the work was reorganized in October, our work has gradually increased until two nurses and one doctor are kept busy all day and many times away into the night. We go into the homes, teach the mothers how to give simple treatments to break up colds, how to cook, the principles of healthful living, and better than all else, to look to the greatest Missionary for healing power.

The citizens of Battle Creek have very kindly donated food and clothing. We might give a report of some of the work done the past month, though I could not tell of the long hours of work with many who have become discouraged through months of suffering and sickness, or of wading through snow to some suburban home. Our happiest days were during the holidays when we planned to give each family some little Christmas remembrance. One little mother, whose home we visited once a week, is so grateful for the help she received that she is passing the blessings on to others. She is sewing for other needy families who have several children.

Each Wednesday morning finds us taking a supply of fruit and cereals to a family of five where a boy of sixteen, the only one able to work is sick in bed with carbunkles, the result of impoverished diet. The mother, unable to work from a stroke of paralysis, was left with this boy as the only wage earner. Just imagine, supporting five people on four dollars per week, paying rent, buying fuel, and food!

The Lord has wonderfully blessed our efforts and we have enjoyed the co-operation of the entire Sanitarium family and especially the faithful assistance of Drs. Colver and Nelson.

Madge Rogers.
Kate M. Rummery.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN BATTLE CREEK.

In M. Oct 16/07

WE are happy to be able to state that the field at our own doors is not being neglected. Provision is being made by which the poor of this city may have the gospel preached to them—a gospel that is for soul and body. For nearly two years the Battle Creek City Mission has kept on its work uninterruptedly. Although this work has had its drawbacks and discouragements, still the amount of good that has been accomplished in the aggregate is an encouragement to all who have had an interest in the work. Much of the fruits of this work will be seen in the Kingdom of God. Much more permanent good might have been done by more properly watching over and nourishing those who have been brought to the Saviour, but though many have been lost sight of there are still a number of converts who are faithfully following the footsteps of the Master. Want and misery have been alleviated in many homes.

The Mission is now on a better basis with brighter prospects than ever before. Brother W. Robinson, who has had experience in South America, Spain, and England, will, with his wife, now enter upon the mission work. He will be assisted by workers from the Sanitarium and from the city. For some time the principal burden of the work has fallen upon Miss Bertha Babcock, who, in addition to her regular duties in office work, has unselfishly and faithfully carried on the work both in the mission and in visiting the sick and the poor. Many precious experiences have come to her and to those associated with her. There is great need of such a work even in a small city like ours.

Each Sabbath a corps of workers go to the Marshall jail to work for its inmates. The officers in charge are very kindly disposed to the workers and much good is being accomplished. The Sanitarium Sabbath-school pays the expense of this mission and the work is at present under the leadership of Brother L. C. Leake.

Another feature of this work is the dispensary established by the Sanitarium in the College building, which has been fitted up in a way to enable those who minister there to do the very best work for the sick poor of our city. The treatment rooms for the women and offices are on the first floor, and treatment rooms for the men are in the basement. The nurses's work is under the charge of Miss Madge Rogers, a nurse of long experience and of sound Christian character. She is assisted by two visiting nurses who go out into the city and vicinity as they are called and also look up the poor and needy cases wherever they can be found. Dr. Benton N. Colver is the physician in charge, and he not only practices in the dispensary but goes out to visit the sick. This work will be connected with that of the City Mission.

Still another feature of medical missionary work is the opening of a Refuge for unfortunate women and girls in the residence located upon the "Austin Farm," near the Haskell Home. This good dwelling has been thoroughly fitted up for this purpose and placed under the immediate charge of Dr. Ruth Bryant-Leake and her husband, both of whom have a great interest in that line of Christian effort. This work, too, will be affiliated with the Mission and the Dispensary. The Home is now ready to receive those who have wandered from the right path and need the help of Christian home and friends. The girls will be instructed in useful arts and will be placed where they can redeem their lives if they choose to do so. Application from surrounding towns will be received so long as there is room. Letters may be addressed to the Editor of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY or Dr. Ruth B. Leake, Sanitarium.

We bespeak for these undertakings the sympathy and prayers of all who love humanity, and we trust they may be the means of doing much for those who are out of the way.

Dec. 11/17 M. M.

THE work of the Battle Creek City Mission still goes forward uninterruptedly, and is still accomplishing a deal of good in ministering to needy souls in things both spiritual and temporal, as well as physical. The mission is now under the direct charge of Brother William Robinson and wife. These people came to the Sanitarium some months ago from Virginia, though their home is in England, and they have labored in Spain and South America, and have a genuine love for souls.

Through the summer the attendance upon the mission was limited; but now that longer and colder evenings have come the people attend better. We have quite a number of willing and efficient helpers who join in the work. Among them is Brother Purdham, of Ohio, who with his family has lately come to Battle Creek to assist in carrying on the large interests centering here. They are very acceptable help at this time. Brother Plum from the South is also with us. He has placed his motherless children in the Haskell Home and he is helping there and doing what he can for the various branches of work here. He is of much assistance in the mission. Miss Bertha Babcock and Bro. H. G. Butler are still identified with the mission and are doing what they can for it in connection with other duties.

JAIL WORK AT MARSHALL.

In the fall of 1896, Mr. H. G. Butler began going down to Marshall, driving over, leaving B.C. in the morning about 9 A.M. or later, stopping over at Ceresco for church services and lunch, then going on to Marshall, conducting the services in the jail between 2 and 3 in th afternoon and driving home again.

The Chaney brothers, Frank and Albert San. nurses were his first helpers in this work. Later Bro. Fred Hall became interested, and they would take out crowds of 6, 7 or 8 persons often.

During ~~the two or three years~~ 1900 to 1902 Mr. Butler was gone, in England, Mr. L. A. Curtis had charge of the work. For the last almost two years, the work has been in charge of Mr. Lewis C. Leake. Since the interurban runs out, the workers leave on the one o'clock car and return again to the city between four and five in the afternoon. For the last several months, Brother Leake's helpers have been mostly from the Philathea class.

RESCUE MISSION WORK IN BATTLE CREEK.

A little later in the fall of 1896 than the beginning of the work at the Marshall jail, Mr. Butler opened what was known as the Arnold Mission, on a side street but very near the heart of the city. The Chaney brothers, Sanitarium nurses assisted him much in the religious services which were held every night, while Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis lived there and were in charge of things. It was a very hard winter many men were homeless and out of work. There were beds for 80 men, and often 100 more would sleep on the floor. Penny lunches were served, about 20 a day on the average.

In the spring of 1898, the owner wanted his place, and the Mission moved to a street directly off from Maple, where they were for only 2 or 3 weeks.

The winter preceding, Mr. B. Purchased a lot of timber, rented a farm, with house on it, and had 15 to 20 men working out there most of the time during the winter. Mr. Fred Hall was in charge. The boys called it "Camp Butler" and it proved a blessing to many of them.

The Star of Hope Mission was started by Tom Mackey in a corner room, pleasant store front, on Main St., two or three blocks below Jefferson, about the middle of 1898.

Mr. Harry Monroe, from Chicago, Miss Albertson and Mrs. Mackey did efficient service at that time, also later Mr. Harry Behenna, a patient of Dr. Kress' at the Sanitarium, who was releived of his drug habits and converted about that time.

In October or November, 1898, a Gospel wagon with workers left B.C. for Kalamazoo on a Friday afternoon, most of the workers remaining for 9 or 10 days, holding meetings on the street each evening, visiting, etc., during the day. This work was in charge of Bro. Behenna, Mr. Butler spending the Sabbaths and Sundays with us.

After having the Star of Hope mission in this place for perhaps 8 to 10 months, it was moved to the Winslow block, on East Main, near Mc Camly St. In this place the mission was conducted for only a month or two, then moved to Jefferson St. , about a block this side of the Grand Trunk tracks, where the work was in charge of a committee consisting of the pastors of the city, co-operating with the Sanitarium folks Then Mrs. L. E. Allison came and took charge. The house across the street was rented, cleaned up, and the upstairs used for lodgings, they having had three or four private rooms and a dormitory in which could be accomod dated 6 to 8 men. The douwnstairs rooms were used as dining-room and kit chen--they serving sometimes as many as 35 to 40 at one meal.

Mr. Collier and wife, newly married, succeeded Mrs. A. but they were not very successful. One of the boys made this remark: to Mrs. Allison : "When you were with us, we had a mother, but now we have a boss."

For a year or two there was no mission effort in the city. (Then follows Bro. Tenney's report on the next page).

THE BATTLE CREEK CITY MISSION

Was established in its present campaign in February, 1906, and has been uninterruptedly in operation since. At first it was housed in an old building near the Grand Trunk tracks. In October 1907 it was removed to its present quarters at 37 South Jefferson St., in the midst of the saloon district.

The average attendance for Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings has been fifty, and for the entire week it has been about thirty people. We do not have so large a proportion of the slum element as in larger cities. Many families have from time to time been regular attendants, they being people who on account of poverty or other cause did not attend services in any church. During the past year visiting work has been carried on among the families of the poorer districts, an average of four or five calls being made daily by the mission workers.

The number of conversions taking place has not been large at any time though we have had an average of one a week for the entire time, some of which have proved to be permanent and thorough, and, as is always the case, some have relapsed. There have been some very bright instances of reclamation from sin and degradation.

Beside the direct evangelical work, quite an amount of charitable work has been done in supplying and helping the poor and the sick.

The work now stands upon a basis that commends itself to all good people, and though not attended with surprising results there is a steady uplifting influence flowing out from the mission that is felt through the immediate vicinity and in all the city. The various pastors of the city have assisted in the preaching during the past winter.

m. Feb. 1908

THE BATTLE CREEK CITY MISSION.

THE following table gives the items of interest pertaining to the work of the Battle Creek City Mission for the month of January. It will be seen by this report that something is being done for the poor and distressed in supplying them with the gospel and with the necessaries of life. During the severe weather which has prevailed the attendance has been somewhat diminished, but the courage of the workers is good and prospects are still encouraging.

Total attendance	853
Average attendance	27
Professed conversion	2
Requests for prayer	5
Beds provided	1
Meals provided	2
Visits (3 at Marshall Jail)	66
Calls	96
Sent to Food Dispensary	5
Garments given away	10
Bibles sold	2
Hymn Books sold	1
Coal supplied	$3.00

THE BATTLE CREEK CITY MISSION.

THE work in this mission is still being carried actively forward. Meetings are held every evening and the attendance and interest are on the increase. The work is in immediate charge of Brother and Sister W. Robinson, who are unselfishly doing what they can for those who come within the range of their labors, both publicly and privately. There are many opportunities for relieving suffering and ministering both to the soul and the body. The work is carried forward in a commendable way, commanding the respect of all classes of our citizens. The pastors of the various churches and other leading men and women are lending their assistance in carrying on the work.

The following is a tabulated report of the work performed during the month of December: —

Attendance at mission	990
Average	32
Professed conversions	13
Requests for prayer	14
Beds provided	2
Visits	50
Calls	26
Breakfasts and luncheons	4
Sent to Food Dispensary	2
Men provided with work	3
Garments given away	20
Bibles given away	1
Periodicals given	20

Mr. 11/08.

BATTLE CREEK CITY MISSION

REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1908

The weather conditions have been such during the month as to interfere somewhat with our attendance, but we have been encouraged by fruits which have appeared from our efforts under the blessing of God. A young man, a mechanic, who has been spending a few months in the city and has just gone elsewhere, stated to us privately that in the midst of a drinking bout he had seen the sign of the Mission, and the Spirit of God forced him then and there to choose whether he would continue his downward course to ruin or turn right about. He decided to turn, came to the services that were going on, has abandoned drink, decided to live for Christ, and now he thanks God for the Mission and what it has accomplished for him. At our last meeting, March 4, three young men gave their hearts to the Lord and threw their tobacco into the stove.

A reading-room has been established during the month, which is already proving an effectual adjunct to the work of the Mission.

The recent floods interfered somewhat with the mission services, as the water filled the basement and came upon the floor slightly. But the flood brought other work for those who have suffered losses through it.

Total attendance	668
Average attendance	23
Conversions	2
Requests for prayer	1
Beds provided	5
Meals provided	1
Visits	22
Sent to Dispensary	1
Garments given to poor	13

THE HEALTH MISSIONARY COURSE.

This courwe was organized in December 1889 for the purpose of training young men and women to go oyt as missionaries of the gospel of health, laboting in the capacity of teachers of dietetics in connection with schoolé, as lecturers on subjects pertaining to health and temperance, and as instructors in the principles of physiologic and hygienic living wherever they might find opportunities.

The first year only 2 regualt pupils were enrolled, althoun the number of persons present at the dáily session of the class was 4o to 50. Each year the membership increased until, at the endof four or five years, 30 or 40 persons were in regular attendance during the six months of the course.

CHRISTIAN HELP WORK.

In Battle Creek, the work started with a little band of nine San. nurses, about the fall of 1892.

After that bands of Christian helpers more ofr less fully organized have sprung up all over the country in different conferences, and most urgent appeals are coming in weekly for organizers to go and help these bands to a more systematic organization and give them fuller instruction.

With a view to answering these calls, the Christian Help Institute was held in Battle Creek, in November, 1893. "40 persons were in attendance, of whom ten either are or soon will be in the field." (January 1894)

Record of Certificates

1872--July 3, Diploma, Mrs Kellogg, Alfred University, New York.

1873, April 7--Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Hygeio-Therapeutic College, Florence Heights, New Jersey.

1874, March 4--Special Course in Physical Diagnosis. University of Michigan.

1875, February 23--Completion of course in Physical Diagnosis. Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

1875, March 1--Degree of Medicine. Bellevue Hospital, New York.

1875, April 7--Private Instruction in Microscopy. Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

1879, February 22--Marriage license.

1879, May 29--Appointed member of State Board of Health. Lansing.

1908, November 29--Certificate of Appreciation of Missionaries for hospitality shown them at the Sanitarium.

1912, February 26--Birthday tribute from brothers and sisters.

1912, December 10--Admitted to "Contributing Membership" in Clara Barton Memorial Association.

1913, June 18--Doctor of Laws Degree. Olivet College.

1914, March 15--Honorary diploma. Palermo, Italy.

1915--Diploma of Honorable Mention for Collaboration in Exhibit of Race Betterment Foundation. Panama-Pacific International Exposition. San Francisco.

1916, May 17--Admittance to Agassiz Association. Stamford, Conn.

1919, June 14--Society of Applied Psychology.

1921 or 1924 L.L.D. Lincoln Mem. University (Tennessee)

Bellevue Diploma (Lost up)

DETROIT

10 Big Men in Our Sports Hall of Fame

Sunday

The Gay Haven Gang: Portrait of the Big Beat

The Magazine of Michigan's Metropolis | May 8, 1966 | The Detroit Free Press

TAKE THIS! (Crunch) From the Kellogg Collection

A) 14K WHITE GOLD, 22 DIAMONDS, $500. B) 14K WHITE GOLD, 18 DIAMONDS, $300. C) 14K WHITE OR YELLOW GOLD, 6 DIAMONDS $165.

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The Questions You Ask Us

SIGNORET'S HUSBAND

Q. Simone Signoret — was she married to Laurence Harvey? If not, would you please give me the names of their mates?—M.O.

A. Laurence Harvey co-starred with Simone Signoret in "Room at the Top," for which she received the 1959 Oscar, but they have not been married to each other. Simone is married to singer Yves Montand. Harvey was married to Margaret Leighton. His "steady" since his divorce has been Joan Cohn, widow of Harry Cohn, once boss of Columbia pictures.

Q. Was Annie Laurie a real person as a Scot friend of mine maintains?—S.R.

A. Yes indeed. Annie was born in 1682 and died in 1764. But the bonnie lass never married the adventurer Willie Douglas, who offered to lay himself "doon an' dee." Instead, after a year or so of mooning she married a neighboring landholder, Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch.

Q. I've been told Steve Reeves, the Hercules of motion pictures, once worked in a Detroit steel mill. True? What's his measurements?—D.M.

A. Untrue. Montana - born Reeves, at various times Mr. America, Mr. Pacific, Mr. World, Mr. Universe and Le Plus Bel Athlete du Monde, is 6 foot 1, 200 pounds, has a 48-inch chest, 29-inch waist and 17½-inch biceps.

Teicher looking over Ferrante.

Simone and Harvey: Only the movie romance.

Q. Would you please tell me when Fire Chief Battle was head of the Detroit Fire Department and if the fireboat named for him is still in use?—L.J.L.

A. James A. Battle joined the volunteer fire department in 1848 at the age of 18 and served until his death 47 years later. The fireboat named for him was retired in 1940, sold to Australia a year later and, we hope, served honorably in World War II.

Q. What are the ages of the piano team of Ferrante & Teicher? They look very much alike—are they related? How do they create the unusual sound effects? Any TV appearances coming up soon? —K.R.

A. Look-alike Arthur Ferrante and Louis Teicher are unrelated. Both are 40 and have been teamed since they were six-year-old prodigies at Juilliard. They achieve their sound with the aid of paper, sticks and rubber stops placed in the piano. There are no TV appearances slated at this writing.

Send your questions to Free Press librarian Morgan Oates, DETROIT Magazine, The Detroit Free Press, Detroit 31, and he will answer them in this corner. Sorry, no personal replies.

DETROIT

COVER: Watercolor for the Free Press by Frank Bozzo

Mort Persky .... *Sunday Editor* Charles W. Baker .... *Editor of* DETROIT
James H. Dygert Harvey Taylor Charles Thurston

We're covering the state with chocolate!

Grandpa Sanders started it all when he opened his first store in 1875. We doubt that he ever dreamed how popular his fine candy would become in the ensuing 90-plus years!

Today—in addition to our 57 Sanders Stores and 101 Supermarket Departments—you can buy Sanders Candy from more than 460 outlets in 240 Michigan cities, towns and villages.

We're still making candy the way Grandpa did, too. Our master candy makers blend the very finest ingredients into small batches of candy at its best. Our chocolate coatings are superb. We think that's the way you like your candy.

Maybe that's why Sanders Candy is so popular.

TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Sanders

SINCE 1875

(Mother's Day is May 8th)

We hope you'll stop at your nearby Sanders Outlet as often as you think of fine candy. The dealer in your area was selected because he, too, believes in offering his customers the very best. He operates a good business and enjoys a good reputation. He'll be happy to serve you. See facing page, please.

Our Big Rock Krispy Mountain: A Grand Tour of Corn Flake Country

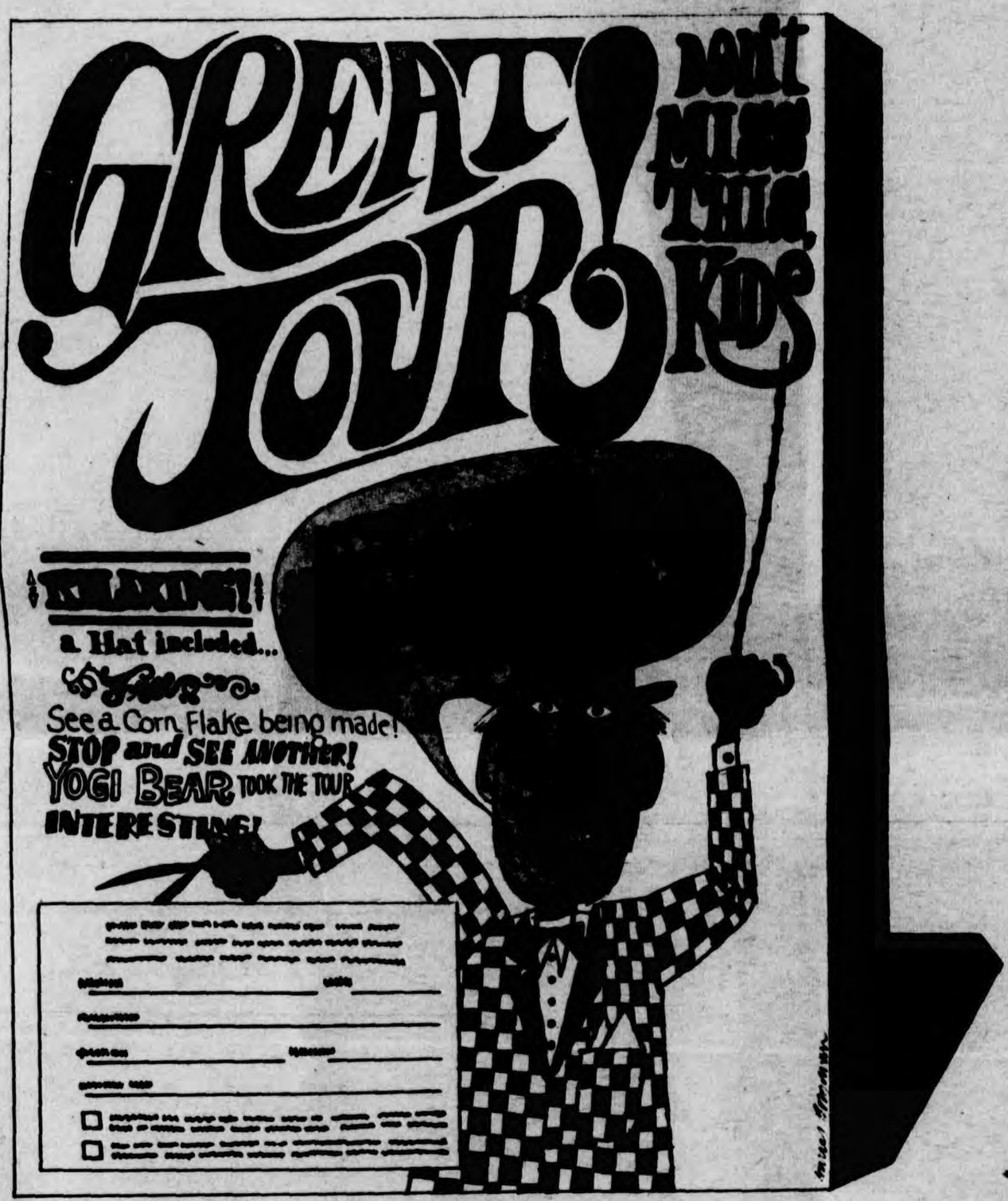

Illustration for the Free Press by Harry Borgman

BY BOBBY MATHER
For DETROIT Magazine

You take your corn grits, see, and you flavor them with some malt and some sugar and some salt, and then you cook it all into sort of a mush.

Then you roll your mush out real thin and break it up and toast it, and voila! A homemade corn flake!

Or, you can do as a couple of billion of other people have done and go down to the store and pick up a box of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. It'll cost you about 29 cents for a 12-oz. box.

The corn flake's great-grandmother was named "Granola," which sounds like either a smash hit for the player-piano or a skin disease. It was made by grinding up over-baked biscuits of wheat, oatmeal and cornmeal and was probably developed by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg for guests at his Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Understandably, "Granola" seemed to lack a certain something. Dr. Kellogg told his kid brother, Willie Keith Kellogg, who served as general factotum around the San, to work up a more palatable breakfast food, which could be used as an easily digested substitute for bread.

The rest is history.

In between "Granola" and the Kellogg Corn Flake—around 1894—was an intermediate flake known as "Granose," which sold for 15 cents for 10 ounces. (About the same time, W. K. also invented peanut butter, but his heart wasn't in it.)

In a splendid moment of revelation, someone—either W. K. or an associate—thought of toasting the Granose flakes. Thus, almost haphazardly, the breakfast cereal that was to girdle the globe stepped diffidently into American life.

Remember, now, this was around the turn of the century, when Americans were on a big health-and-physical-fitness kick, heavy on diet reform and down with injurious drugs.

The nation was ready for health foods.

Battle Creek — largely because of the Sanitarium—mushroomed into the health food center of the country. In a frenzied two-year period between, 1902 and 1904, some 40 companies were licensed to manufacture various health-giving mushes, flakes, gruels and beverages in the Big Battle Creek Breakfast Food Bonanza.

How was it that W. K. Kellogg was the one to hit the mother lode?

Another revelation! "Let's advertise that the stuff tastes good."

It was a real breakthrough. W. K. Kellogg—who is described even by his official biographer as something of a human iceberg—revolutionized not only the cereal industry but the advertising industry, marketing procedures, production lines.

Visit the Kellogg plant in Battle Creek today and marvel at what Kellogg hath wrought.

You'll be in good company: 211,546 American and foreign visitors filed through the plant in 1965, making it one of Michigan's two top industrial tourist attractions. (Sometimes the Ford plant tops them.)

The day I toured Kellogg's I hitched up with a group of third graders from Beadle Lake School, near Battle Creek. It was a wise choice because third graders are natural connoisseurs of breakfast cereal and anyhow, I fell for the handsome young chap who looked so natty in his Cub Scout dress blues. (A uniform gets me every time.)

Kellogg's is expecting you. There's a huge visitors' parking lot and right at the main gate the first of a series of "Visitors—This Way" signs directs you past Yogi Bear across the neatly laid-out grounds.

There's a scent in the air — what is it? More like biscuits baking than anything else. A homey smell.

We entered the reception building where more arrows separated us visitors from those seeking employment—the plant employs a total of about 4,000 workers—and entered the Visitors' Lounge, charmingly decorated in sprightly turquoise and lemon yellow.

Our guide, Kathy, took us in tow. Kathy is one of 25 or so guides who conduct the plant tours. She wears a chic royal blue uniform, rather like an air-line stewardess, with a snappy cap. Kathy is a very pretty little blond and the kids liked her right away.

Kathy briefed us in a small room lined with Kellogg products, world maps, glass jars of cereals.

A small girl confides to Kathy, "My little sister

"No picture-taking in the plant." Cheryl surrenders her Brownie Star-Flash, then blurts, "Someone else has a camera." We eye each other. Okay, who's the spy from General Mills? . . .

won't eat Triple Snack. She picks the peanuts out." Kathy nods understandingly, "They all do." Little Sister is given a reluctant reprieve.

We have all been issued paper overseas caps, printed in orange and green with Yogi and Tony Tiger and "The Best to You! from Kellogg's" on them. Kathy tells us that plant regulations require that we all wear head coverings. The kids have already smashed theirs down on their heads. A blushing father in the group and I do likewise.

"No gum chewing or candy eating in the plant, Kathy warns us. (A mama says, "Give mommy your gum," but dirty mommy doesn't get rid of hers. Shall I rat on her? Naw.)

"No picture-taking in the plant." Cheryl surrenders her Brownie Star-Flash, then blurts, "Someone else has a camera." We eye each other. Okay, who's the spy from General Mills?

"Please stay behind me and within the yellow lines." We fall in, like the rawest recruits. There's a hush in the ranks. This is it, men. Over the top we go, into the land of Fruit Loops and Cocoa Krispies and Flavor Stars and Sugar Pops.

We march through the corridor leading to the plant, up stairs, around corners. Tension mounts in the third graders. This is REALLY it!

We pass through a door and suddenly there's a rush of wind, a torrent of noise, flashing lights, a million machines all going clickety-clackety-clickety-clackety. For a second, it's a little frightening. We fall back, little girls screaming little-girl screams and little boys blanching, then brace our shoulders and follow Kathy.

I say to the Cub Scout, "Well, do you want to

Continued on Page 14

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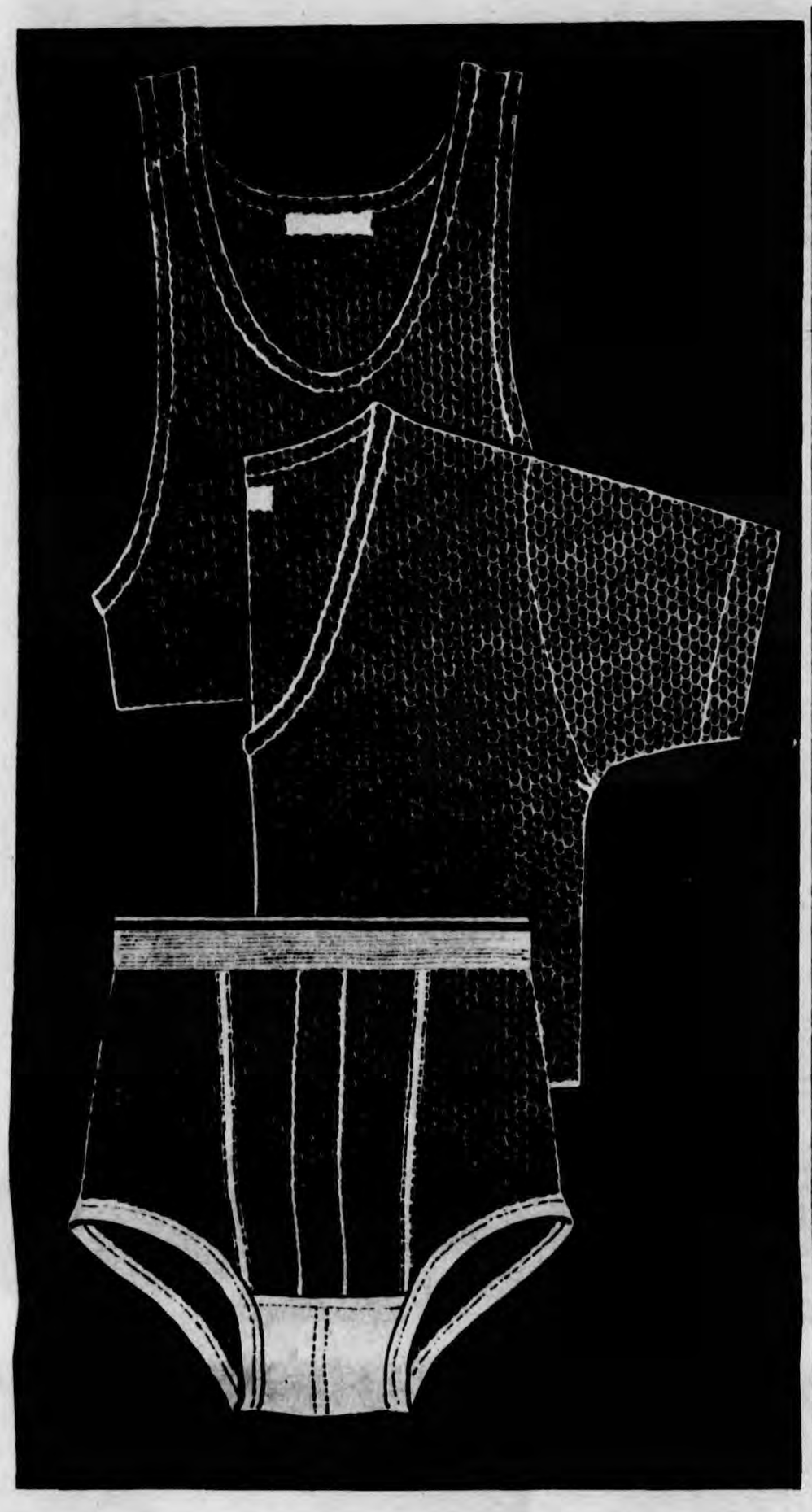
Shop Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 9 to 9
Tuesday and Wednesday 9 to 5:30



There's new summer styling in Munsingwear mesh underwear

1.25 and 1.50

Now this famous underwear is better than ever. The U-neck T-shirts have a new shape, designed not to show under summer's sports shirts, with taped shoulders for added strength. There are also A-shirts and briefs in Tropik-nit summer-like blend of 85% combed cotton, 15% nylon mesh weave that won't shrink out of shape.

T-shirt: extra long tail 1.50

A-shirt: contoured shirt tail 1.25

Briefs: nylon reinforced legband 1.25

Hudson's Men's Furnishings, Downtown, 1st; also available at Northland, Eastland, and Westland

HUDSON'S MEN'S STORE

In Corn Flake Country With a Small, Brave Band

Free Press Photo by Dick Tripp

"In endless countless rows, the boxes precision-march. . . ."

Continued

live forever?" and he says weakly, "Yeah."

The statistics start.

"Forty-four lines each produce 5,280 packages per hour . . . over 5½ million in 24 hours . . . equivalent of umpteen railroad cars . . . entire corn crop within a period of . . . if laid end to end would circle the world . . . 40 tons of pressure . . . 1,000 cartons per minute, 3,000,000 per day . . ."

Some of the statistics are printed on signs which Kathy gracefully points to with her lucite pointer held in a white-gloved hand. Others come from recordings of Dennis James (Dennis JAMES?) which she plugs in at our various stops.

We are careful not to step outside the yellow lines.

We enter the cavernous cooking room: two long rows of gigantic stainless steel vats, churning, rotating, individually fed by an overhead conveyor belt with one-vat loads of the corn grits and flavoring, automatically dumping their steaming cooked product, which looks vaguely like mashed carrots, onto a bottom conveyor belt.

There is a strong smell of malt, not unpleasant. A handful of men tend the vats and grin cheerfully at their visitors.

We are impressed.

Doug gets down on all fours to peer under the vats until his mother notices him and jerks him back up. "Don't do that!" That's Doug for you.

Next stop: the flaking mills, where the gloomy corn grits are rolled and flaked. They come out looking like corn flakes, but they aren't really. Not yet. I chewed one and it was pretty awful; stuck to the teeth.

Taking the Tour

Kellogg's has the only cereal tour going in Michigan nowadays. Archrivals at the Post plant, just down the street, discontinued their plant tours about six years ago.

But the welcome mat stays out at Kellogg's all year around, five days a week from 9 to 4. Tours are continuous and, of course, there is no charge.

If you'd like to arrange a group tour, write to Visitors' Service, Kellogg's, Battle Creek. They'd appreciate it if you'd indicate the size of your group, and date and time of your probable arrival, but even if you just drop in, you're welcome.

Family groups and individuals can stop in any time. (Summer's the peak season; they'll hit 3,500 a day in August.) Visitors from all over the world have toured the plant.

It's a Grand Tour, all right. And you'll eye your next Corn Flake with a certain grudging respect.

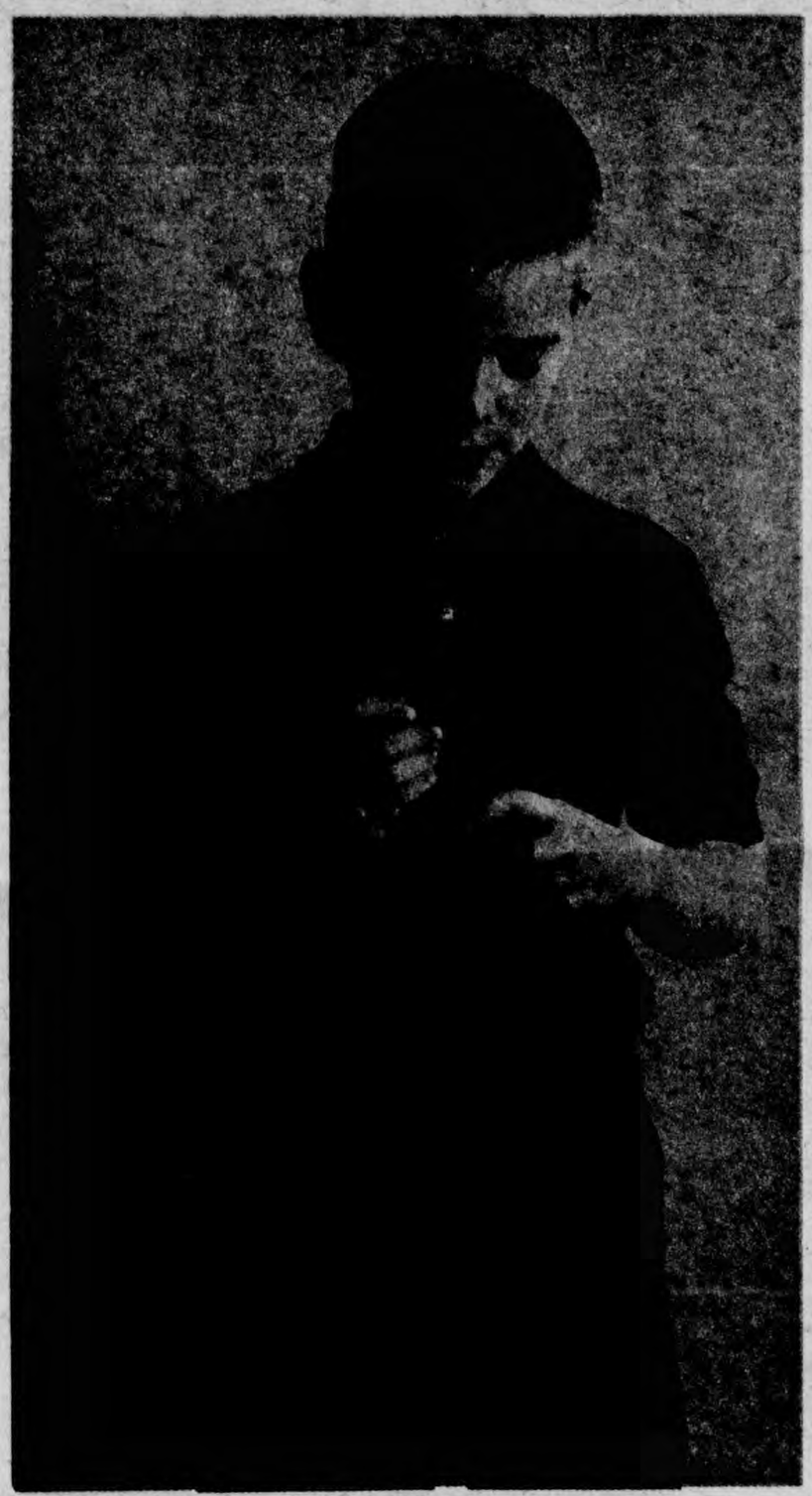
Even if it does get soggy in milk, it built an empire.

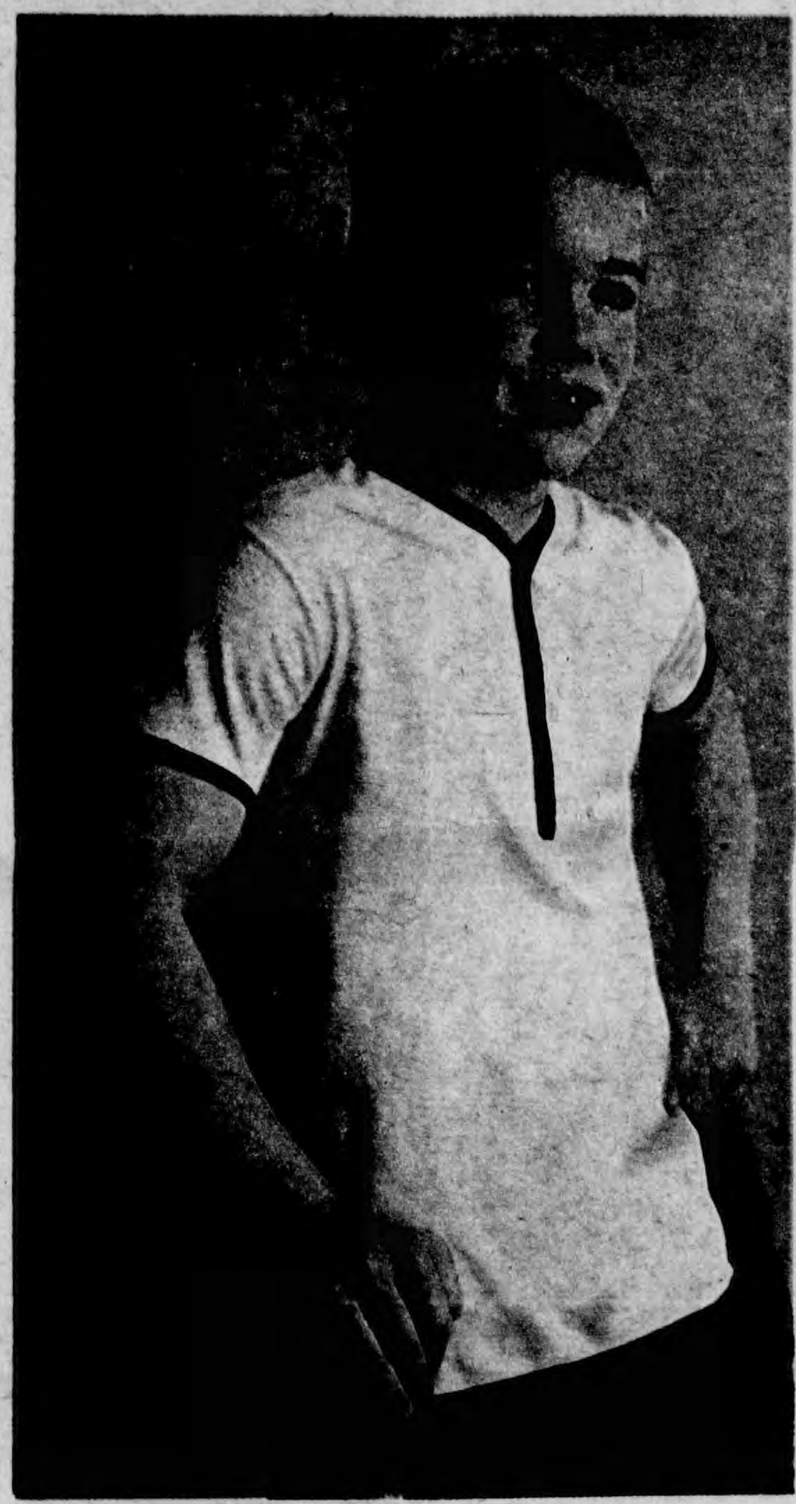
It's the toasting that does it. Fifty seconds at 575 degrees and THEN comes the golden tumbling torrent of crisp finished flakes, the corn flake we all know and love.

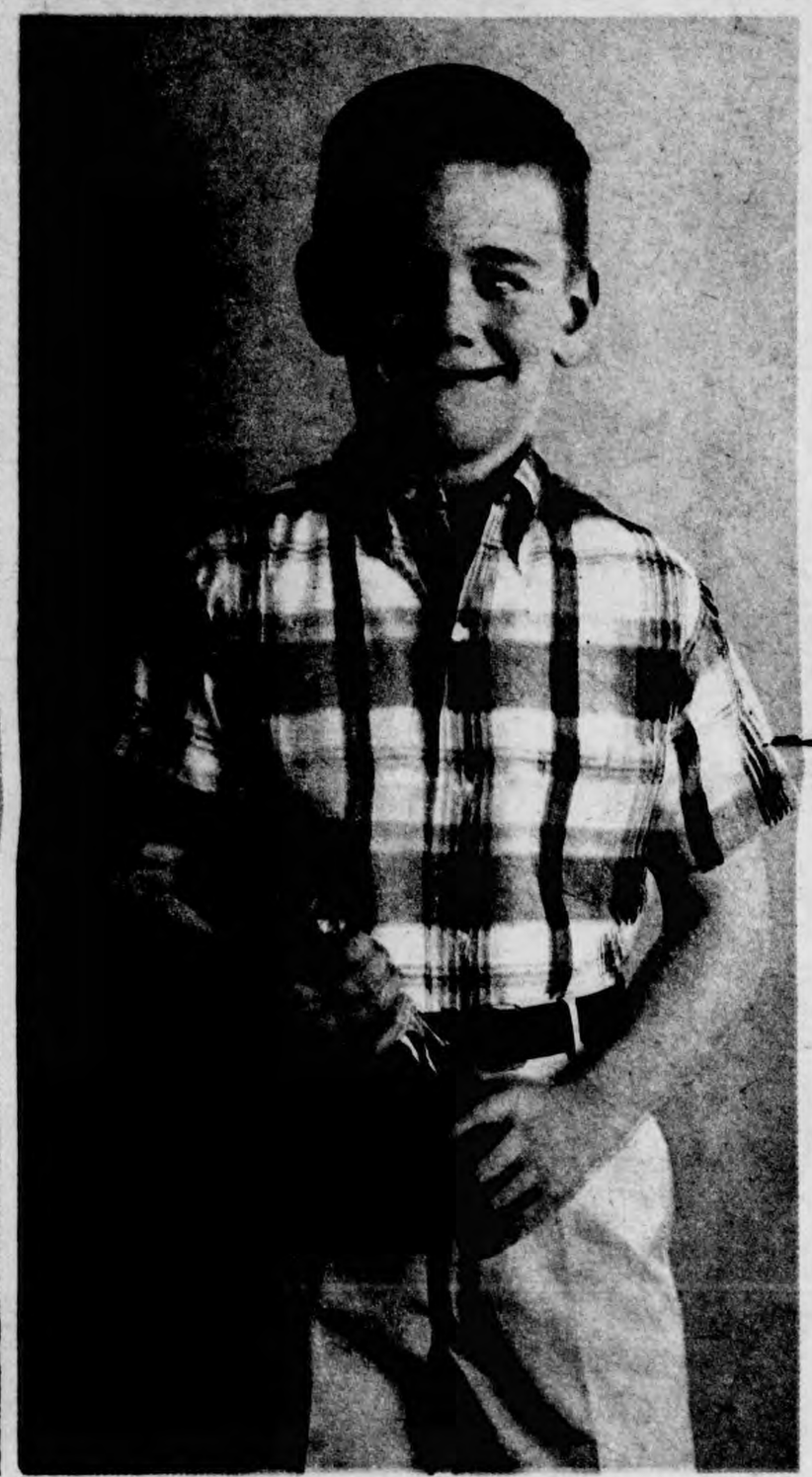
From here on in, it's the final inspection, the spraying with Vitamin B-1 and then the packaging.

The Kellogg plant manufactures and prints all its own packages, as well as the waxed paper liners. In endless countless rows, the boxes precision-march through forming, glueing, filling and sealing machines.

Continued on Page 16





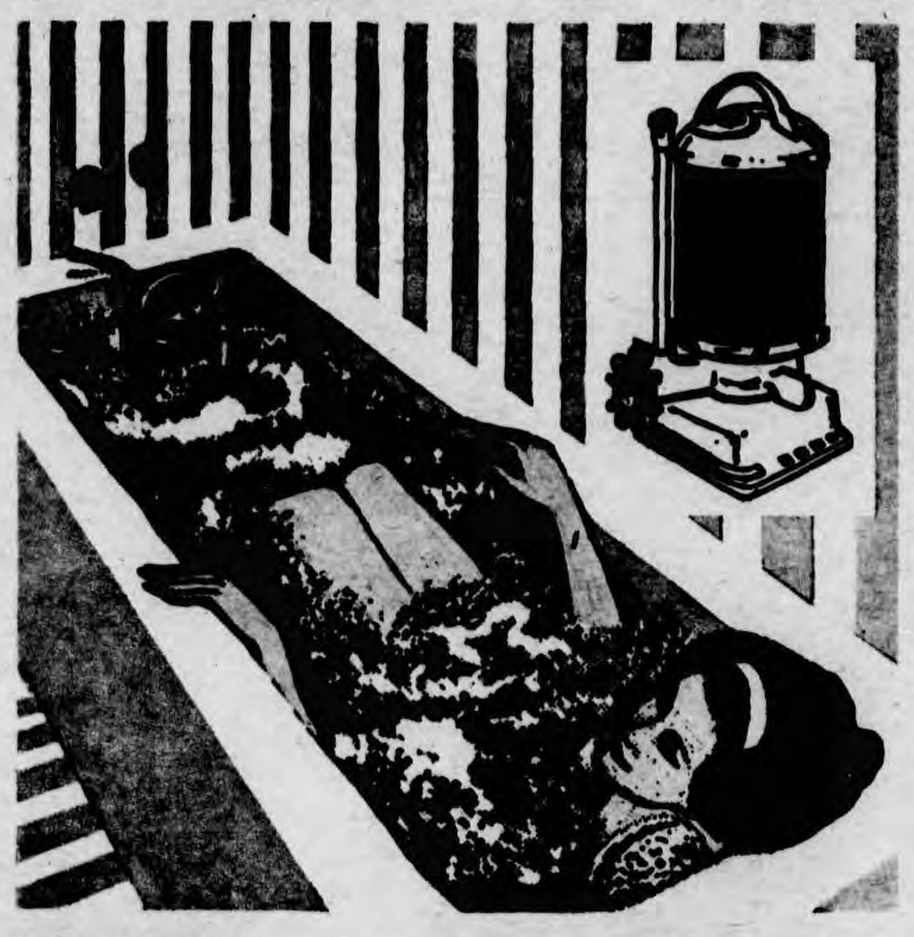


Get your boy set for summer with Permanent Press sport shirts by Rhodes

Fresh patterns, vivid colors, handsome styles . . . boys will go for these. Mother too, because these shirts will tumble out of your automatic without a wrinkle, thanks to Chemstrand fibers in the fabrics and a baked-in Permanent Press finish that makes all three styles "needn't iron". Choose from A. Smooth nylon Ban-Lon knit, $4. B. New lightweight knits of easy-care nylon and cotton with attractive Henley style neck, $3; C. Smart cut and sewn shirts of polyester and cotton blends, 3.50; Choose from fresh spring colors: blues, greens, burgundy and maize in sizes 8-16 at Hudson's Boys' Furnishings, Downtown, 2nd; also available at Northland, Eastland and Westland.

HUDSON'S

THRILL TO THE GLORIOUS FEELING OF A WHIRLPOOL WATER MASSAGE!



Relax in Your Own Bathtub

And Enjoy the Benefits of Jacuzzi!

A warm water whirlpool massage is the ultimate in pure simple pleasure. While you lie comfortably in your bathtub, turbulent, forceful, moving water filled with thousands of bursting air bubbles, massages every part of your body. This hydromassage soothes jangled nerves, eases pain and tension from everyday living, prepares you for a good night's rest . . . or a busy day ahead.

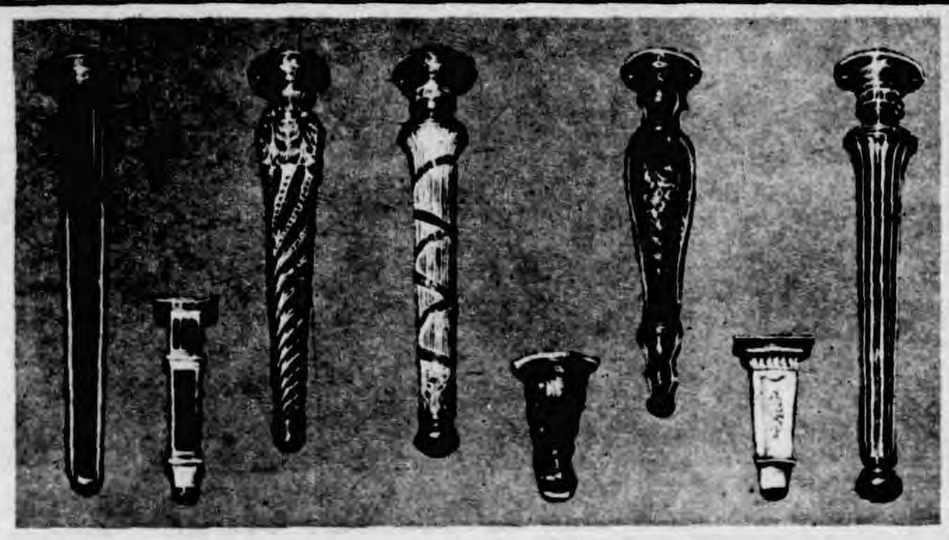
The Jacuzzi Whirlpool Bath unit is used in hospitals and clinics, health spas, private health clubs, and athletic organizations. It is now available for you to enjoy in the privacy of your own bathroom, every day or several times a day, and for every member of the family.

You can try a Jacuzzi Whirlpool Bath **FREE** in your own bathtub . . . perhaps tonight.

FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL

Absolutely Safe — **Jacuzzi** WHIRLPOOL BATH — Fully Guaranteed

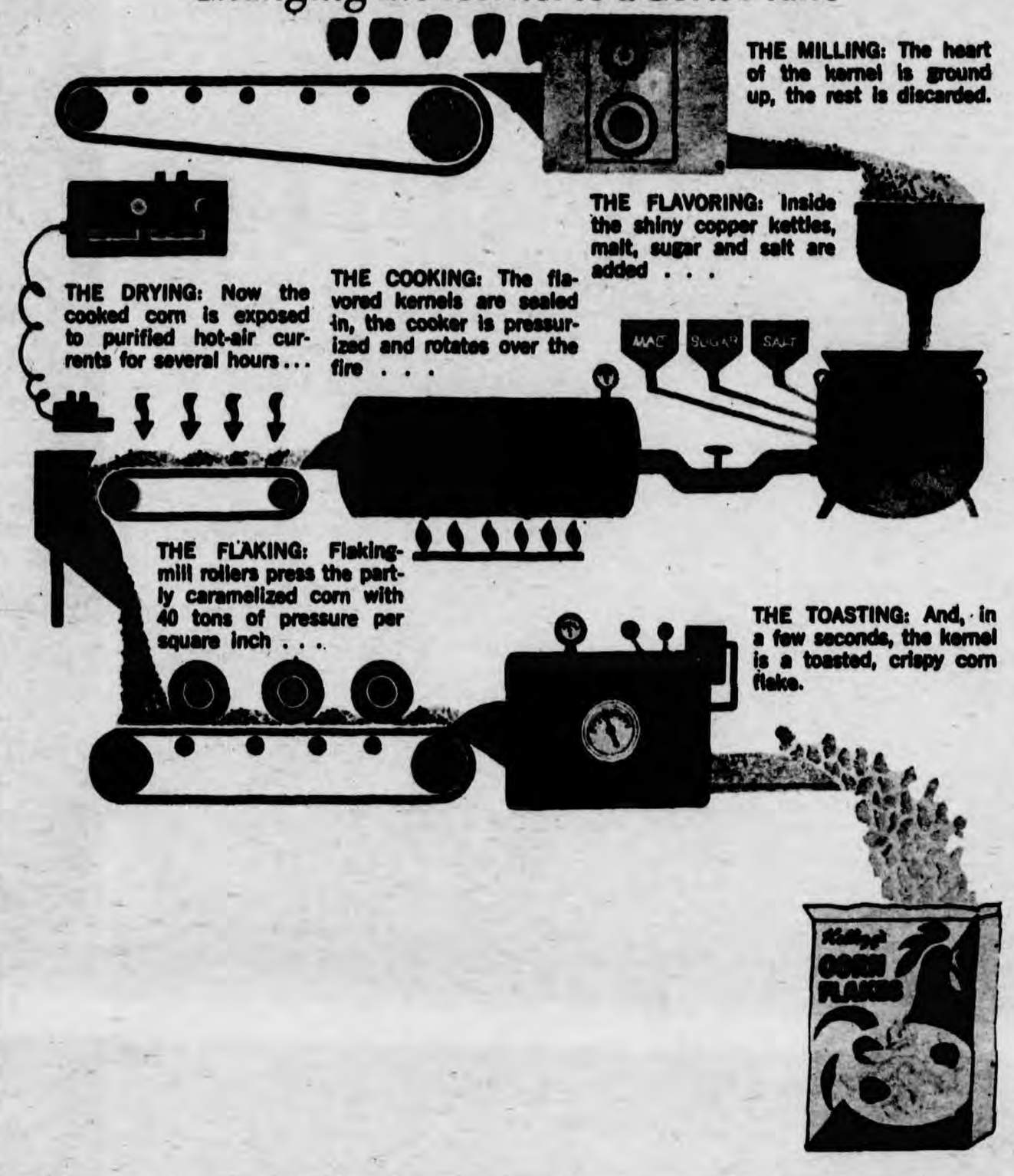
18643 JOY ROAD **Phone 646-2911**



NOW AVAILABLE . . . the unusual in brass plated legs—in the styling of the Renaissance. See our display of Italian Renaissance, French Provincial, Louis XVI, Queen Anne, Mediterranean, Chippendale and many more at the DOO-IT STORE, Woodward at 11½ Mile, Royal Oak. LI 5-8888.

In Corn Flake Country: A Radical Eats Grape Nuts

Changing the Kernel to a Corn Flake



Continued

It's all the cereal in the whole world, the Big Rock Krispy Mountain just waiting for a Niagara of milk. The kids are hypnotized, except for Doug. He's outside the yellow line again. Honestly, that Doug.

My Cub Scout tells me confidentially, "I like Raisin Bran the best."

The tour confines itself to the production of corn flakes, which are, after all, the Old Faithful of the industry. We do not learn how they get the snap, crackle and pop into the Rice Krispies, or how they frost the Sugar Frosted Flakes, or even how they loop the fruit in the Fruit Loops.

But that's as it should be. You take your average Corn Flake eater, he's the All-American guy, true to church and country, good family man, sees his dentist regularly.

Your Shredded Wheat eater, on the other hand, is a little too conservative. Oh, he's steady and dependable, all right, but just a teensy bit right of the mainstream. Your All Bran man is risky; chances are he's somewhat of a hypochondriac, worries about irregularity. (Your real radical eats Grape Nuts. They're the ones that sound like the house is caving in with every chew. Kellogg doesn't even make them.)

"I like a Raisin Bran man," I told my Cub. "You fellows have a certain flair, a dash about you—ready to try something new."

He nodded. "They got one with the bananas already in it. It stinks."

"Stick with the Raisin Bran, kid," I said.

"Corn Flakes are okay," he pointed out.

"Oh, sure, sure," I quickly agreed. "Corn Flakes never let you down." We spoke with the easy conviction of experts.

My Cub wandered over to inspect huge cut-outs of Pixie and Dixie on a runway wall. Doug tried to touch a conveyor belt and his mother smacked him. All right for you, Doug.

All too soon—well, a short hour later—we were back in the Visitors' Lounge and Kathy, with the patience of an angel, was handing out Snack Packs to each visitor—Doug tried to get in line twice, boy, that Doug, I'm telling you—and then it was heigh, ho for a tasty tangy Fruit Loop sundae for all.

All except me. D

N. Y. Times 2-28-26
(not the same - E. F. R.)

THINKS MAN MAY REACH 250 YEARS

Sociologist Says Control of Environment Will Extend Human Activity—Body Cells Potentially Immortal

By HORNELL HART,
Professor of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College.

If the length of human life goes on increasing at the rate indicated by the experience of the past three centuries, the expectation of life of babies born in the year 2000 will be over 100 years. This would mean that some of these babies would probably live to be 200 years old; it does not mean, however, as certain misquotations of this forecast have suggested, that any one living in the year 2000 will be 200 years old at that date. Since no one now alive is 125 years old, such a prediction would, of course, be absurd. It is far from being absurd, however, to advocate the view announced in THE TIMES for Dec. 31, 1925, that many babies born in the year 2000 may reach the age of 200 in 2200 A. D.

The prolonging of human lives is only one of the ways in which man's power to make his surroundings serve his purposes has been gaining momentum in recent ages. The ability of man to control his environment is growing like a rolling snowball; each addition makes the next addition greater. Two vital questions raise themselves: How are we to avoid such setbacks as have repeatedly, for centuries at a time, put the wheels of progress into reverse; and how are we to adjust ourselves to the swift changes which our accelerating conquest of nature makes inevitable?

That man's power to use the physical world is growing more and more rapidly is evident over a space of a million years or more, from the study of the flint and metal tools in use at various historic and prehistoric periods.

Something more than a million years ago the cutting tools of our scarcely human or almost human ancestors included nothing but sharp shells and stones accidentally broken. Through infinitely slow progress, during unimaginable spaces of time, primitive man in the Chellean stage of culture, about 100000 B. C., had reached the point of trying to improve on the chance shapes of shattered blocks of flint by seeking with a few well-directed blows to produce a sharp point or a good cutting edge.

By about 6000 B. C. in Europe the grinding and polishing of stone tools had come into use. The ax-head had begun to take its modern form, though still made of stone. Then about 2000 B. C. appeared the revolutionary invention of bronze tools. A thousand or 1,500 years later in the accelerating development of implements came iron.

Rapid Progress.

After the stagnation of the Dark Ages, which next intervened, came the brief period of the last 200 or 300 years in which the acquisition of new metal tools has outdistanced anything in the whole history just reviewed. In the field of cutting implements such innovations have been made as the punch press, the automatic machine lathe, electrical power knives for cutting out clothing, woodworking machinery of the modern planing mill, machines for mining coal, the tractor-hauled steel gang-plow, oxyacetylene torches for eating through hardened steel and huge excavating machines such as dug the Panama Canal.

Increasing mastery over the physical environment has meant growth in the effectiveness of destructive as well as of constructive devices. This is indicated by the progressive increase in the distance at which man at various stages of his development has been able to kill his fellows. Half a million years ago our primitive ancestors were limited in the range of their missiles to the few yards over which they were able to throw stones. In the extension of the distance to which a projectile can be thrown the last twenty-five years saw at least fifteen times as much progress as had the preceding million years.

Bridge Building.

Another quantitative index of the accelerating control of man over nature is the length of span over which he has been able to throw a bridge. Before the true arch was discovered, about 2500 B. C., the longest bridge spans were not over forty feet. The projected bridge over the Hudson, for which designs were announced in 1921, is to have a span of 3,240 feet.

The speed with which inventions spread, as they are imitated first by one people and then by another, is a fourth illustration of accelerating progress. Pottery making, which was invented about 1600 B. C., took over 400 years for each 100 miles which it spread from its place of origin. Agriculture, originating about 10000 B. C., spread at the more rapid rate of 100 miles in 300 years. Bronze and iron, invented 2,000 to 4,000 years before Christ, required only 100 to 125 years for each hundred miles which they diffused. Printing, after its introduction in Europe about 1440 A. D., spread at the rate of 100 miles in eight years. Railroads were copied from place to place with such rapidity that only two years were required per 100 miles of diffusion. The radio was adopted in Europe and America almost instantaneously.

The increase of expectation of life is thus only a special case of the accelerating growth in man's power to carry out his purposes. Unfortunately, we have no reliable knowledge as to the expectation of life before the sixteenth century. From 1550 to 1875 A. D., the average length of human life increased at the rate of about 0.8 years per decade; since that time the gain has averaged 3.2 years per decade, or a rate of progress four times as great as that in the earlier period. This radical upward sweep of the curve began just after the demonstration of the germ theory of disease in 1865. It has been speeding up still further in recent decades. For the 16,000,000 industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the expectation of life at the age of 10 increased between 1911-12 and 1921-22 at the rate of 5.1 years per decade. Many fundamental discoveries have been made so recently that they have hardly yet begun to register their effects in life extension.

Speeding Up the Process.

Will life go on lengthening faster and faster? Not if civilization goes to smash in the near future. Each of the indices of progress cited in this article shows a slump during the period from about 500 A. D. to 1000 A. D. That "dark age" is merely the most recent of a series that can be traced in ancient history and even in prehistory. What are the causes of such declines in culture it is the function of anthropology, sociology and history to discover. Many thoughtful students of our civilization maintain that another slump is imminent today. The writer believes that we can avoid such a catastrophe.

Barring the possibility of a new dark age in the offing, the accelerating extension of life seems exceedingly probable. A great many authorities on vital statistics assume that there is a normal limit to the length of human life beyond which further extensions are impossible. That assumption is being undermined.

Scientists have shown that our bodies are made up of potentially immortal cells; it is merely the faulty organization of the cells that makes the whole structure subject to death. Greater and greater numbers of medical research workers are finding out more and more every day about how to improve the workings of this imperfect body.

Until 1910, while babies and young children were gaining longer and longer prospects of life, people over 50 were losing; their chances of life were getting shorter and shorter as compared with people of similar ages in previous decades. But the tide has turned. Old men now have longer lives ahead of them than men of the same age had a decade ago. We are stretching out life at its close as well as at its beginning.

Effect on the Social Order.

Is it worth doing? Will the lengthened lives be worth having? The extension of life will in itself have profound effects upon the social order. Today the individual accumulates knowledge for, at most, half or three-quarters of a century, and then goes into the discard, and his successors have to learn all over again the things which he had acquired. With the extension of life the period of acquisition of experience will be pushed out to a century, a century and a half, and ultimately much further. The accumulating wisdom of the aged (but not old) men and women, who will go on working into their second centuries of productivity, will give humanity an unprecedented asset.

If the aged continued to be conservative, as in the past, this extension of life might mean a growing cautiousness and possibly a slowing down of progress. There are good reasons, however, for expecting that this will not be the case. Life extension must involve increasing knowledge of the internal secretions of the body. The biological and psychological factors which tend to produce conservatism will be far better understood than they are at present, and it will be possible to prevent reaction and obstructionism from characterizing the aged.

The additions to the length of life will probably be almost entirely extensions of the productive period. The years of helplessness and dependency in youth are unlikely to be extended. Our system of education has been a very crude affair. Scientific study of school problems is beginning to show the possibility of achieving more learning in shorter periods of time with far more joy to the student.

WILLIAM E. ZEUCH

The Educational Director of Commonwealth College

Moreover, it is being discovered that we learn best by doing. The most promising experiments in education are those which combine study with actual practice. It seems likely that the intelligent man or woman of the future will go on studying systematically throughout life, but will begin to do productive work earlier, if anything, than now.

Each individual doing the sort of work in which he takes the greatest satisfaction and produces the most worthy output is the ideal toward which the application of scientific methods to education, to vocational guidance and to personnel work are all tending. It is an exploded error that work needs to be hateful or disagreeable. On the contrary, work for which one is fitted, and which expresses one's own purposes, is a most delightful form of activity. Joy in work for the great masses of workers is one of the achievements now on the threshold of human attainment.

At the other end of life it hardly seems likely that health progress will extend the period of decrepitude and senility. Rather it will push out the boundaries of vigor and of abounding strength. It is possible to foresee a time when, at the ripe age of 250, after a life enriched by service and experience, the aged man and woman may, amid the acclamations and the tender affections of their fellows, deliberately step out into death, to take up the new and more splendid adventures of the beyond.

Progress Away From Superstition.

All about us we hear lamentations to the effect that progress is fictitious, that we are forging ahead in science and in material things, but losing the fine things of the spirit. This is not true. Progress in science means progress away from the terrors and oppressions of superstition. It means progress toward the realization of human purposes. What humanity wants, that it is gaining more and more swiftly the power to achieve. And in the long run that which humanity as a whole longs for must be good; we know no other ultimate definition of goodness.

Most revolutionary of all the impending changes promises to be the fusion of science and religion. Some have thought of religion as a complete revelation of truth, needing no contact with science. Others have thought of science as offering a complete description of reality, pushing religion inevitably into the discard. Neither of these views is truly modern. Some of the keenest minds in science have recently been stating their faith in a Supreme Purpose whose works they explore with microscope and telescope. Some of the most devout and reverent hearts in religion avow the faith that God reveals himself through science.

Science by itself is not a means of discovering truth; it is a technique for checking up on inspirations. The great discoveries leap suddenly into men's minds. The function of the museum and the laboratory is to prepare the way for and to check the results of these gleams of insight.

What we need to correct the defects of science is more science—not cocksure, narrow blindness, which so often masquerades under that name, but the honest, courageous, open-minded searching for the truth that will set all men free.

Dup

MANY HELP HIM TO CELEBRATE

SAN. "FAMILY" REMINDS DR. J. H. KELLOGG OF HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

Tendering Him a Banquet and Later Joining in a Public Program at San. Gymnasium

Insisting that it was his seventieth birthday, but having the appearance of a man from ten to twenty years younger, Dr. J. H. Kellogg accepted unusual attentions from the faculty, heads of departments, nurses, students and helpers and the public itself, Sunday evening, when the various branches of the Sanitarium "family" joined in making his natal day one of the most interesting events of the year.

While several score members of the "family" tendered Dr. Kellogg a banquet at the Sanitarium Annex at 6 o'clock, the main demonstration of the esteem in which "the little doctor" is held, came at 8 o'clock in the gymnasium, which was filled almost to fullest capacity.

The platform from which the speeches were delivered had been wonderfully transformed with lattice work and an abundance of flowers, ferns and other greenery, while stationed near this platform the Sanitarium orchestra played excellent music, preceding and during the program.

Mr. Wentworth Presides

M. W. Wentworth, steward of the Sanitarium, presided over the gathering and introduced A. L. Miller as the first speaker, Mr. Miller congratulating Dr. Kellogg on having a birthday anniversary, but suggesting that the number of years did not matter, for, judged by the standards of achievement, Dr. Kellogg must be as old as Methusaleh, while, judged from the standards of agility and usefulness, he must be a mere youth. Mr. Miller told how Dr. Kellogg's ideas for right living have spread over the entire world and how his name is known to the dignitaries of all nations. The speaker brought greetings from the community at large and best wishes for Dr. Kellogg's longevity and continued usefulness to mankind.

Dr. Daniel D. McDougall, superintendent of Scarlet Oaks Sanitarium, Cincinnati, and an old-time associate with Dr. Kellogg, having served at one time as "night clerk, bell boy and janitor," as he put it, read an interesting account of the early days when Dr. Kellogg was building up the little old sanitarium in which the movement started several years previously. He told of Dr. Kellogg's unceasing energy, of his own difficulty in making the doctor retire before 2 a. m. to get some sleep before arising at 4 a. m., of the doctor's incessant studying, of his penchant for skipping the breakfast which Mrs. Kellogg had prepared for him and sometimes going until mid-afternoon without food, etc. Dr. McDougall spoke his own pleasure in seeing Dr. Kellogg develop into one of the world's foremost surgeons and medical authorities, and predicted that his work would reach still loftier heights before his usefulness might become impaired by age.

Dr. Benton N. Colver spoke in behalf of the Sanitarium "family," cast further sidelights on Dr. Kellogg's career and brought out some of the astonishing facts of his educational work. Dr. Colver mentioned that the Sanitarium Training School for Nurses has graduated over 2,000 nurses, that the medical school maintained for several years graduated scores of doctors and that the alumnae of the Sanitarium School of Home Economics, the Normal School of Physical Education, etc., already represent hundreds, while there are today more applications for these schools than can be accommodated, owing to the lack of room. Dr. Colver told of Dr. Kellogg's boyhood, of his vision, in which he saw an open-doored schoolhouse beckoning to the poor and uneducated children of his community, of his dogged tenacity in securing an education, of his intention to become a teacher and his reluctant acceptance of a position as superintendent of the original sanitarium as a temporary labor, of his development of the institution from this humble beginning and of his maintenance of the Good Health magazine for half a century, without missing a single month with his own contribution, of his years of labor without a salary from the Sanitarium, and of his realization of the dreams of his youth, by becoming a great educator as well as one of the world's greatest medical men.

Howard Bailey, representing the Sanitarium "family," presented Dr. Kellogg with a beautiful easy chair, also expressing the best wishes of the employes for their "chief" and assuring him that though they did not often get the chance to tell him their feelings, they were proud to be helping him put through his splendid ideas for humanity service.

This same idea was emphasized in songs — several of them by girls from the School of Home Economics, in their neat white uniforms, and by the nurses, in their blue and white. Both groups sang with enthusiasm, the words all having to do with Dr. Kellogg, the Sanitarium and the helpful health foods. There seemed a marked tendency to utilize the snappy name of Dr. Kellogg's newest food, "Pep," in the songs, and Dr. Kellogg apparently enjoyed the interpolations as keenly as did the audience.

Dr. Kellogg closed the program with an expression of his gratification over the event, his assurance that his 70 years would not put him on the shelf and that he would refuse to be Oslerized, and a warning that if anyone was looking for his retirement from activities of surgery and medicine, he was doomed to disappointment. As is his habit on such occasions, Dr. Kellogg attempted to divert the praise bestowed upon him personally to the institution, explaining that it has not been his work, but the work of the Sanitarium "family" that has made Battle Creek famous throughout the world. He told of the splendid co-operation which he has received, mentioning the scores who have been with him in the work over twenty years, and expressing the hope that nothing will ever interfere with the principles of the Sanitarium being perpetuated.

Dr. Kellogg gave a short "race betterment" talk, covering his favorite theme along this line—the attention given to breeding the best of live stock and the inattention given to maintaining a high standard of human development. He repeated his familiar statements that the race is deteriorating, but pointed out that this deterioration is being fought, not only by Battle Creek's Sanitarium, but by thousands throughout the world who have come to understand the necessity for right living. He voiced his gratification that he has lived to see prohibition a national law and he expressed the hope that he will live to see tobacco under the same ban—to see the United States outlaw the use of "a poisonous weed" as a pastime.

"There is only one thing for which you should congratulate me," said Dr. Kellogg, "and that is simply that I came in contact with the principles which underlie the institution. They were already in existence, but we were only able to bring them out a little more clearly to the world."

He also spoke of the ideals which he had held for so long, and declared that the movement toward the principles of biologic living will "lift the race out of the rut of degeneracy."

"What concerns me is that there may be men who will carry on in these principles," he added.

At times during his speech, Dr. Kellogg was so affected by his memories and the shower of good wishes that he was scarcely able to continue.

After the audience was dismissed Dr. Kellogg was tendered an informal reception, during which the Home Economics girls served delicious punch. The whole evening was a delightful one.

At the Annex

Preceding the public gathering, the Sanitarium "family" gave its dinner for Dr. Kellogg at the Sanitarium Annex, those present being the doctors and their wives, [illegible] of departments and others associated with "the chie[f]" [illegible] licious menu was served [illegible] pared by students of the [illegible] Economics school and the ta[illegible] and dining room were beautiful with the natural color scheme of the room itself, the candle-lighted tables and the wonderful display of flowers from the Sanitarium greenhouse.

Mr. Wentworth was toastmaster and brief talks were given. Dr. Dryden-Leitch first read an original poem dealing with Adam and Eve and their sad mistake in the Garden of Eden, man's consequent craving for unhealthful foods, and Dr. Kellogg's fine work in providing a diet that will save the backsliders if they repent in time. It was an excellent poem and much enjoyed.

Dr. E. L. Eggleston told of his early association with the Sanitarium, while working his way to a medical education, and of the pleasure he had had in helping develop the educational work of which he (Dr. Eggleston) is now the head.

The dinner was one of surprises. The Home Economics girls sang "How Do You Do, Dr. Kellogg, How Do You Do?" Nurses marched in and sang a song expressing their pleasure at co-operating with "the chief"; an immense bouquet of roses was placed at Dr. Kellogg's plate, followed by a birthday cake, with lighted candles. At one time during the dinner the whole party sang the chorus [illegible] Geo. B. Dolliver the solo parts an original song modestly mentioning the healing qualities of the "San."

Dr. Kellogg terminated the after-dinner speaking with a few words of gratification over the event, praise for his colleagues and hopefulness for the future. He told in detail the vision of his youth which led to the Sanitarium and has followed him through life. At his request those who had been with the institution twenty years arose, making a surprisingly large showing. After Dr. Kellogg's short talk the guests repaired to the Sanitarium to join in the general program.

ENVIRONMENT WINS AGAINST HEREDITY IN FAMOUS FAMILY

Detroit Tribune 3/31/1912

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 30.—Dr. John H. Kellogg's world-famous experiment in matching environment against heredity—an experiment that has caused him to become the foster father of forty-one children in the past thirty years—is about to end. The "most interesting family in the universe," as it has been described in various magazines of America and Europe, has become so widely disseminated that within a few years there will be none left save Dr. Kellogg and his wife, the founders of the system that has been the making of several dozen men and women whose nativity was of lowly and unpromising nature. Only two of the Kellogg children remain in the beautiful home on Manchester street—and the younger of these is 17 years old. Already the steps of both the "survivors" are approaching the threshold that leads first to college and then to the world.

There will be no new cycle of Kellogg children, to succeed those that have already grown up and flown from the nest. For Dr. Kellogg is now a man of 60 years and so deeply buried in his work that he sleeps but four to five hours a night and works his secretaries, stenographers, etc., in shifts, like the day and night forces of some big industrial plant.

Dr. Kellogg ceases his child-culture with the satisfaction that he has proven his theory to be correct—that environment is a greater factor in the development of a child than heredity. Since the "little doctor," as he is best known, transplanted his adopted children from hovels in the slums, from adobe huts on foreign shores, from conditions that to an inexperienced settlement worker would seem appalling, he feels that he gave heredity every chance to arise and disprove his contention—and heredity failed.

Of Dr. Kellogg's forty-one children, whatever their origin, there have been no "black sheep." One or two felt the tugging of inborn temptations and deserted the Kellogg domicile, but even these carried their new-found knowledge with them, as developments proved.

Six of the forty-one are now nurses in various hospitals or sanitariums. Two are doctors. Several are teachers. Others are married—and well married, too, their husbands being in most cases men who have at one time been connected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium as nurses, doctors, clerks, pharmacists, or in some other capacity. Eighteen or nineteen have been given advanced education in various schools and colleges. In fact, five are at the present time pursuing studies in universities.

Only a portion of these grown-up examples of environment over heredity bear the name Kellogg. Dr. Kellogg confesses that he doesn't know how many he has adopted legally and given his name.

Fifty-Room Home of Dr. Kellogg, Where His 41 Foster Children Were Reared. Dr. Kellogg Is Shown in the Foreground.

"A dozen or so are Kelloggs," laughingly replied the little doctor to the News' questioning. "But really now I can't tell just how many. Some had parents living, so that we could not change their names conveniently. In our home, they all went by their first names anyhow and most of them didn't need a last name until they were old enough to make their own selections."

Races Mingled Together.

In the Kellogg home—a great, spacious dwelling, surrounded by a beautiful grove—these children have been brothers and sisters, whatever their names, races, or colors. The Kelloggs never had a penchant for adopting little black babies, though they placed many of these in the Haskell Home, a subsidiary to Dr. Kellogg's. But the olive-hued skin mingled with the white during all the years when the experiment was in full progress.

Dr. Kellogg tells how, many years ago, one little boy adopted him when he was down in Mexico. This tot lived in an adobe hut, in abject poverty. But he was bright as a dollar and inquisitive as a woman. He had heard of missionaries and when he learned that Dr. Kellogg was a sort of "king of missionaries," he insisted on being brought to Battle Creek and made a missionary. Most philanthropists would have hesitated taking the little yellow lad from his nakedness and squalor into a home of fifty beautiful rooms and among a family of promising white children. Dr. Kellogg was different. The little Mexican came north with the doctor.

Doesn't Reveal Pasts.

"I will never forget his first meal," said Dr. Kellogg to The News. "The poor child had never eaten at a table, and he wanted so badly to sit down in the corner of the rug. But nothing escaped his flashing black eyes. He copied every motion his new-found brothers and sisters used. He was an apt student of civilization. His savagery washed off almost as quickly as the Mexican soil from his little body. Today he is a student of theology—and one of the brightest in his school."

Dr. Kellogg reveals no identities when he tells these stories. One of his boys is now assistant surgeon in one of the biggest mines on the western hemisphere, drawing $500 a month. But his father was a drunkard and his mother ran away and abandoned him as a child. The secret is locked up in Mr. Kellogg's heart. Not [illegible] this young doctor knows the depth of degradation from which he was lifted.

It is difficult to draw out Dr. Kel[illegible] logg on the details of his 30 ye[ars'] work of building characters fo[r] nondescript children. He has [illegible] told many people how he became interested in the work.

"That's a strange chapter in life," he said, some time ago. "[illegible] very young when I had a sort [of vi]sion of myself standing at th[e illegible] of a school house from which [illegible] a long lane filled with ragged, destitute, ignorant boys and [illegible] how unhappy they were [illegible] beckoned to them, beca[illegible]

THE BATTLE CREEK
ENQUIRER AND NEWS
6 Thursday, May 31, 1956

EDITORIALS

Pioneering Is Tradition Here

Ever since the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg took over the Western Health Reform Institute and made it into the world-famed Battle Creek Sanitarium, the local health institution has played a pioneering part in lengthening and strengthening life's span. It is particularly fitting, then, that the Sanitarium now should consider setting up a geriatrics department devoted to the health of the aging.

It is not impossible that the Sanitarium which made Battle Creek the Health City of the World and gave birth to the cereal industry here could become known the nation over as a pioneer for progress in this new field of medicine.

The field is assuming larger importance as the proportion of older persons in our population increases. When the Sanitarium was founded, in 1866, the average life expectancy of Americans was some 32 years. Today, at 69.8 years, it is crowding the biblical threescore years and ten. And today those who are 60 years old and older make up more than 21 million of our population.

Thus the Sanitarium, in contemplating a geriatrics branch, is confronting an important and new phase of service. A team of experts from the University of Michigan soon will make a thorough survey of the Sanitarium's facilities and of the needs for all kinds of geriatric care. Specific means of adapting the Sanitarium's program to meet these needs presumably will follow, under the course of action recommended by the Battle Creek Area Development Corporation and accepted by the Sanitarium's board.

Not only the Sanitarium but also the community, and in a broad way, the nation, can expect to benefit from carrying out this new program. The plans are reminiscent of Dr. Kellogg himself, and his brother, Will K. Kellogg. For these men met new needs in their time with new contributions in their fields.

It is heartening to see that this 90-year-old institution is still young enough and vital enough to carry on the pioneering tradition in the fields of health that the Kelloggs exemplified.

HONORING Dr. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG'S 90th Birthday

FEBRUARY 26, 1942

DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG*
(1852 - 1943)
M.D., F.A.C.S., LL.D.

1875 - Graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York City
Made Chief of Staff of Battle Creek Sanitorium, Battle Creek, Michigan

1876 - Appointed Member, Michigan State Board of Health

1880 - Chief Surgeon, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan

1889 - Invented a Number of Surgical Instruments

1889 - Invented First Flaked Breakfast Cereals

1892 - Invented the Electric Light Bath

1893 - Invented Peanut Butter

1893 - Organized Haskell Home for Children, Battle Creek, Mich.

1895 - Founded American Medical Missionary College

1923 - Founded Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich.

1930 - Founded Miami-Battle Creek, Miami Springs, Fla.

* Wrote over fifty medical books and performed over 22,500 major surgical operations.

BURRITT HAMILTON

Leading attorney of Battle Creek, Michigan, for many years.
Graduate of Yale and Michigan law schools.
Author of law books.
Chancellor of Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan.

Information furnished by attorney Francis Miller

More than 500 persons gathered in the main dining room of the Sanitarium last night to acknowledge once more the greatness of a small, white-bearded, bright-eyed man of 90 years--Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the messiah of good health who helped to make Battle Creek known 'round the world.

It was Dr. Kellogg's 90th birthday anniversary and, after speakers and messages had praised his many achievements as a surgeon, scientist, editor, philanthropist and humanitarian, the man who founded the Sanitarium protested, in a broken voice, but earnestly, "I don't deserve this--I've only done what I wanted to do; I'd have been unhappy if I hadn't been allowed to do it."

One of the biggest dinner gatherings ever held in the Sanitarium and probably Battle Creek's most important testimonial occasion, the meeting enlisted good wishes from local residents of both high and low station and from notable visitors.

Dr. Kellogg has been the recipient of such recognitions on many brithdays, notably his 85th, and on the occasions of his 50th and 60th year of service with the Sanitarium. None, however, was as large as the gathering last night.

The testimonial seemed set to the keynote expressed by Attorney Burritt Hamilton, the principal speaker, who

said, "History records 31 presidents of the United States; one, and only one, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg."

TRIBUTE FROM MANY

Battle Creek's tribute to Dr. Kellogg was matched by personages throughout the nation. Messages of congratulations came from such notables as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, Eddie Cantor, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Dale Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Will Durant, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Sidney Hillman and others.

Throughout the meeting ran a spirit of admiration for the man who, despite adversities in early work, stayed with his convictions until he succeeded in forming a new health philosophy for the whole world.

It was expressed by Mr. Hamilton in his speech. Prefacing his remarks by the statement that there is but one Dr. Kellogg, Mr. Hamilton said:

"His messages have reached every land. The world is his neighborhood.

"This is a convention of his neighbors. We have come from near and from far. Whether we have followed his teachings, or not; whether we have gathered fruit from the unfenced orchard of his mind, or not; whether we deserve his affection, or not, we have assembled in response to a common impulse to honor this young man on the 90th anniversary of his birth.

"Dr. Kellogg is a good neighbor. For more than half a century he has shared with us the pleasure of meeting distinguished people--people who have journeyed to Battle Creek to confer with him--scientists, philosophers, financiers, jurists, governors, congressmen, princes, presidents, even statesmen.

"Better than this, he has brought among us other good neighbors, such as Dr. Riley, Dr. Martin, Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Case, Lenna Cooper and Dr. Emil Leffler--transcendental neighbors who have enriched our lives.

NO EULOGY

"A neighbor, speaking in behalf of 500 other neighbors, may not indulge eulogy. This does not inhibit recourse to established history. After Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco into England, Dr. Kellogg's ancestors escaped to America. Cereals obtained from the Indians preserved the lives of the Plymouth Rock colony. Naturally, Dr. Kellogg owes a debt of gratitude to cereals. As a bi-product of his busy brain, he has originated more than 100 cereal foods. Not Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, but Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, is the 'autocrat' of the American breakfast table.

"As a boy, our guest of honor worked in a printing office. He might have become a secretary of the navy. In-

stead, he turned to medicine. He graduated from New York university, not from our beloved University of Michigan. Hence, he has been constrained to devote much of his life to further study and original thinking. He has found truth in strange places. He has originated new doctrines. He has made us aware that, while the Suez canal and the Panama canal are "life-lines", the alimentary canal is the most important lifeline known to man.

"The old Sanitarium was re-organized in 1897. It had two principal resources-- $7,000.00 and Dr. Kellogg. Despite oppositions, fires and human limitations, both resources grew.

"Desperate cases came to the Sanitarium. Institutional necessity compelled Dr. Kellogg to become a distinguished surgeon. He disliked surgery, but knew anatomy. He could see through people readily. He had a surgeon's hand. Early he skilled his hand by practicing drawing. (at 90 he can draw a profile with a single stroke). He studied under master-surgeons in Europe. Finally, even his competitors classified him as 'the leading surgeon of the northwest'. With more than 200,000 operations to his credit, he deplores the necessity for surgery and prefers to be known as a physician.

PASSED SKILL ON

"In addition to inventing the electric

light bath, Dr. Kellogg has accomplished much in other fields of cookery. He knows how orthodox food for human beings should be prepared. The current quip that 'Food is a weapon,' is expanded to read: 'Improper food is a weapon dangerous to its users.' He has passed on to others his scientific skill in food preparation. The Good Health cafe idea originated with him. Since such a cafe has been in operation in Lansing, the legislature adjourns reluctantly and almost all public officers become candidates for reelection.

"Long before the New Deal became a contagion, Dr. Kellogg had acquired much of the alphabet in titles of honor -- M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.S., F.R.S.M., LL.D., and so on. The college that made him a doctor of laws showed wisdom. Heaven knows the laws need the attention of a competent physician. Many hope that he may revise his book on autointoxication so as to provide new penalties for drunken drivers.

"It is fortunate that this doctor of laws does not practice in the courts. What lawyer could stand before the doctor's machine-gun delivery of 200 words per minute? There is no rust on his vocabulary. He decapitates fallacy as cleanly as he amputates an arm.

NO BARNACLES

"His English is barren of barnacles. Even under pressure, his most cursory remarks are free from the indignity of profanity. His words are sound King James version, plus Noah Webster, with here and there a flash reminiscent of Mark Twain.

"He practices the fine art of courtesy. He is one of the men who say to the weak 'May I,' and to the strong, 'You must.'

"Once, as a witness in a lawsuit, Dr. Kellogg was asked to state his business. He has been vigorous in so many activities that this question was intended to embarass him. What do you imagine he said? Physician and surgeon? Scientist? Inventor? Author and editor? Founder of schools, colleges and sanitariums? We view his efforts as many: he sees them all as one.

"His answer was: 'All my life my business has been philanthropy.'

"Opposing counsel did not venture cross-examination.

"'Philanthropy'" is a revealing word, fundamental as light. It answers these questions:

"Why has Dr. Kellogg edited, and largely written, the non-profit Good Health magazine for nearly 70 years?

"Why, amid the pressures of intensive institutional work, has he sacrificed his strength to write more than 50

books dealing with health subjects?

"Why has he drawn the resources of science to the preparation of foods?

"Why has he provided health education for tens of thousands of people?

"Why has he internationalized the 'Battle Creek Idea?'

"Why has he labored to establish schools, colleges, sanitariums and the Race Betterment Foundation?

"After achieving enough to make a dozen men famous, why does he continue to work -- without fixed meal time, play time or bed time - - day and night, at 90?

SEES A VISION

"He visions something more vital than books, more enduring than schools and colleges, more important than a thousand sanitariums. Publications and institutions are but means to an end. His vision has grown with the years. Standing upon the summit of 90, he sees more clearly than ever before his single objective, the development of a race cleansed from contaminations, armored against disease, equipped to enjoy and ennoble the fullness of life.

"Such is the vision of this white-robed high priest of good health. His days have been 'long in the land' -- long working days -- 18 hours, 20, sometimes 24. What are hours to him? His program strikes through coming centuries; it extends to the last man of

the last day of this planet. He asks nothing for himself. He is a classic. His teachings are an epic of an era. He labors to the end that men he will never see may walk erect in strength upon this earth."

The meeting, with Attorney John A. Mustard as toastmaster, opened with the reading of congratulatory messages received by the committee. They were read by Robert B. Miller, vice chairman of the committee.

Mr. Mustard, after introducing guests and thanking committee members who aided in arranging the dinner said, "There comes a time in the life of every individual when he rises above himself, rises to the occasion -- so it is with cities. Battle Creek has risen to an occasion, but in honoring its best known man, it is bringing honor to itself. We can do little to add to Dr. Kellogg's honor, or to the respect in which he is held by the thousands in this and other lands."

FROM AN ARTICLE

BY MORRIS B. HIGGINS

IN THE

BATTLE CREEK
ENQUIRER
AND NEWS

****

FEBRUARY 27, 1942

MIAMI BATTLE CREEK, Miami Springs, Florida - founded by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in 1930.

Florida Battle Creek Sanitarium, Miami Springs, Dade County, Florida.

A splendid example of his own doctrines, one of the doctor's most outstanding personal characteristics is an indomintable optimism, which in itself indicates his excellent health. In 1902 he was about to board a train one day when a reporter notified him that his sanitarium had been destroyed by fire. After hearing a few details he turned to his secretary and said they would have to prepare plans for a new building during the trip! He stated to the reporter: "You may write that the work of reconstruction will begin immediately." And it did.

An example of the high standards he set for himself occurred in 1883 when he was studying under the great Adolph Bilroth in Vienna. On his way to class he passed an artists shop and then and there decided to study drawing in order to train the hand to follow the eye, which may account for his great skill as a surgeon. He has the record of performing some 22,000 of the 100,000 operations done at the Battle Creek Sanitarium during its sixty-year history, and more remarkable, he is today a practicing surgeon at the age of 84. He performed operations only last summer.

"Broree"

WHAT is "Broree"? . . . Driving southward from the business section of Miami, along South Bayshore Drive, one finds on the right a low cliff of silvery-grey rocks. This extends along the concrete boulevard, at its base, from the Deering estate to beyond the Pan-American Airport. About midway of this Silver Bluff arises an artistic residence constructed of concrete and faced with the native rock.

This building was constructed for an ideal tropical home and was occupied as such for several years. It has caught the favorable attention of thousands, for it seems to just grow right upon this silver-hued promontory and gives an impression of an ancient castle in miniature. However, it is wholly devoid of austerity or any suggestion of feudal days — it presents an air of welcome and peace.

This is Broree, an appealing name for an attractive homesite that has been converted into a high-class boarding and day school conducted by Mrs. Adele Brossier Reese, president and founder.

Broree is primarily a girl's school, all ages from kindergarten through college, but small boys under twelve years of age are also taken. Broree offers the regular curriculum, also voice, piano, violin, harp, dramatics, and dancing. Cultural training is given every pupil.

A most attractive feature of Broree is the summer camp, held on the school grounds. This beautiful place is one of the rare spots that has both the well-kept, landscaped lawns and the natural tropical jungle on the same grounds. Daily trips to the beach with swimming instructions are a feature.

Two other worthwhile features of Broree are a musical concert each Sunday afternoon and a Little Theater conducted by the dramatic instructor, Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Reese, formerly of New Orleans, is a member of one of Miami's best-known families and is a graduate of Brenau and holds an A.B. degree, but she declares that being the mother of six children makes her more valuable in such a school than any college degree.

On her teaching staff are Mrs. Louise Boyd Green, violin, who also has a degree from Brenau and is a pupil of Thaddeus Rich, concert master of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; Mrs. Ruth Sipple Mellinger, a pupil of Herr Holy, Viennese harpist and composer; Mrs. Alice Horine Wallace, dramatist; Miss Marion Ellis, A.B. and M.A., Northwestern University; and Miss Gladys M. Strong, A.B. and M.A., University of Boston.

In such an ideal location, overlooking beautiful Biscayne Bay, artistically snuggled among rocks and native jungle, Broree, with such a staff of educators, is destined to become a real cultural center. The pupils of such a school can always look back with pride and joy upon the time spent there.

School Radio Broadcasts

OVER Station WQAM a series of radio programs for the second semester of the Greater Miami schools was begun, Sunday afternoon at 5:30 on January 17. These programs are to be continued the remainder of the school year.

The "Interviews" program was set aside on January 24 to permit a talk by Supt. James [illegible] Wilson on "A Fireside Talk with the School Patrons." A talk was also made for the P.-T. A. County Council on "The P.-T. A. in Relation to School and Home."

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The Health Department of the Miami Beach Schools

THE City of Miami Beach furnishes a graduate nurse for each school who is under the direct supervision of a doctor. Class room inspections are carried on daily for the first two weeks in all elementary schools. All pupils entering school after the first week of school are examined daily for two weeks by the nurse.

The pupils are given physical examinations by a doctor, dental examinations by dentists, and foot examination by a foot specialist. Every pupil is given a vision test with an ophthalmic telebinocular machine and a hearing test with an audiometer. Notes are sent to parents on all defects and follow-up work is done by the nurses.

Throat cultures are taken on all pupils, teachers, nurses, office workers and cafeteria workers. Anyone with a "positive" throat is excluded from school until three "negative" cultures are obtained.

Pupils are weighed and measured monthly. The ideal weight and actual weight is put no the report card. The underweight children are put in a class with extra rest and nourishment.

The football and basketball squads are examined by a doctor and have a urinalysis made on each member.

All teachers present health cards filled out by their own physician.

All cafeteria workers present negative Wasserman tests and are given physical examinations by a doctor.

All pupils working in the cafeteria are examined by a doctor and checked once a week by the nurses.

First-aid clubs are sponsored in the elementary schools and a home nursing class is held in the Junior High. Many talks are given to the girls in the home economics classes on personal and social hygiene and on simple first-aid and home nursing measures.

Pupils absent from school because of illness or excluded because of illness are called upon and watched by nurses until their re-entry in school.

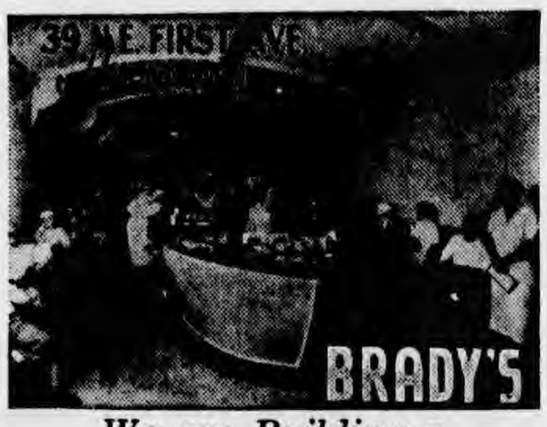
The nurses help in the investigation of Welfare Work, such as exemption from tuition, free milk and lunches, glasses, dental and medical care. This in turn is taken up by the P. T. A., who care for many of our needy cases. The City of Miami Beach cares for the others.

Minor injuries, dressing and first-aid treatment for accidents and illness are cared for in school by the nurses.

The private, parochial and public schools are watched daily in the control of contagion.

There ar ewell equipped clinics in each school and the nurses have the full cooperation of the faculty and school board.

The school board and City of Miami Beach share in supplying the health department with materials to meet their needs.



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city, and the privilege of its citizenship, we are fully appreciative.

But we find the larger value in the products of your service which may not be measured in material terms.

You have opened the door of hope for thousands whose lives and the lives of those who come after them shall testify to your ministration. You have founded ideas of living from which the possibilities of far larger and better human accomplishment have gone out to all the world.

You have revealed truth in terms of health and hope and happiness.

You have lived for ideals.

To you, and to the institution which you have built, and to those whose inspiration and zeal are also represented in the work you have accomplished, your townsmen record this statement of appreciation, which is but a reflection of a world-wide sentiment. And to this is added an expression of pride in the privilege which is ours in claiming you as neighbor and friend.

In subscribing to the foregoing sentiments we tender you our sincerest wishes for continued years of service and achievement.

In a most feeling response, Dr. Kellogg reviewed his life's work and accomplishments, giving a large measure of credit to his associates on the Sanitarium staff, and expressing his deep appreciation of the substantial manner in which has thus been so permanently recognized "The Battle Creek Idea."

The Creation of Woman

HERE is a curious old Sanskrit story of the creation of woman, which you may like to play on the piano some evening:—

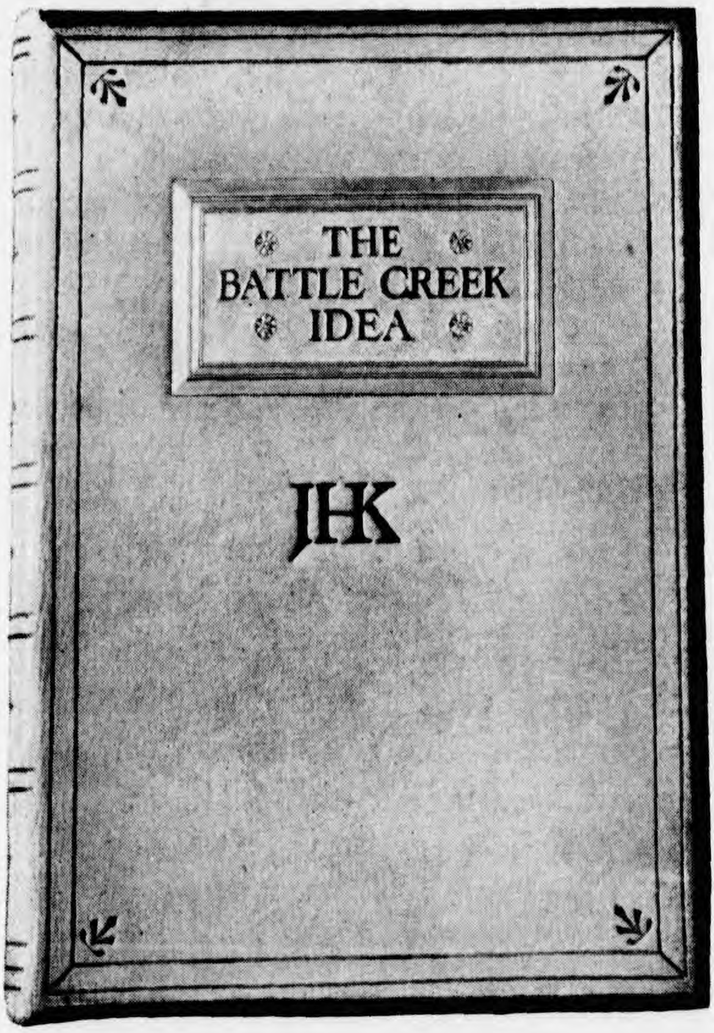
In the beginning, when Twashtri came to the creation of woman, he found that he had exhausted his materials in the making of man, and that no solid elements were left.

In his dilemma, after profound meditation, he did as follows:—

He took the rotundity of the moon, the twinkling of stars; the curves of creepers,

ing being in tan Levant leather, a box of the same material being furnished for carrying the book.

The inside leaves included a photographic view of the Health Reform Institute,—"The Inception of the Idea,"—as the Sanitarium was when Dr. Kellogg became connected with it, followed by a photographic bird's-eye view of the present magnificent group of Sanitarium buildings.



In making the presentation address, Mr. Joseph L. Hooper very fittingly quoted the sentiment of the community, as put in permanent form in the book itself, as follows:

The citizens of Battle Creek take this occasion to extend to you some small expression of their appreciation of the service which you have rendered your home community through your great service to all humanity.

You have extended the fame of our city around the world. You have brought much material prosperity here. You have made of Battle Creek a mecca for many.

Of the influence which these accomplishments have had upon the growth and well-being of this

city, and the privilege of its citizenship, we are fully appreciative.

But we find the larger value in the products of your service which may not be measured in material terms.

You have opened the door of hope for thousands whose lives and the lives of those who come after them shall testify to your ministration. You have founded ideas of living from which the possibilities of far larger and better human accomplishment have gone out to all the world.

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In his dilemma, after profound meditation, he did as follows:—

He took the rotundity of the moon, the twinkling of stars; the curves of creepers,

HOME NURSING OF PNEUMONIA CASES.

The apparent increasing prevalence of respiratory infections calls for the more general employment of practical measures of prevention. The following extract of an article on this subject which appeared in the Medical Officer of September 29, 1923, is timely and worthy of reproduction. In the precautions to be taken in the home and sick room to prevent the development of secondary cases:

Pneumonia is an Infectious Disease.

It is caught from another person who has the disease.

It is spread by means of the sputum and discharge from the nose.

Avoid crowded and ill-ventilated rooms, halls, etc.

Avoid fatigue, chills, and unnecessary exposure.

Avoid alcoholic excesses.

Keep fit.

Gargling and nose washing night and morning are useful measures. A suitable solution is made by mixing one teaspoonful of common salt with a pint of warm water and adding sufficient crystals of permanganate of potash to give it a pink color.

The patient should have a separate room; if possible see that it has a sunny aspect. Remove unnecessary furniture and keep the room well ventilated and clean.

Remember that the sputum and discharges from the nose are highly infectious, either directly by the acts of coughing, sneezing, and talking, or indirectly by the soiling of linen, handkerchiefs, cups, spoons, or the hands of the attendant nurse. Therefore, to destroy the germs of infection, it is necessary—

To collect and destroy the sputum. A cup containing a strong solution of chloride of lime can be used for the patient to spit into.

Handkerchiefs should be put into a strong solution of lysol 24 hours before washing and boiling.

Old clean rags or paper handkerchiefs are useful because they can be promptly burnt.

The patient should be kept clean; face and hands should be frequently washed, as these soon get contaminated.

Cups, spoons, etc., should be disinfected at least twice daily by means of boiling water. Toothbrush and thermometer should be kept in an antiseptic solution.

Avoid standing in front of the patient or "taking his breath" while attending to him. Throat gargling and nose douching are recommended. Face masks should be used as much as possible by those attending the sick. These can be made of four layers of butter muslin, 8 inches by 5 inches, provided at the corners with tape for fastening behind the head. Several of these are desirable so that they can be frequently changed and washed (boiled).

The nurse must wash her own hands after attending to the sick and after touching soiled handkerchiefs, etc. Plain soap and water are sufficient for this; avoid soaps which roughen the skin.

As the infection is personal, there is no need for disinfection of the room.

The above precautions are valuable in the majority of acute respiratory diseases and such diseases as influenza, measles, whooping cough, and the ordinary cold in the head.

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CANCER MORTALITY.

The Department of Commerce announces that compilations made by the Bureau of the Census show that 80,938 deaths were due to cancer in the death registration area in 1922, which comprised about 85.3 per cent of the total population of the United States, and if the rest of the United States had as many deaths from this cause in proportion to the population, the total number of deaths from cancer in the entire United States was 95,000 for 1922, against a corresponding estimate of 93,000 for 1921.

The death rate from cancer in the registration area in 1922 was 86.8 per 100,000 population as against 86 in 1921. Only five states show lower rates for 1922 than for 1921. In comparing the death rate from cancer in one state with that in another, the Bureau uses "adjusted" rates in order to make allowance for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population, because, generally speaking, only persons in middle life and old age have cancer, so that a state with many old persons may be expected to have more deaths from cancer than a state with comparatively few old persons.

The highest adjusted cancer rate for 1922 is 106.9 per 100,000 population for the state of Rhode Island and the lowest is 53.1 for Tennessee. For a few states adjusted rates have been calculated separately for the white and colored populations. In this group of states the highest adjusted rate for the white population is 92.5 per 100,000 for Maryland and the highest for the colored population is 81.7 for Tennessee, and the lowest rate for the colored population is 40.8 for Florida.

Abs & Sel N A Med Herald
Feby 1924

Abstracts *and* Selections

Continued

CHANGING THE INTESTINAL FLORA TO COMBAT AUTOINTOXICATION

(Medical Progress.)

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, A. M. M. D., noted food scientist, well known in his activities in connection with his original investigations in Dietetics at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, believes with Metchnikoff, of Russia, whose guest he was some years ago, that Metchnikoff was right in saying that in the "treatment of autointoxication the matter of prime importance was to change the intestinal flora. But as Kellogg contends, his method was at fault.

Eminent progressive men the world over are rapidly coming to recognize that changing the intestinal flora is an important factor in the treatment of all forms of chronic disease and that in the great majority of chronic diseases it is the one essential thing. Modern researches have clearly shown that the great benefit that has been known to be derived from those methods of treatment which have been most successful have really been due to the influence of these measures upon the intestinal flora.

We may mention, for example, the temporary benefit derived by the tens of thousands of persons who annually visit mineral springs, the waters of which possess laxative properties. Such resorts are popular in all parts of the world, and the benefit derived from the use of their waters is sufficient to attract countless multitudes of visitors year after year; but that these patients are never cured, no matter how much temporary benefit they may derive from the thorough emptying of their intestines and the unloading of accumulated poisons, is shown by the fact that they always return, often being compelled to return at increasingly frequent intervals, the effect of mineral water as well as of other laxatives being to produce colitis, or infection of the colon thus in the end doing great harm.

Results of Changing the Flora.

"Kellogg,,' in one of his most successful books, "The Itinerary of a Breakfast," calls attention to the fact that we find in the remarkable effects which have been obtained by various special dietaries an equally good illustration of the curative value of means which influence the intestinal flora. The grape cure, the apple, peach, cherry and other fruit cures, the milk, buttermilk and whey cures—all of these cures operate through their influence upon the intestinal flora. The same statement may also apply to the raw food cure, which acquired considerable vogue some years ago.

Fruits and milk are substances which ferment but do not putrefy. Hence, when the diet is exclusively confined to these articles, fermentative changes rather than putrefaction take place in the intestine, acids are formed instead of poisons, and for the time being the body is delivered from the destructive influence of the highly potent toxins produced by putrefactive influence of the highly potent toxins produced by putrefactive germs when active either within the body or outside of it. Raw foods of a vegetable character are alive and hence able to resist the action of bacteria. Vegetable foods taken in raw or uncooked state are digested before it is possible for them to undergo destructive changes, and thus their use discourages the growth of bacteria in the intestine, especially those of the putrefactive sort. There are also other benefits from the use of uncooked food.

Autointoxication or intestinal toxemia and the ills which grow out of this condition are the result of the putrefaction of food residues in the colon.

The poisons produced by putrefaction are very numerous and some of them are as virulent as the venoms of poisonous snakes.

These poisons are the cause of headaches, high blood pressure, heart disease, Bright's disease, "biliousness," gallstones, nervousness, nerve exhaustion, or chronic fatigue, and scores of other maladies.

Normally there is no putrefaction in the intestine. Nature prevents putrefaction by planting in the colon of the infant "protective germs," bacteria which prevent the growth of putrefactive germs. The most efficient of these germs is the B. Acidophilus of Moro. In autointoxication, these beneficent germs are lost and putrefactive germs have taken their place. The protective germs may be made to grow again in the colon so as to displace the disease-producing putrefactive germs.

To suppress putrefactions in the colon and other colonic infections, carbohydrate is needed to enable the protective organisms to gain the ascendency. The ordinary carbohydrates (starch and sugar) which form the bulk of our daily food do not answer the purpose because they are absorbed in the small intestine. They do not reach the colon in sufficient amount to support a vigorous growth of the acidforming germs which are Nature's means of preventing putrefaction of residues and wastes in the colon and intestinal infections such as colitis and appendicitis.

Only two carbohydrates have been found which are suited to the purpose. These are lactose and dextrine. These carbohydrates, when taken in sufficient quantity, reach the colon in such amount that the protective bacteria, B. Acidophilus and B. bifidus, which are always present in small numbers even in the worst cases of autointoxication, at once begin to flourish and soon outgrow the pernicious Welch's bacillus, B. putrificus, B. proteus, B. butyricus and other pernicious organisms. The formation of gas and of toxins soon ceases. A great burden is lifted from the liver, kidneys and other vital organs which destroy, detoxicate, and eliminate poisons. The blood and tissue fluids are cleared of toxins and the whole organism begins to flourish in a normal manner. Headaches, bad breath, lassitude, and other toxic symptoms disappear and a process of rejuvenation is begun which may be maintained for months and years if care is taken to make the change of flora as complete as possible and to prevent reinfection by supplying the colon with the special food necessary to keep the protective flora in a flourishing condition and "dominant" over the putrefactive and poison-forming germs.

Metchnikoff was right in saying the flora should be changed but his method was at fault.

At last there has been found a solution to the problem which Metchnikoff failed to solve. Methods heretofore employed have failed because they relied upon the introduction of the Bacillus Bulgaricus, an organism which scientific investigation has shown to be incapable of growing in the human colon. The researches of Moro, Torrey, Rettger, and others have demonstrated that the Bacillus Acidophilus is the true protective organism of the colon and the one which is normally the dominant flora of the intestines. It is suppressed only by the use of impure foods — milk, meat, eggs, contaminated water — and by coming in contact with bad air which introduces putrefactive germs as well as other destructive bacteria.

The B. Acidophilus thrives best in a medium containing dextrine and lactose. Obviously the thing necessary for certain and prompt change of the intestinal flora is the introduction of massive doses of Lactose or Dextrine to afford it the nourishment required for rapid development.

Years ago, when we first started life, nature gave us a prolific growth of this wonderful little microscopic organism (B. Acidophilus) to protect our health. But by wrong habits of eating, destructive germs enter and they cause all sorts of mischief.

These may be driven out by the method above outlined, and their mischievous work will soon disappear.

When the flora has been completely changed the improvement in appetite, vigor and general good feeling and efficiency is really wonderful.

This is no experiment, the plan works and is being used daily in scores of cases at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and elsewhere with wonderful success.

Dr. Leon L. Solomon, one of our most prominent consulting internists, who recently returned from Battle Creek, where he made a study of the methods in vogue at that sanitarium to change the intestinal flora says that the profession has been slow to put into practice the theories of Metchinkoff, Kellogg and others, who have blazed the way, despite the fact, that scientific opinion, throughout the world, accepts the theory, giving it full credit for the obtaining of all that is claimed for it.

There can be no doubt that putrefactive changes in the digestive tube are responsible for a large per cent of the ills to which man is subject, including often chronic nephritis, arterio-sclerosis, together with hypertension and the usual pathology, associated therewith.

Continuing Dr. Solomon says that slowly but surely Dr. Kellogg of Battle Creek has succeeded in convincing even the most skeptical that the human animal not only has no actual need for meat, but is the worse for the consumption of it. A month's stay at the sanitarium, where neither meat, fowl or fish has ever found its way to the dining room, will serve to convince the student of medicine that this phase of Dr. Kellogg's so-called "biologic living" has justification, beyond doubt.

The world owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Kellogg, and America may well be proud of her son, says Dr. Solomon.

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DIABETES AND ITS TREATMENT.

The discovery of insulin has aroused a universal interest in the treatment of diabetes. Medical journals and the lay press alike are alive in advancing the advantages of this treatment.

What insulin will accomplish as a curative measure remains to be seen from a continued use of this harmone in the treatment of diabetes over a long period of time. In reality insulin is but a means of artificially supplying this important harmone where the pancreas is incapable of producing it in sufficient quantities to carry on sugar assimilation and combustion in cases of diabetes. Of necessity this requires a daily administration of insulin to take care of the daily food supply in the form of sugar and fats, it having been demonstrated that fats can only be properly utilized in tissue metabolism in the presence of sugar metabolized by means of insulin. Just how much

a functionally crippled pancreas can be restored under the rest which this organ will obtain from the daily injections of insulin remains to be seen. Rest is a great healer but too much rest may suspend proper functioning so we must be alert to give insulin to the extent that the pancreas will not be called upon to function in producing insulin.

Insulin injections will reduce the blood sugar and in case of overdosing this reduction of glucose in the blood will be reduced to a point where it becomes dangerous to life. MacLead (The Lancet, July 8, 1923, p. 200) finds that when the blood-sugar has been reduced in a rabbit to about 0.045 the animal dies from respiratory failure after convulsive seizures. He finds that in man if the blood sugar is reduced to 0.075 definite symptoms of distress are developed and if reduced below this delirium and coma, with loss of the deep reflexes, supervene. For this reason the indiscriminate use of insulin in the treatment of diabetes is not recommended by The Insulin Committee of Toronto University, (Journal A. M. A., June 23, 1923, page 1849) advising that about 75 per cent of the cases can be controlled by careful dieting. The dosage should be carefully studied by an estimation of the reduction of the blood-sugar after injections at least until the proper dosage for each individual case is worked out.

On account of the dangers and difficulties surrounding the administration of insulin it is advised to be employed only in cases that do not yield to dietetic and other forms of treatment.

Since fats are only perfectly oxidized in the presence of sugar in the animal body, Dr. Max Kahn of Beth Israel Hospital, New York, succeeded in producing a fat which he calls Intravin that can be oxidized or burned up in the tissues of the body without producing the poisonous substances which develop from ordinary fats. Gris, professor of biologic chemistry of Columbia University, pronounces this a great discovery. No doubt such a food would be a great aid in taking care of diabetics where the insulin secreting function of the pancreas is hopelessly destroyed.

The knowledge that diabetes is due to a suspension of insulin formation by the pancreas does not give us the primary cause of diabetes. Vital important organs do not quit functioning without some real disturbing factor being back of it. It is difficult to conceive why the islands of Langerhans should quit secreting insulin unless they are materially interfered with by some agency that has a destructive influence on them. Max Einhorn (Journal A. M. A., July 10, 1915, p. 149) points out in a critical analysis on pancreatitis that Opie contends that the islands of Langerhans are diseased in 85 per cent of diabetes cases and that generally a diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis can be made out. It has been bacteriologically demonstrated that inflammations with impaired functions of vital organs are due to infection and why should the islands of Langerhans be an exception? Infections by the common infecting organisms, staphyloccocci, streptococci, pneumococci and colon bacilli produce inflammatory processes in all the varying degrees of intensity from the very intense acute to the most chronic with only slight functional disturbances. Liver infections, kidney infections, rheumatic joint infections, skin infections and the like may be so slight and so persistent that only a partial interference with normal functioning will be noticed while on the other hand the infection may be sufficiently intense to carry on destructive processes within a few days. Infections of the pancreas, including the islands of Langerhans, are no exception to this rule. Infections may suspend, impair or destroy organic functioning, depending entirely on the severity and duration of the infection. If the infection has not developed to a point where functional activities have been destroyed but suspended, by eliminating the infection the function of the organ will be restored. The recuperative capacity of tissue cells is very pronounced after eliminating an infection that causes functional inhibition. It is well known that in experimental animals where the islands of Langerhans are presumably destroyed, remaining portions of this insulin secreting part of the pancreas will materially increase. So, also, in cases of infection where portions of the islands of Langerhans are destroyed, the remaining portions will recuperate and increase the functional activity after the infection has been destroyed.

Realizing that diabetes is primarily due to infection of the islands of Langerhans, our first duty clearly is to get rid of the infection. That the infection is due to one or more of the ordinary pyogenic organisms which so often infect other organs of the body is readily demonstrated immunologically in cases of diabetes, especially so, when immunization is started early in the course of the disease, before the destructive process from infection in the islands of Langerhans has time to develop.

Since it is difficult to determine whether the infection is due to a streptococcus, pneumococcus, staphylococcus or colon bacillus, in each individual case effective immunization is best carried out by giving a combined vaccine containing all these organisms; the same method that is so effective in the treatment of liver, gall bladder, kidney and other infections. If the case has not progressed to where the insulin secret-

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

By GEORGE B. LAKE, M.D.,
Chicago, Illinois

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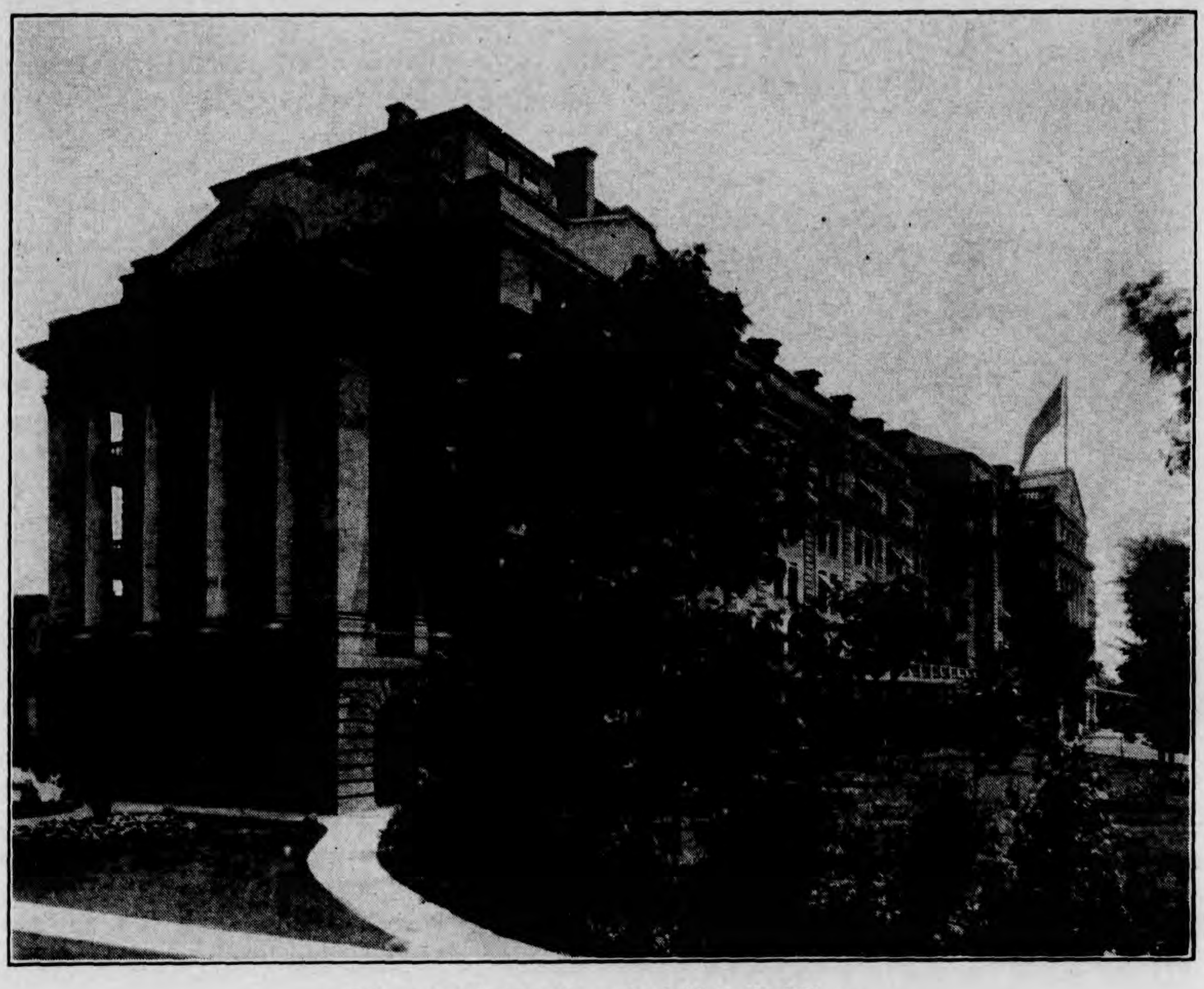
The Battle Creek Sanitarium
Physicians' Library

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

By GEORGE B. LAKE, M.D., Chicago, Illinois

IN 1866 a little group of men, among whom was one named John Kellogg, being impressed by the idea that people in general were getting away from the natural ways of living, organized themselves into a stock company, having a capital of $18,000 and the name of "The Health-Reform Institute", and proceeded to give what was then known as "the water cure", but has since acquired the more dignified appellation of hydrotherapy.



View showing north end of Main Building.

In 1896 the affairs of this little company were closed up and the stock sold to a new company, at the head of which was placed Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the son of one of the original incorporators.

The organization is now worth millions of dollars and at no time has any individual made any profits out of it, for one of the articles of incorporation provided that all revenue, over and above expenses, was to be turned back into the institution for the furthering of scientific education and for charity.

Dr. Kellogg recently spent most of the morning telling me of his ideas and ideals and of the purposes of the institution of which he is still the Director, at the age of seventy-three years. I could not take down his conversation verbatim, but will try to give the gist of it in the form of a direct quotation, for the sake of simplicity.

Founded on Physiology

"Our whole work here is founded not upon fads but upon physiology. We believe that, if a man is sick and can be given clean air, clean water and clean food, he will have the best chance to get well. If he is well, these will give him a chance to stay so.

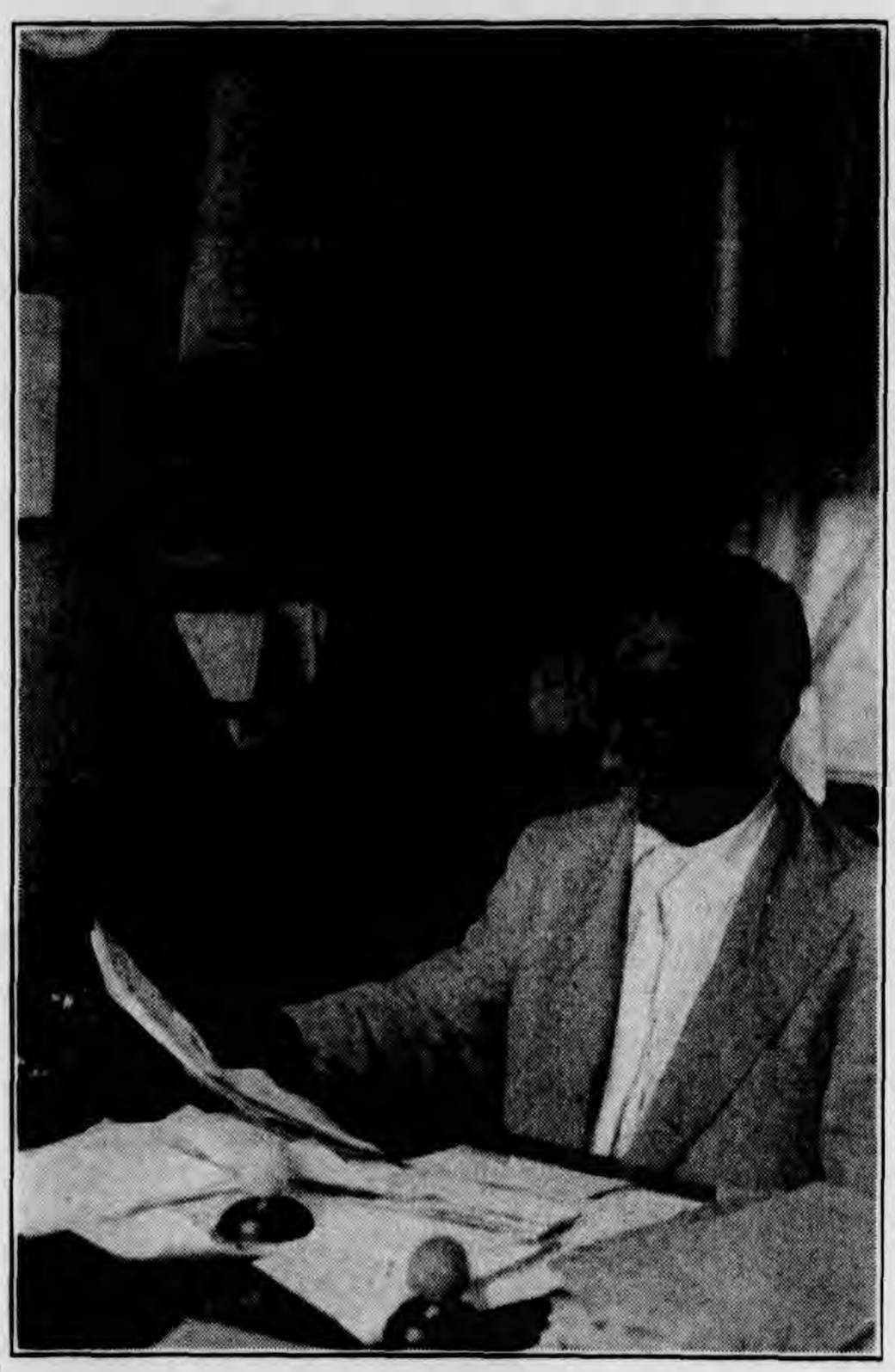
"We know the proper food for all members of the horse family. If we should discover a new animal, and find that it belongs to the horse family, we would know just what to feed it.

"The gorilla, the orangutan and the chimpanzee are primates, and their diet consists of roots, nuts, leaves and berries. *Homo Sapiens*, considered solely as an ani-

mal, is also a primate and should logically, on physiological grounds, confine himself to the diet of the other members of the great family.

"Vegetables, if exposed to moist heat, will ferment, but a piece of meat, under like circumstances, will *rot*, the same as a dead rat in a closet.

"More than half of the meat that we eat is not digested, but passes on into the intestinal canal where it rots and furnishes



Dr. J. H. Kellogg at his desk.

pabulum for an innumerable host of putrefactive bacteria, whose activities and their end-products pour a stream of toxins into the blood.

"If we would change to a vegetable diet, with a temporary excess of carbohydrates, the intestinal flora would change to the fermentative type and we would be greatly benefited thereby. The taking of cultures of lactic-acid-producing bacteria hastens the process, but the flora will change by itself if given a chance.

"A sick man is a broken down machine and, in order to restore him to a reasonable functional efficiency, we must remove as many handicaps as possible. The products of intestinal putrefaction are a handicap, which may be removed by changing the flora—so we change it.

"Believing in clean air, we have built our institution away from the smoke of a great city upon a beautifully wooded knoll. Believing in clean water, we have procured it and now use it in all sorts of ways. The problem of clean food was not so simple.

Clean Food

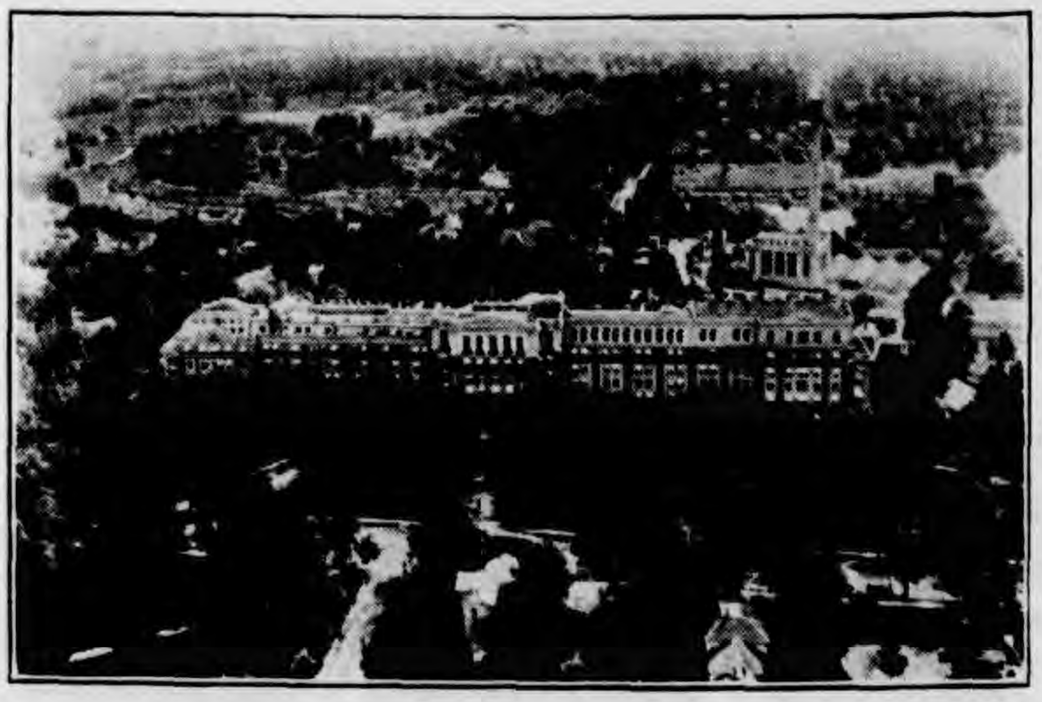
"At first we had trouble in getting satisfactory milk, vegetables and eggs—a stale egg is worse than meat—so finally we established our own farm (it embraces over 700 acres); our own dairy herd (now consisting of 235 Holstein cows—one of the finest herds in the country) to furnish us pure, clean milk; and our own hennery (there are now about 10,000 chickens, furnishing about 1,000 eggs a day) to give us our supply of absolutely fresh eggs.

"All food-handlers are carefully examined, physically, and are required to wash and disinfect the hands before any food is handled. Our dishwashing appliances are of the best. Our kitchens are spotless.

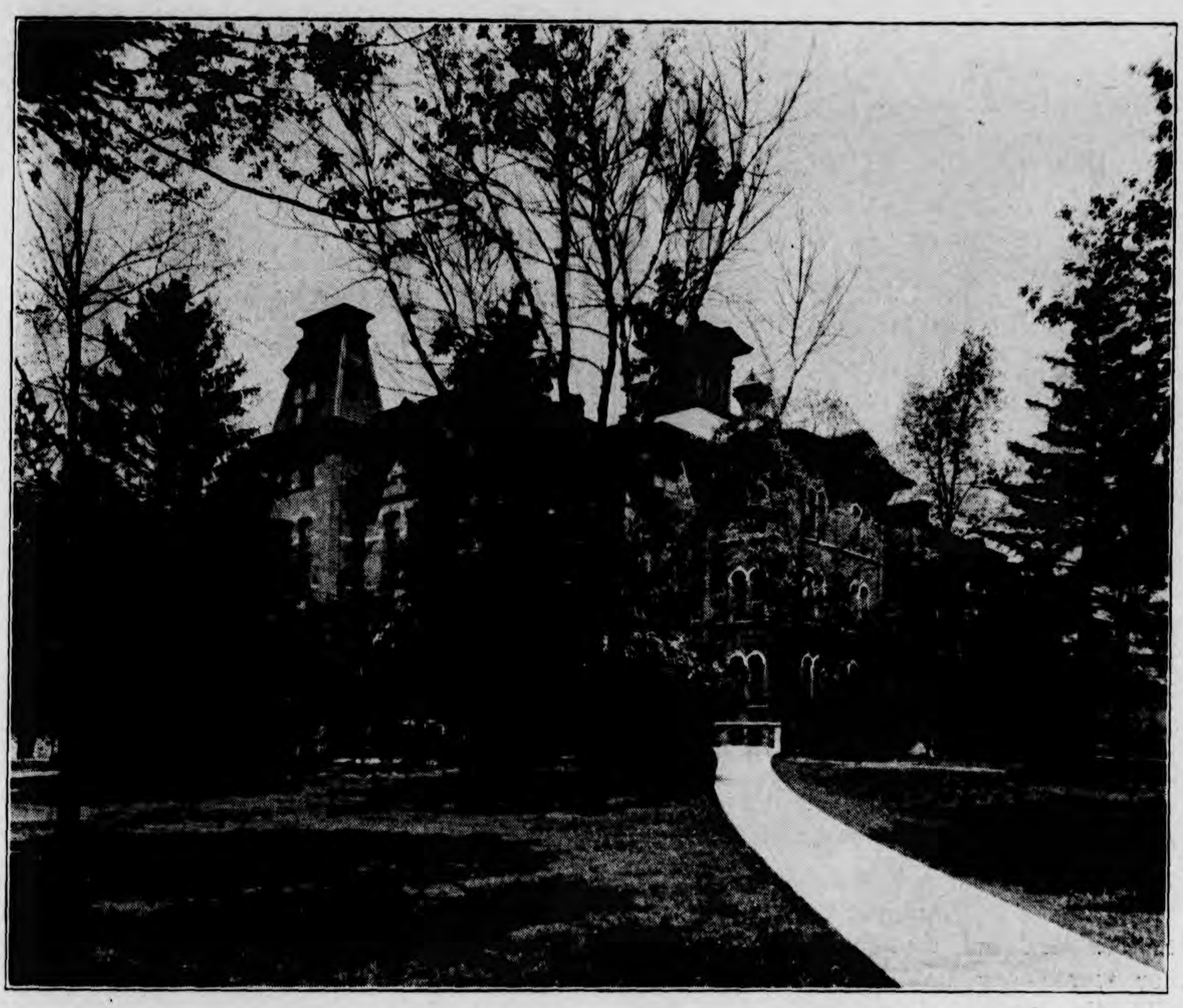
"We believe that a man should be clean, inside and out, so, in addition to giving all sorts of baths, we train our patients to have a bowel movement after each meal and to make sure that the colon is clean at night. This latter we test by giving a capsule of carmine after breakfast and then making sure that none of it is present in the stool the next morning, showing that the day's intake has all passed through.

"We give few drugs, not because we are opposed to them on principle but because we find that physiotherapy will usually accomplish the purpose better. If drugs are really needed, we give them.

"In connection with our surgical cases we almost never have any complications, because we begin to treat the complications *a week or ten days before we operate* by giving carbohydrates to build up the reserve of glycogen, and by thoroughly clean-



View of the front of the main building showing power house, nurses' homes, section of greenhouse and grounds.



Research and Laboratory Building.

ing the intestinal canal. Also, well-considered physiotherapeutic procedures will almost always relieve pain as completely and far more satisfactorily than will morphine.

"One of our central ideas is to teach people *how to live.* We do not plan to keep people here until they are *well,* but until they are *started on the right track.* They can then complete their cure at home and *stay well* by living correctly."

The Sanitarium

The Sanitarium itself is a huge building, six stories high, of yellow brick, occupying, with the annex, hospital, cottages, schools and other buildings, about 60 acres of beautifully wooded grounds, about a mile from the main business center of Battle Creek.

When you enter those grounds, you leave tea, coffee, meat, alcohol and tobacco behind —but most of the people who throng the terraces, porches and lawns seem happy.

In the main building, annex and about 50 cottages owned by the Institution, they are able to house about 1000 patients at one time, and they have facilities for feeding and treating 200 more, who must room outside. They care for about 11,000 patients every year and about 4,000 guests (friends and relatives of patients, and others) who receive no treatment.

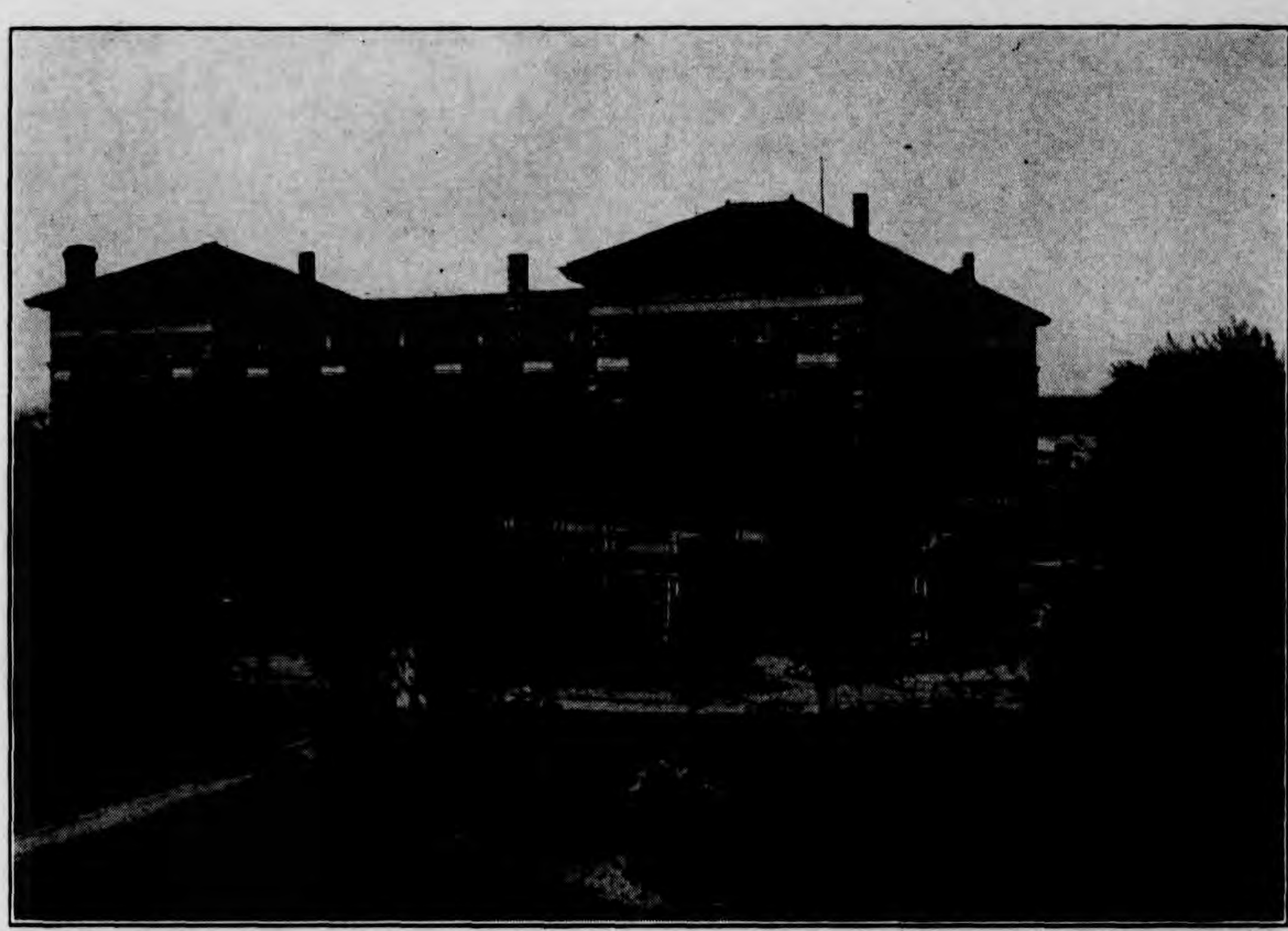
About 20 percent of the patients are referred by their family physicians, and the Sanitarium sends back full reports to these physicians upon request. The rest of the patients come at the suggestion of friends or from reading the literature sent out.

Almost all of the patients are ambulant when they arrive, very few being acute cases. The amount of surgical work is, however, surprisingly large for a place of this character. In 1924, 1561 general surgical operations were performed; 1570 special operations—eye, ear, nose and throat and others; and 585 obstetrical cases were cared for.

The Staff

The staff consists of 50 physicians; 134 trained (graduate) nurses; 135 student nurses; 24 dietitians; 90 physiotherapy technicians; 30 laboratory technicians; and 1200 to 1400 secretaries, cooks, clerks, waiters, gardeners and other helpers.

All, including Dr. Kellogg himself, are on a salary basis, the salaries now being reasonably adequate to the character of the



Annex Building.

services rendered, though, in former years, they were very small.

All the various departments of a large clinic are well represented by specialists and equipment along the various lines. The x-ray department is especially well equipped, even to the newest high-power Coolidge tubes for gastroenteric work, and the huge tubes for giving treatments. A number of special methods and apparatus have been devised for the special work which they do in taking stomach pictures.

While all classes of cases can be adequately handled, the especial emphasis is still laid upon the handling of disorders of digestion and metabolism and the various systemic intoxications, including cases of "general physical breakdown".

There are few physicians who prescribe drugs or surgery without a careful study of the patient's individual condition and the particular indications for the remedy to be used; but, in using physiotherapeutic methods—diet, exercise, hydrotherapy, rest, etc.—the indications are often much less carefully systematized and studied.

Scientific Exercise and Diet

In this institution exercise is prescribed as carefully and accurately as are strychnine and digitalis. Every patient is given a complete test of the strength of all the individual muscle-groups of the body, by means of the very interesting universal dynamometer designed by Dr. Kellogg. After charting the results of this test (which requires from 30 to 45 minutes to make) it is possible to direct the exercise to the parts which need it most, and to regulate it to the powers and capacities of the individual.

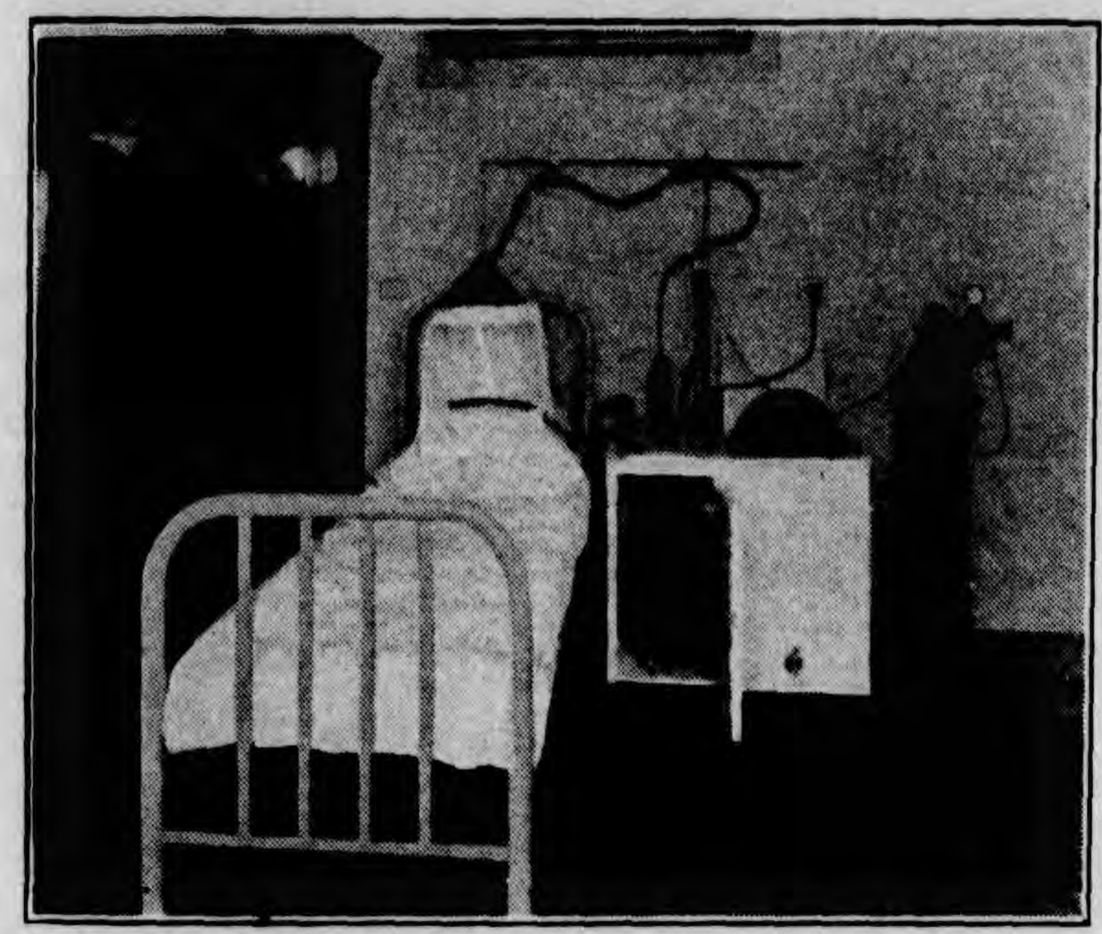
Diets are prescribed only after a careful study has been made of the patient's digestive and metabolic functions, by means of complete radiological study of the gastro-intestinal tract, careful examinations of the stools and urine, basal metabolism tests and, where necessary, gastric analyses. After these are made, a prescription for diet is written with the same exactness as a prescription for drugs, and to aid the patient in following this prescription the menus in the dining room are printed with tables of values following the various articles showing the percentage of proteid, carbohydrate, fat, salts, etc., and the caloric value possessed by each.

Oxygen and Sunlight

Oxygen therapy is used, apparently with great success, in cases of anoxemia, manifested by cyanosis, arising in cases of pneumonia, emphysema, certain cardiac disorders and other conditions. This treatment is administered by means of a special apparatus perfected by Dr. Paul Roth, director of the research laboratory of the institution, by means of which it is possible

to give accurately measured percentages of oxygen, combined with refrigerated or warm air, moistened or medicated to exactly the degree required by the particular case.

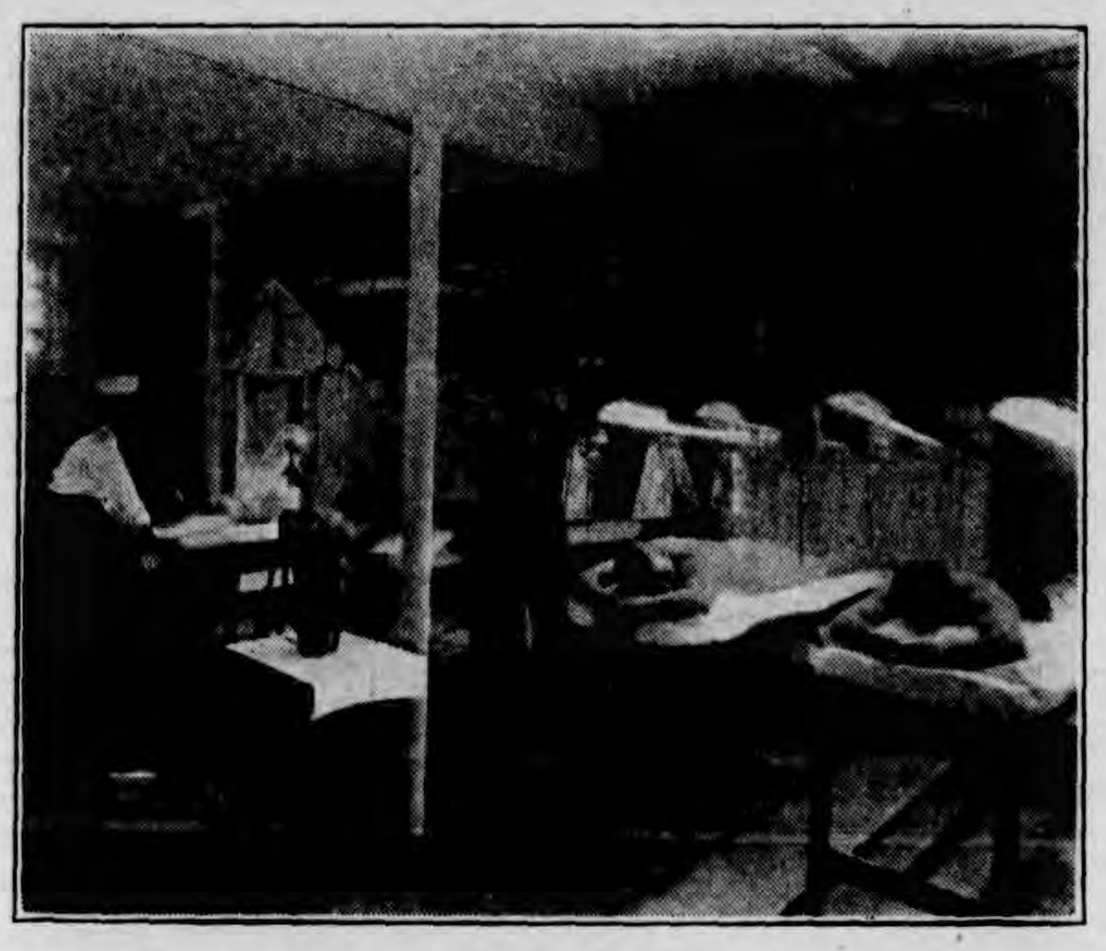
Much reliance is placed upon the tonic and curative properties of sunlight and facilities are provided so that patients of both sexes may spend a number of hours each day engaged in various sports and



Oxygen Therapy Apparatus.

pastimes, or simply resting, practically nude, under the direct rays of the sun. When the condition of the weather or of the patient makes this impracticable, artificial sun-baths are given by means of the combined rays of the open carbon arc, the ordinary mercury vapor lamp and the quartz light.

All sorts of physical exercises and sports are encouraged. Very weak patients are started with Swedish movements, massage and various forms of mechanical vibrators of all sorts, mostly devised at the Sanitarium. When they become strong enough so that they can safely carry on more strenuous activities, there are tennis courts,



Artificial sunlight. Where the open arc, mercury vapor and quartz light are combined.

Section of the grounds with Annex Building in the background.

swimming pools, and other places where they may indulge in these.

An extensive technical library offers opportunities for literary research by members of the staff and by visiting physicians; while a large general library gives to the patients a choice of informing, stimulating or purely recreational reading. Frequent concerts, lectures and assemblies help to break the monotony of institutional life.

The Hospital and Clinic

For the handling of surgical cases, an excellent 70-bed hospital is provided which offers all ordinary facilities for the care of patients and for clinical instruction, as well as several which are rather unusual, such as supplying the operating room with air which has been filtered, washed and warmed

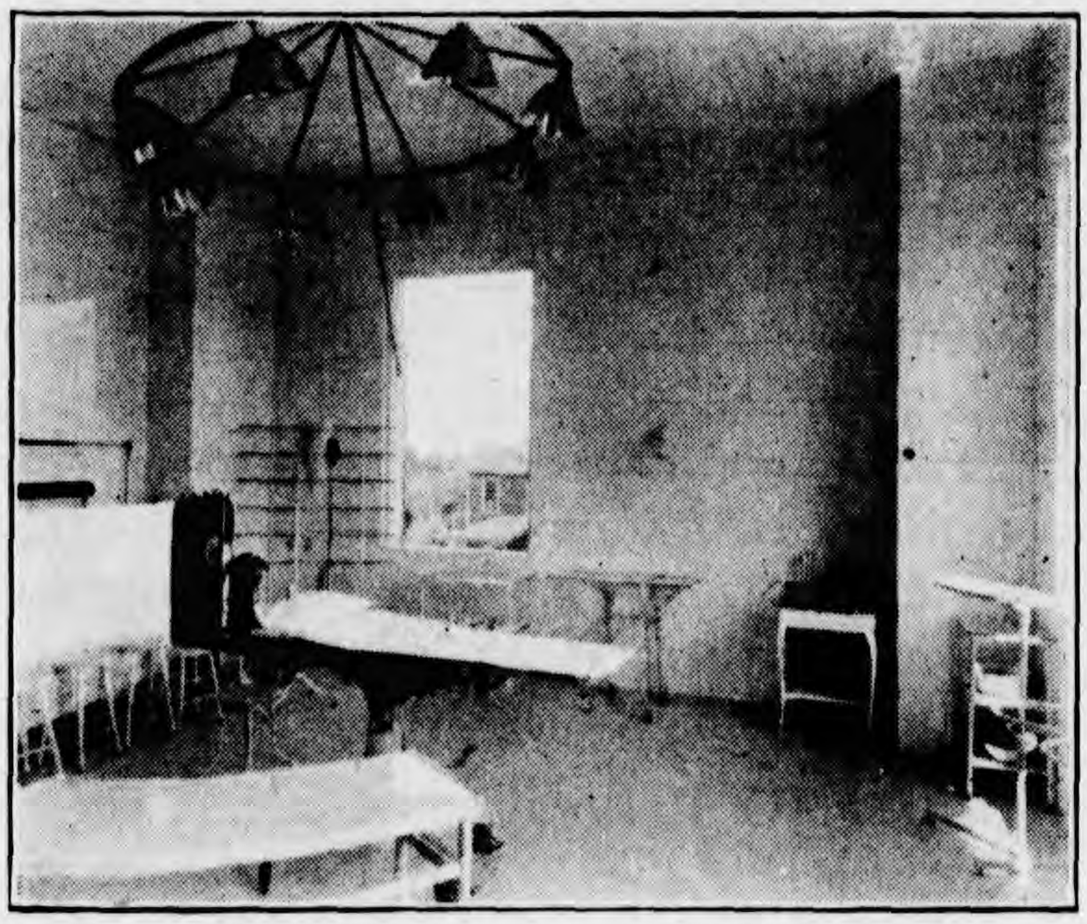
Corner of Library.

or cooled, as required. This operating room meets the highest modern standards. On the roof of the hospital a solarium is now being built and glazed with "cello-glass", a synthetic substance said to transmit the ultraviolet rays of the sun as freely as does fused quartz, while being little more expensive than ordinary glass.

An out-patient clinic is maintained for the care of the people of Battle Creek and nearby towns. Here 3747 different patients were treated in 1924. This treatment is free to those who are unable to pay, while those who are able pay according to their ability. This clinic has its own staff of physicians and nurses, though all the members of the staff are available for consultation.

Laboratories and School

The research laboratories are doing a great deal of important work of high scientific character. Dr. Paul Roth is in charge of the general research laboratory; Dr. Mitchell is conducting a series of interesting experiments in the effect upon the nutrition and development of white rats produced by various articles of diet and by ultraviolet irradiations and the feeding of irradiated foods; while Prof. W. N. Boldyreff, M.D., for many years an assistant of the great Russian physiologist, Pavlov, is carrying out some highly important investigations regarding the effects of diathermy upon the secretions of the gastrointestinal tract.



Section of one of the operating rooms.

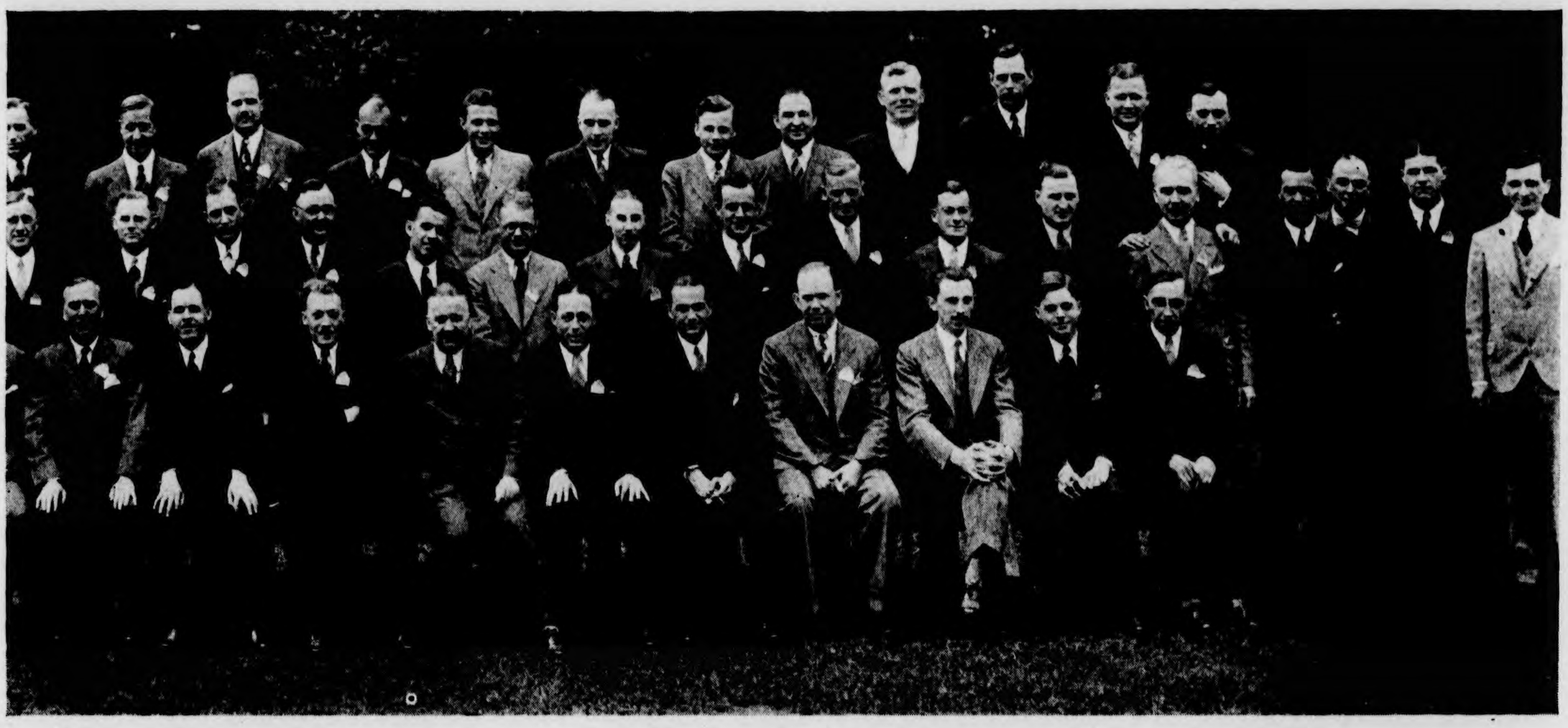
Free Dispensary.

In 1878 a school was established in connection with the institution. This school has varied in name and in scope, having, at one time, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but there has always been an organized educational program. It is now known as Battle Creek College and gives excellent courses in nursing, home economics and physical education. Many of the students pay all or a part of their expenses by performing various kinds of service about the College or Sanitarium.

The fees for general treatment usually include board and room. If a patient is unable to pay these fees, there are places where board (sanitarium style) and rooms may be obtained outside at less expense. If investigation reveals that a patient is wholly unable to pay, and is worthy, he may be accepted as a charity patient. Surgical fees are adjusted according to the patient's financial ability. All business arrangements are conducted by the business manager and not by the professional staff.

Kellogg Universal Dynamometer.

The clinic is always glad to offer its facilities for clinical study and instruction to any reputable physician, and such visiting students are always cordially received and put in touch with the lines of work in which they are most interested, so that this may well be considered as one of the important centers of medical research and education in the middle west.



Middle West recently assembled for a Electric Refrigeration Department,

Westinghouse radio board-walking at Atlantic City. Left to right, they are: J. C. Duncan, Pat Collins, M. C. Rypinsky, Roy Staunton, Ralph Austrian, and Charlie P. Pietsch.

One of the most popular models of the General Electric line, it has all the latest improvements.

Sam Sheer and Jack Harris, factory representatives of the Summit Mfg. Co., show us the simplicity and beauty of their new instantaneous water heater.

From "The National Trade Journal, July, 1930.

Central stations can build goodwill by establishing confidence in their "health" departments

To Justify the Employment of Men Who Will Develop This Business the Merchandise Manager Must Offer a Complete Line of Appliances

By H. M. Babcock

Manager Sales Promotion, Sanitarium Equipment Co.

WHAT do you know about selling electric health appliances?

First of all—is it profitable? If so, what do you need to know? Is there a future?

Roger Babson says, "There is no selling appeal so strong as the health appeal." Today the public is health minded. To say that there is no demand, no future in selling health appliances, would be to admit that American people are not interested in their health or in keeping in good physical condition; that physicians, hospitals, institutions, schools, etc., are not progressive; and that science has done nothing during the past fifty years to promote race betterment, physical education or biologic living.

J. H. Kellogg, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., whose ideas have been carried out in Battle Creek appliances.

Today modern conditions have eliminated largely big muscle activity. They have taken the work out of the home and put it in the factory, changing muscle activity to machine activity. The telegraph, telephone, the radio, the newspapers, have still further reduced muscular activity. The congestion of population in centers has increased the mental and emotional stimuli coming to the individual. Congestion means increased social contacts. These increased contacts mean greater social and neural strain. The business man of today who does not "keep fit" does not last. Dr. R. W. Corwin, Chairman of the Health Committee of the American Medical Association, said in a report to the National Education Association, "Insanity is increasing twice as fast as the population."

The new physical education is built upon modern physiology. The earlier type of physical education had as a background the preparation of war. The present physical education has as its objective preparation of the individual for living under conditions of peace and modern industry.

The way the health appliance industry has been abused during the past two years is nothing short of criminal. Scientifically as well as mechanically correct health appliances which had proved their efficiency through years of extensive institutional service were placed on the market. Here was a real help and service to mankind. Here was to a great extent a happy solution of keeping fit under modern conditions, and an opportunity of promoting race betterment.

Manufacturers were quick to realize the need of such equipment and to see the possibilities. Dozens of manufacturers who had no health background, no knowledge of what was really required in a scientifically correct health or therapeutic appliance rushed into the field, literally dumping thousands of their untested models on the market. Not "how well will it serve?" but, "how cheap can I make it?" became the motto. A price war started and you know the inevitable result of a price war competition—(profits for none).

Cheap, inferior, so-called health appliances failed to do a real job, and the clear waters of what promised to be one of the most interesting, dignified, useful and mutually profitable industries became muddy and foul.

Dealers who wouldn't think of handling a cheap, inferior electric refrigerator, electric washing machine, electric range, or similar equipment, jumped at the chance of "bootlegging" cheap, inferior health appliances. Now the industry is coming back—and coming back strong. The public, the profession, the manufacturer, the dealer, the salesmen, have learned their lesson, the inefficient have passed or are passing out of the picture. The public utilities offer the most favorable outlet for quality health appliances.

There is no department in a public utilities organization which can be used to such good advantage in building good-will as a thoroughly reliable health appliance department, efficiently managed by properly trained sales representatives.

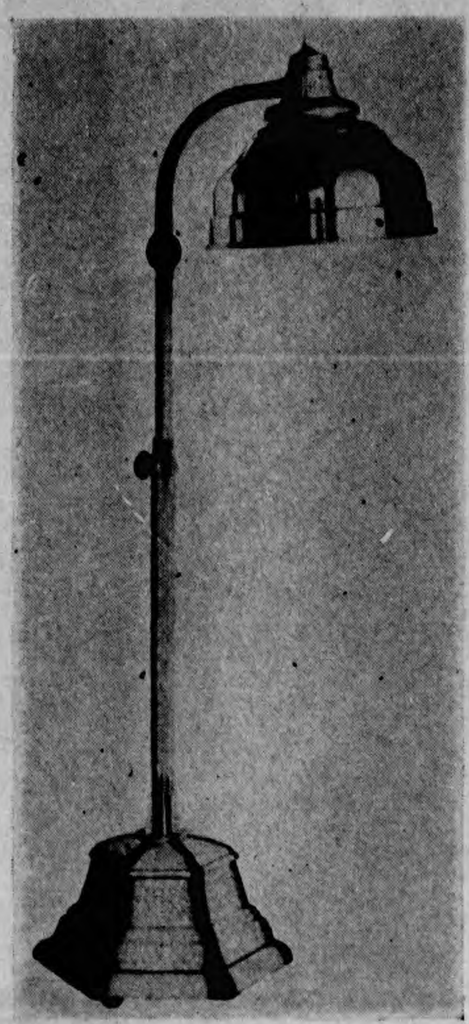
Such a department should be of sufficient size to justify the employment of a better than average type of salesman. An electrical exerciser

H. M. Babcock

Modern factory of the Battle Creek Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

does not constitute a health appliance department—a sunshine lamp does not make a health appliance department.

To justify your employing the right type of health appliance salesmen who will devote their entire time to developing this profitable arm to your business, the department should be complete with different models of therapeutic lights, some of them being ultra violet, others infra red, others a combination of both; electrical exercisers such as health builders, vibratory chairs, mechanical horses, rowing machines, walking machines; electric light bath cabinets; professional models of the above equipment; diathermy and high frequency apparatus, and as the business grows X-ray as well as hydrotherapy units may be included.



Latest Battle Creek Lamp

The line of merchandise should be scientifically correct and have a background of proved efficiency. It should be of outstanding quality. The manufacturer should be able to furnish complete technique and properly train the dealer's representatives to sell not only to the laity but to the medical profession.

The very foundation of selling "health" is a matter of establishing confidence with the people. A discriminating public will not long experiment nor permit an inexperienced manufacturer to experiment with their health. They want assurance as to why and how they should use health appliances, and to know that they are safely adapted for home use.

The successful merchandising of health equipment must be done by trained salesmen. There is a good volume of business available for the live dealer who enters the industry this fall in the right way.

Stick to the reliable manufacturers who have years of experience, a reputation for quality products, and prestige to offer you; confidence will be established and profits enjoyed by all.

Health Appliance display of the Philadelphia Electric Co.

The big difficulty in the past in the sale of health appliances has been the suspicious attitude on the part of the public, generated by the loose sales methods of manufacturers who had not taken pains to make sure that their products would do all that they claimed and by dealers too anxious to capitalize on a new idea. This must be overcome by rebuilding the confidence of your customers, through offering them only scientifically correct appliances, sold by men who have the proper understanding of their use and treatment. Profits follow inevitably when you have your appeal on this basis.

Load building *at a profit*

Part of a Remarkable Address Made at a Recent Convention of Managers and Salesmen of a Prominent Public Utility Company

By George W. Spahr

General Sales Manager, Federal Electric Co.

THERE are three groups of appliances: The bread and butter merchandise, specialty merchandise, and load-building merchandise. I hardly need to tell you that entire *selling* organizations live through just one of what I call the "bread and butter" group. The activities of the cleaner and washer manufacturers are well known to you. The leading company in each of these products leads solely because it puts more direct selling pressure back of its product.

The direct selling of these products is an accepted means of earning a livelihood, and we, in turn, can accept the idea that pushing their sale will afford you your best opportunity to get and keep men.

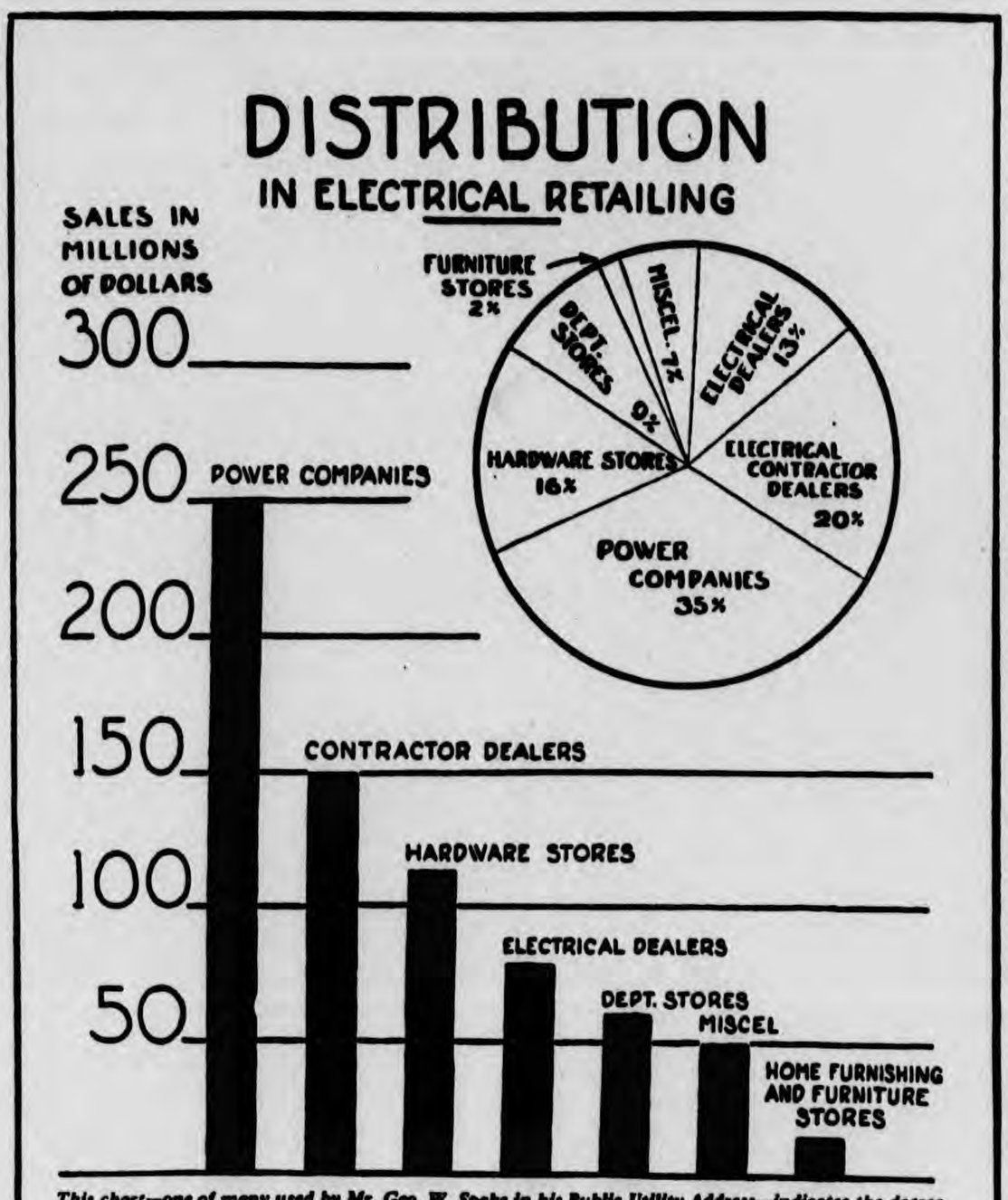
Let me stress this further. *You must have men.*

To *have* men, you must first *get* them and then you must *hold* them. You cannot, at present, get and hold men—*with profit*—to sell refrigerators, ranges ironers and water heaters exclusively. The margin of profit and the infrequency of sales are both barriers to employing men to *specialize* on the middle group. So you have left the "bread and butter" group as the source of man power.

As they are a source of profit, again cleaners and washers become a source of man power—a means of building your personnel—which should be most welcome.

Next, *an average man can be so trained to sell washers and cleaners that he will be profitable to you in two weeks' time.* He can then carry himself until he absorbs enough of your atmosphere, sufficient knowledge, and a number of prospects to whom he or someone else can sell the comforts of an electric range, the value of electric refrigeration, the convenience of an electric ironer, or the need of a water heater.

The "bread and butter" appliances represent your service to more people—more women — than anything else as yet produced. They do the dirty jobs—the unpleasant, frequent tasks—the back-breaking things about the home. And I believe that if any woman who possessed a range, a refrigerator, a vacuum cleaner, and a washing machine were told that she must dispose of two of them, she would decide to keep the cleaner and the washer.



This chart—one of many used by Mr. Geo. W. Spahr in his Public Utility Address—indicates the degree to which Utilities have gone in developing their Merchandising departments
Data by courtesy "Electrical Merchandising"

In hiring these men let me tell you that I agree with you absolutely that they should be "sold," first, on the business itself and its benefits to mankind; secondly, on the ideals of your organization; third, on the future with your company, and fourth, the immediate remuneration. Again, I believe with you that this should be standard policy and the points covered in the order I have just mentioned—with pay in the last and least important position.

When you have trained these men, how are you going to supervise their work? And how will you promote them? Without elaborating on the point at this time, may I make the suggestion that it might be the best kind of business to take those men who *make good* and promote them into a division or department where they will give at least a good share of their time—possibly half their time—to the sale of ranges, refrigerators, water heaters and ironers? This policy would insure that only the better men would be engaged in selling these important appliances. It would also make it possible for you to offer such men as are promoted a little larger salary for their work on load builders and a continuance of their commissions on what I call "bread and butter" appliances.

(*Continued on page* 30)

pp. 43 & 44
Dr Kellogg
Dr Davenport

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EUGENICS AND THE CULTURE DRIFT

FRANK H. HANKINS

SMITH COLLEGE

Editor's Note. Here is another contribution to the series "Eugenics After the War." It is our guess that these challenging statements by Professor Hankins, a long-time member of the Board of Directors of the American Eugenics Society, will be answered by three kinds of members: (1) some who agree, (2) others who think that even with the hurdles set up by modern genetics there is still work for eugenics as applied genetics, and (3) the most abundant type of professional members of AES who long ago formed the definite opinion that an American eugenics movement based solely on genetics and neglecting environment is hopeless.

If by "vigorous eugenics movement" Dr. Hankins means deep and widespread interest in national eugenics which aims to improve the "American breeds" of people, it is certainly losing ground and has only a few more yards left to fight over. For many years I have noted that college students have little interest in this proposition concerning the national aspect of eugenics, the "American breeds" of Homo. But eugenics and environment as applied to family betterment is a topic of personal value which attracts the attention of many college students who have deep interest in biology in its relations to social science.

Here is a good place in which to announce that the 1944 volume of EUGENICAL NEWS *(No. 1 of which was due in March but may be expected in late June) will give some attention to eugenics and family life education, under the direction of Dr. Paul Popenoe. He will be assisted by Dr. Helen Judy-Bond, Professor of Home Economics in Teachers College, Columbia University, who has been elected a member of the Editorial Committee of the* EUGENICAL NEWS. *(M. A. B.)*

For at least a decade I have had a growing conviction that the eugenics movement was losing ground. This feeling has been accentuated by the war and the vision it creates of the postwar world. The responsibility for this conviction cannot be attributed to the action or the non-action of any individual or group. It is rather due to the incompatibility of eugenic ideas and policies with what is often called, for lack of a more precise term, "the spirit of the times" or "the genius of our age."

The conviction rests in part on a theoretical assumption, namely, that such movements succeed only when they are in harmony with the concurrent cultural drift or trends. This assumption is a corollary of the now widely accepted theory of cultural determinism. Culture is viewed as the human form of adaptation of a social group to its basic life conditions; it represents the accommodations whereby a social group adjusts itself to the ever-changing aspects of its social arena. Basic trends tend to induce or enforce modifications in all aspects of the culture in harmony with themselves. Any movement not compatible with these trends will meet with indifferent support or even opposition.

This very inadequate statement of a theoretical position must here serve as an introduction to an equally brief indication of certain basic trends of the times which undercut the eugenics movement. The first in importance is the trend toward what is often referred to as the "mass state," or "mass society." Eugenics rests on the fact of hereditary individual differences. Its native culture was the age of Darwin and Galton when biological viewpoints dominated large areas of social thinking and when the view that race and class differences rested in large part on hereditary factors was implicitly accepted. That was a climate of opinion in which it was easy to believe that those who succeeded were on the whole more able by nature than those who failed; when the "self-made man" was an idol of popular respect; when "blood tells" was a popular aphorism. At such a time science readily "proved" that socially superior parents had superior children because they were of superior stock.

Nowadays these bland assumptions have not only become unpopular; they have become "untrue." Today class and even race differences merely reflect differences in living conditions and in the start in life. The brains, health and energy that make for success are not attributed to the genes but to environment. They derive from the good luck of having parents able to provide one with the education, good food and medical care.

By nineteenth century standards of reasoning such a conclusion is sheer bolshevism; by twentieth century standards it is science. Prominent biologists denounce eugenics as pure upper-class snobbism; leading educational psychologists "prove" that good nurture may convert a moron into a somewhat superior person, while lack of opportunity will leave even a genius standarded at the moron level.

A second trend just getting under way, but one that will more and more impress itself on the public consciousness, is the prospect of a declining population. This is already displacing the eugenic theme in college classes in sociology, population and human biology. Not long since we were saying "fewer but better babies"; recently we said "more and better babies"; soon we will say simply "more babies." It seems fairly certain that we shall undertake a much larger role in world affairs in the postwar era. The social arena to which we must adapt our culture is broadening rapidly. We shall need the men to make our influence felt in the remote corners of the globe. Like the rest of the English-speaking world we shall need more babies—if recent trends continue—or be content to occupy a lower seat in the council of nations. This drift toward an imperial role and the maintenance of a military, naval and air force on a magnificent scale will make inevitable the cry for more babies. It will make inevitable a vast increase in State power, and the State that need not balance its budget can never have too many men. Witness Germany and Italy. Such a State can use men not only for imperial ventures and manifestations of the national ego but for the greater glory of its "fuhreres."

But one need not draw on his imagination of what the future may bring to see that the cultural drift makes a vigorous eugenics movement less probable in the future than in the past. There has always been a curious dilemma in the eugenics effort in a democratic society: it had to convince the mass man of his own biological inferiority. This becomes more and more impossible as the mass man and his leaders, the clever manipulators of mass communication, take control of the national destiny.

◆

EUGENICS IN ENGLAND—THE EUGENIC ASPECTS OF CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., F.B.A.

Editor's Note. The following is a digest of an interesting and challenging address which Sir William Beveridge, author of "The Beveridge Report" (see EUGENICAL NEWS, *June 1943, p. 31), delivered as the Galton Lecture before the annual meeting of the Eugenics Society, in London, Feb. 16, 1943. Published in the* Eugenics Review, *dated Jan. 1943—delayed publication. (M. A. B.)*

Allowances for children is a means of adjusting family income to the size of the family and the number of children. Obviously, there are economic and biological aspects of the problems involved. The Beveridge Report dealt only with the economic aspects and proposed children's allowances as a means of preventing want or poverty by providing physical necessities for nurturing children already in existence.

There are two causes of want or poverty in England: (1) interruption of earnings by unemployment, accident, disease and so on; (2) non-adjustment of family income to size of the family. The latter factor leads to a very sinister concentration of poverty upon the children. Various sociological surveys of poverty or want between the two wars show that almost half the people who have not enough to keep them physically healthy are children under 14 years. There are two periods of want or poverty in the lives of nearly one-half of the population: (1) as children, (2) in old age. The latter has been improved by better old-age pensions. A third period of want is common among young married people with dependent families.

These are the problems which led to recommending a system of children's allowances in the Beveridge Report. These allowances, as recommended, are estimated at about 9 shillings per week for second and later children, but the House of Commons will probably approve about 7½ shillings. Sir William said he accepted this compromise as a "forward step of great importance" in dealing with this economic problem concerning the children.

Biological effect of such allowances on quantity and quality of population. Sir William does not imagine children's allowances will have much effect on number of children born. People will not have children as a "profit-making business." Eight shillings per week is obviously not a profit; it merely provides for the extra cost of the child. In short, children's allowances will make it easier for parents with one or two children to have others. *Any large change in the birth rate will* not *depend* on children's allowances; but *on the formation of public opinion.*

The most important question today is the *effect of family allowances on quality* of the population. Sir William expressed his interest in the reactions of people interested in eugenics. About a dozen years ago the Eugenics Society, or its leaders, very definitely opposed just such measures as are included in the Beveridge Report. It appeared that the Society was strongly opposed to redistribution of income by means of taxation or to allowances being made as a charge on the State. But now children's allowances, such as Sir William has proposed and to some extent have been accepted by the Government, are a charge on the State and a means of redistributing income by means of taxation, as between those with family responsibility and those without it.

Sir William next discussed *"economic versus biological success."* In Britain, and in other civilized countries where adequate data have been studied, there is an "inverted birth rate" in that the poorer and less successful people are more prolific than the more prosperous and successful. It is not confined to the contrast between the wealthy and the poor; but "extends right through the social scale." For example, unskilled helpers for bricklayers have more children than the skilled masons, and farm laborers more than farm managers. In England, if you group together all the people with a social status equal or superior to booking clerks (railway ticket agents in America), their birth rate is about half that of the population as a whole; they are replacing themselves at the rate of about 40 per cent while the population as a whole is replacing itself to the extent of 80 per cent. "One need not use many words to suggest that that is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. . . . It means that economic success implies biological failure, that in the struggle for existence, which is essentially dependent upon the birth rate, the man most likely to be selected as the ancestor of future generations is he who has been least successful in getting either admiration or rewards in this generation. Biological and economic tendencies are in conflict. The position is a bad one and not to be contemplated with contentment."

In looking for a remedy we must seek the cause of this state of affairs. There is an interesting division of opinion as to the reasons for economic success meaning biological failure, (i.e., fewer children): Do fewer children in the family lead to economic success for the average people? Does success lead to fewer children, or is the other way round? The common view is that wealth or success or higher education and so on causes people to have fewer children either because they do not want them or because there is some connection between intellectual ability and biological infertility. Sir William quotes Professor Fisher as believing that biological failure (small families) lead to economic success. A child in a small family has the best chance of social promotion to a position above that to which he was born. Certainly this often happens. Consider a laborer with six children and another with the same wages and one child. Obviously the one child has a far better

chance of staying in school and getting a higher education than the six children of the other family with the same income. The oldest of the six children may have to begin to earn at the earliest possible moment, and the others may suffer from want during their childhood. Such relations between family income and success of the children are common cases, but Sir William is unwilling to follow Sir Francis Galton and his followers in the theory that biological failure (infertility) is the cause of social promotion and not the reverse; and as people tend to marry in their own social class, infertility tends to breed ability out of the race. He refers to but does not accept Galton's suggestion that able men rose to eminence, founded peerages, had their sons marry heiresses (in order to get the money for maintaining the peerage), and the heiress more often than not came of an infertile stock (the "destroying influence of heiress blood"). Sir William does not believe there has been "enough time for selection, working by itself, to produce those enormous differences between the relative fertility of different classes." Hence he is "inclined to think that probably economic or social success, rising in life, for one reason or another has also a direct effect in causing people to have fewer children than otherwise they would have. Not only is infertility the cause of social promotion, but social promotion in turn causes infertility."

[Many American readers who are familiar with research concerning the causes of "infertility" will agree that the above statement will be clearer and more acceptable if we substitute "fewer children" for the word "infertility," and forget all about suggestions of hereditary infertility of so-called "social classes" (which phrase in America, at least, is little more than a convenient and loose designation suggesting the financial and/or social standing of a family unit which often "arrives" in social registers because father is a lucky self-made man). As for Galton's maligned heiresses, many modern doctors wonder whether the sterilizing venereal germs contributed by peers may not have played well some part in the "infertility" which Sir Francis blamed on "the heiress blood."]

But while doubting [as any geneticist must] that lower fertility of "the higher social classes" is a matter of heredity, Sir William is forced to recognize that "so long as a premium is placed upon belonging to a small family, so long as in every class the child of the small family has an economic advantage over the child of a large family, forces are set in motion which bring about the social promotion of the infertile [i.e., small families]. This seems a substantial part, but not the whole, of the explanation of the inverted birth rate.

Sir William discussed the eugenic consequences and limitations of the proposed children's allowances. He thinks his Report is good eugenically for the reasor that it will diminish the premium on small families [e.g., the 6-child family will have a fair chance]. If allowances add to the number of births at all, they will act only by influencing parents who take some thought over the begetting of their children. People who have no thought for the size of their families will not be affected by allowances. Those who will be affected are the parents who have certain social virtues, who want children and will take care in bringing them up. For these reasons, children's allowances may have a eugenic effect. But 8s per week for each child do not go far enough from the eugenic point of view. The allowances will equalize the conditions between the large and the small family among the very poorest families only. They will help only the families which are near the subsistence level. They tend to abolish want, but are not enough to do much more.

Sir William suggested at this point that his system of subsistence allowances needs to be supplemented from the eugenic point of view. He proposes schemes of allowances in the various occupations which are open to ability and have an entrance test of ability such as, teaching on all levels, civil service, law, medicine, accountancy, engineering, etc. Unlike our American plan for education up through city and State universities.

Sir William objects to general taxation for the benefit of members of particular professions. Every profession should deal with the allowances for its own members (e.g., the London School of Economics adds to its salaries £30 a year for children under age of 8 and £60 from 8 to 21 years, so long as the children continue in their education.

In concluding the Galton Lecture, Sir William reminded his hearers that intellectual ability is not confined to a small section of the community. Of course, we find more ability in occupations which have been selected for it, but we find a substantial number of people above average ability in all sections of the community. For some reason these have not been "socially promoted." We must look for ability and send it up the educational ladder. "Everything we can do to give greater equality of opportunity as between different classes of the community emphasizes the importance of giving greater equality of opportunity as between the large and the small family."

Answering some anticipated questions and criticisms, Sir William insisted that children's allowances are extremely democratic and in harmony with the idea of equality of opportunity, for children whether they belong to large families or small. Second, he points out that his proposals are not dictatorial interference with human breeding. Individuals are still free to choose mates and rear their children as they please. In conclusion, if we think of children's allowances as a means of improving the breed, we must not expect definite results in the mass for many generations, perhaps 200 years or more. [It would be more encouraging to many intelligent people if we can point to an obvious increase in numbers of children of good quality in particular families of each generation. "Improvement of the breed" seems to many people a far off event towards which movement is discouragingly slow.]

Discussion

In the discussion following Sir William's lecture, there was objection to use of the phrase "biological failure" as a synonym for infertility or small family.

There was general agreement that eugenic measures, by their very nature, required a long-term policy. Eugenics would have more popular support if the ideals could be achieved in one generation.

There was criticism of use of the term "inversion" of the birth rate, which seems to suggest "a top and a bottom in regard to human biological material."

It was pointed out that earlier resolutions of the Eugenics Society were in line with Sir William's recommendations on family allowances and tax rebates for children.

It was questioned whether some confusion might not come from comparison under one head of two kinds of "infertility," involuntarily or deliberately infertile. Only the latter can be changed by family allowances.

The discussion ended with some remarks involving the doubtful idea that there is hereditary infertility in the "upper social class."

THE BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FAMILY

MAURICE A. BIGELOW

Editor's Note. The following is the 1943 revision of lecture notes of the first of a series of five lectures and discussions on Biology and the Family given each year since 1930 at Teachers College, Columbia University. The series is part of the course officially known as Social Science 196—Family Social Relations. This is an inter-departmental course in which representatives of several departments have cooperated for more than twenty years. The usual departmental jealousy has been absent because Social Science is not a department in Teachers College. The course was organized in 1920 with Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer and Professor Leta S. Hollingworth in charge, and in its second year was approved for credit towards Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's degrees in Education. Since 1929 the course has been in charge of Dr. Helen Guay-Bond, Professor of Home Economics in Teachers College. The registration of students who elect the course indicates that they have majors in Home Economics, Nursing Education, Health Education, Social Welfare, Guidance, and Religious Education. (H. J. B.)

In this lecture the family is considered as a natural group of two or more individuals held in a social unit by the biological relations (1) between husband and wife, (2) between parents and their children.

The main proposition of this lecture is that in the natural or biologic relations of consorts or parents to each other and to their natural children are the only constant, permanent and unchangeable elements of the typical family in all levels of society, and on these biologic constants we must perforce build by education and social adaptations in line with the ever-changing psycho-social phases of family relations and environment.

The human family is not an institution invented or planned by humans, as are political parties, governments, religious creeds, etc. In the original or genetic nature of mankind there are unchanging elements or factors which tend directly toward family life by pairs of humans drawn into union by instinctive behavior tendencies. In other words, it is perfectly natural for normal young humans to move progressively into love, marriage, parenthood and family life—a series of biological events in human life.

The Biological Foundations: (1) Reproduction necessary because all living individuals have a limited duration of life. Hence, offspring necessary for perpetuation of the human species. (2) Reproduction is bi-parental or sexual. Requires cooperation of two parents or sexes. (3) The mating or sexual "instinct" leads the two sexes into reproductive cooperation. On the higher levels of human life this "instinct" (hereditary behavior tendency) is associated with psychical life as an important element in love or affection. (4) The "comrade instinct," a term for the powerful natural desire for one comrade. This in association with the sexual "instinct" which selects a comrade of the opposite sex is certainly important in first development of love and especially in establishing permanent or abiding affection. As an example of this "instinct," consider "chums" and "crushes" of youth. See Bigelow: *Adolescence,* 1937, pp. 87-90. (5) Parental "instincts," inherited behavior tendencies towards care and protection of the young during the prolonged immaturity of childhood and early youth. A powerful force that works for family unity.

Biology of Monogamy: Certain biological facts point in the direction of monogamy, as follows: (6) There are approximately equal numbers of the two sexes at maturity. (7) The "comrade instinct" obviously tends towards monogamy, i.e., married chums or comrades. (8) Mutual parental interest in their children tends to make monogamy satisfying to the parents. (9) Fixed friendship or affection founded on the primary sex attraction associated with and reinforced by the desire for a comrade tends towards lifelong extension of comradeship in monogamic marriage. All these are well marked tendencies of biological human nature and in the aggregate go far towards explaining why most men, and women wonder why any one should be interested in any form of plural marriage. Habitual sexual promiscuity may be an acquired habit of some individuals

with weak inherited tendency to monogamy.

Modern Family a Biological-Social Complex. Although the family is a natural or biological institution, it has certainly acquired under civilization a great complex of social elements which are subject to change in any generation or even in the individual life, as a result of social change or education.

The family as a natural institution based on hereditary factors appears to be as permanent as life processes in general. But the physical and social conditions surrounding family life are changeable. It is these variable conditions which must be adjusted in relation to the permanent biological factors. This is a problem of (1) national social and economic adjustments favorable to ideal family life, and (2) broad programs of "family life education" and "human relations education" (including the larger sex education) for youth and early adulthood.

Reference: Biological Foundations of the Family, M. A. Bigelow, *Journal of Social Hygiene,* March 1930, pp. 129-133.

A PRIZE CONTEST FOR SELECTING A EUGENIC COUPLE

(From the 1943 letter files of the AES)

We have long been familiar with prize baby shows and beauty contests but here is an odd suggestion for a eugenic contest. Recently a national "Information Service" asked the AES to answer the questions of one of its clients who wanted latest facts concerning a eugenic marriage contest reported to have been staged a dozen years ago by some forgotten "eugenic society." Briefly the plan was to "select the most perfect pair" as determined by thorough physical examination of each contestant willing to marry another "also perfect." Of course, this was to be followed years later by scientific study of the expected "super offspring." The answer which was sent to the "Information Service" from the AES office was essentially as follows:

We have never heard of the selection and marriage of a young couple under the auspices of any eugenics organization. In fact, we are sure that no responsible eugenics society would be connected with such a project for reasons as follows:

It is easy to select a pure breed of some animals (e.g., guinea pigs) in order to carry on scientific mating experiments, but in human life we have pure family lines which have been selected for so many generations that the characteristics are fixed. With the exception of a few so-called "racial characteristics," such as skin color and some bodily structures concerning which there is some definite knowledge as to how they behave in heredity, there is no way of determining by physical or mental examination the hereditary constitution of any man or woman who might be selected by so-called eugenics "experts." Hence the marriage of such a chosen couple would be of absolutely no scientific value. From the eugenics point of view the proposed experiment is so absurd that we are sure no responsible eugenist, or eugenics society, ever sponsored such an experiment.

The idea of selecting mates on the basis of external appearances is very old, in general literature going back very many centuries. This notion that external appearances are sufficient for selection was, of course "knocked sky high" by the studies following the rediscovery of Mendel's Law in 1900. We now have a mass of information concerning many hidden recessive characteristics which are important in determining the hereditary constitution of offspring. For example, it would be impossible to determine on the basis of physical examination of a young couple who appeared to be normal whether one or both of them carried recessive genes, or factors, for feeblemindedness, albinism, and any

other recessive defects of minor or major importanec, or for recessive desirable qualities. It is our accumulated knowledge about these hidden factors, or genes, which would make unscientific any such experiment as your letter describes.

Your client may be interested in the present scientific conclusion that the best possible attempt at selecting eugenically an "ideal" young couple would be to examine them physically and mentally by known tests, do the same for their four parents and for their eight grandparents and all near relatives. In short, make a biological and psychological family history. Of course, that would be impossible in most families because it would be rare indeed that all four parents, near relatives and the eight grandparents would be living and available for complete examination. Some experts in eugenics hope the time will come when many family records will be kept complete as to important heritable qualities, especially the very good and the very bad ones, and such records will be valuable to many folks planning marriage.

HARRY HAMILTON LAUGHLIN
1880—1943

With the death of Harry Hamilton Laughlin at Kirksville, Missouri, on January 26, 1943, applied eugenics lost its most active investigator in this country. Laughlin was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 11, 1880, as the son of George Hamilton and Deborah Ross Laughlin. His father was one time President of Hiram College. He graduated (B.S.) from a State Normal School in Missouri in 1900; Ph.D. from Princeton 1917 and was given an honorary degree of M.D. by the University of Heidelberg in 1935. When the Eugenics Record Office was established at Cold Spring Harbor by Mrs. E. H. Harriman in 1910, Laughlin was put in immediate charge of its administration until, in 1921, it was incorporated into the Department of Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington. He thereupon became assistant director of the Office until he retired in 1940. He was president of the American Eugenics Society in 1927-28.

Laughlin early showed a special interest in the application of human heredity to human affairs. As an expert for the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives (1921-31), he played an important part in securing the system of limited immigration into the United States from the old world; and in 1923 he was sent by the U. S. Department of Labor to observe and advise concerning the operations of selective immigration in Europe. For some years he served as Eugenics Associate of the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Municipal Court of Chicago (Judge Olsen). He was appointed a member of the Permanent Emigration Committee of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. He worked for several years on sterilization as a eugenical measure and published a standard book on the subject. His later years were devoted to an analysis of racing capacity in the thoroughbred horse—a trait in whose inheritance so many factors are involved that Mendelian analysis was found not to be feasible. Accordingly, resort was made to a type of mass analysis.

Laughlin was highly developed socially. He was an inspiring teacher and made life-long friends through his interest in the people with whom he was associated. At the outbreak of World War I he was elected captain of the local home defense reserves and gave military training of a quality that was acclaimed by army officers. He and Mrs. Laughlin were given to entertaining at their home and all of the children of the neighborhood gathered there at Christmastime to meet him in the role of Santa Claus.

As an administrator he had unusual gifts and he was able to utilize effectively the work of a considerable number of assistants toward the accumulation and

analysis of a very complicated mass of data. His thinking and writing were characterized by great perspicacity. His was a legal mind, and some of his drafts of bills for legislation were incorporated almost without verbal change in the acts of State legislators. Thus he showed some of the legal acumen that characterized his kinsman President James Madison.

Some of Laughlin's findings and their application in legislation were opposed by those committed to a different social philosophy which is founded more on sentiment and less on a thorough analysis of the facts. One cannot but feel that a generation or two hence Laughlin's work in helping bring about restricted immigration and thus the preservation of our country from the clash of opposing ideals and instincts found in the more diverse racial or geographical groups will be more widely appreciated as our population tends to become more homogeneous. There is of course great danger that emotions awakened by the current war may strengthen the efforts of groups and clans in America which would remove the safeguards to a healthy social politic.

CHARLES B. DAVENPORT.

Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
January, 1944.

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JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG
1852—1943

The death of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg at Battle Creek, Michigan, on December 14, 1943, in the 92nd year of his age removed from the group of leaders in Eugenics one who for many years has been one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He was one of the rare physicians who was even more interested in keeping people from becoming ill than in curing them after they had become ill. He took over the sanitarium at Battle Creek, which he made famous, in 1876 and later developed a smaller one for winter patients at Miami Springs, Florida. He established the Race Betterment Foundation in 1906 which brought out into clearer light his eugenical interests. Under the auspices of the Foundation three congresses were held and a fourth was in course of organization at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The mobilization of leading medical men, nutritionists and others led to the postponement of the congress.

Dr. Kellogg contributed from time to time to the American Eugenics Society and took a keen interest in its affairs. He was a man of multifarious ideas, many of which he developed in a way to improve health and activity. He was a prolific writer and a genial and convincing speaker, and maintained extraordinary health and activity to the time of his last illness.

By his will Dr. Kellogg provided that his estate "should be used to promote reforms in modes of living and particularly biologic living and regimen therapy, and to teach the theory and practice of biologic living as exemplified at the Battle Creek Sanitarium under the direction of the testator and by other institutions of like or similar character; to care for and treat the sick and to train and educate both the sick and the well so as to cure and prevent disease and disability and promote efficiency and longevity; to encourage, finance and otherwise promote research in the fields of biology, physiology and nutrition, with the view of promoting and building a healthier and better human race by the discovery, dissemination, publication, teaching and application of the principles of biologic living; to organize, operate and/or contribute to the support of, or otherwise assist foundations and organizations to operate health centers, hospitals, sanitariums, schools, colleges and/or other instrumentalities for the purpose of studying, teaching and promulgating the principles of biologic living and regimen therapy, and to publish and/or assist organizations and foundations in the

publication of books, bulletins and magazines and such literature as may be germane to the main purposes above stated. And I hereby direct that as far as may be, the Race Betterment Foundation, a charitable corporation organized under the laws of the state of Michigan be used as a principal channel through which said purposes are to be attained, unless in the discretion of said trustees, such purposes may be better attained through some other charitable organization."

CHARLES B. DAVENPORT.

Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
January, 1944.

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NOTES AND NEWS RELATING TO EUGENICS

Editor's Note. Many readers were interested in the short notes published in the NEWS *for March and June, 1943, and the editors will try to select items to fill two or more pages each issue. The initials in parentheses at the end of any note indicate the member of the Editorial Committee who is responsible. The Committee will appreciate suggestions from members of the Eugenics Society.*

Dr. Charles B. Davenport died February 18, 1944, in his seventy-eighth year. He retired ten years ago from his thirty years of successful work as director of research in genetics and eugenics at the Carnegie Institution station at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. The memorial sketches of Dr. Laughlin and Dr. Kellogg which are published in this number of the NEWS were written by Dr. Davenport a few weeks before his death. An appreciation of Dr. Davenport's contributions to the eugenics movement in America will be published in a later issue of the NEWS.

Barbara Burke Memorial Fund. The death of Barbara Stoddard Burke has meant a deep loss, personal and professional, to many psychologists and geneticists. Those who had been associated with her knew well both her clear and incisive attack on scientific problems and her warm and generous relations with her friends. In the wish to express some of the appreciation and affection which we have felt for her over these years, the plan has been suggested of establishing as a memorial to her a fund to continue certain of her interests which her death has interrupted. Among these many interests, there stand out sharply her activities during five years as chairman of the APA Committee on Displaced Foreign Psychologists. It seems particularly appropriate to attempt to carry on some of the undertakings of the kind to which during this period she devoted such lively concern and solicitude.

We have decided, therefore, to start a Barbara Burke Memorial Fund which can be used to promote international professional relations among workers in those two fields with which she was chiefly identified, namely, psychology and genetics. One immediately practical possibility is the establishment of a loan fund for assistance to European scholars studying or conducting research in the United States. The administration of the fund will be for the present in the hands of a committee composed of the signers of this letter, in consultation with whatever colleagues have special knowledge helpful in deciding specific applications. The Committee is quite ready to consider alternative suggestions which may be offered.

Signed by Gordon W. Allport, Katherine Brehme, Robert Cook, Kurt Lewin, Theodore Newcomb, Lewis M. Terman, Ruth S. Tolman, Robert S. Woodworth.

Please send all donations to Ruth S. Tolman, 4420 Fiftieth Street, N. W., Washington 16, D. C.

Eugenics Society, London. The number of members reported as of March 31, 1943, was a total of 452 (65 life fellows, 171 fellows, 216 members). The interest of the society in the population question is indicated by the revival of two committees which have been inactive during the war: the Population Investigation Committee (with a grant of £500 a year for two years) and the Population Policies Committee (with a grant of £450 for one year). The Secretary of the Society, C. P. Blacker, M.D., has been in the army since the outbreak of the war; but in 1943 was in the Ministry of Health, London, engaged in organizing facilities of England and Wales for dealing with emergency problems of the neuroses, and devoting his spare time to the work of the Eugenics Society. These facts are gleaned from the April and June, 1943, issues of *Eugenics Review,* the latest which have been received by

the National Health Library in New York. Like the American EUGENICAL NEWS, the English *Eugenics Review* has some delays in publication of its quarterly journal, and dates of some recent events do not harmonize with official dates and numbers of issues which must run serially for use of libraries and the post-office department. Thus this issue of the NEWS, dated September, 1943, and printed in April, 1944, has some notes on events which occurred in January, 1944.

American Institute of Family Relations, Los Angeles, California, began its fifteenth year of work on February 3, 1944. During the past year intensive counseling was given to 1088 persons, and the educational activities were much expanded in spite of wartime difficulties. Especially commendable was the Institute's *Family Life Education,* a "monthly service bulletin," which in wartime dress is a four-page mimeographed sheet. The Workshop in Family Life Education at Mills College in the summer session of 1943 was very successful and will be continued during three weeks of the summer of 1944. For information concerning the 1944 workshop, address: Director of Summer Session, Mills College, Oakland, California. (M.A.B.)

Forecast on Post-War Divorces. Another note in the EUGENICAL NEWS reports an increase of 75,000 marriages in 1943 over 1942. Many sociologists are now predicting surprising increase in divorce rate, reaching its peak sometime after the close of World War II. In *Social Forces,* Dec., 1943, Professor Hornell Hart and Henrietta Bowne make the astonishing prediction that in the year 1945 the number of divorces will be between one-third and one-half the number of marriages. (Since 1936 the number of divorces has been more than one for five marriages.) Perhaps setting a definite date is imitating the hazards of the famous columnist who boldly writes "predictions of things to come"; but the forecast of expected divorces is probably a safe guess for the year following demobilization—and there are plenty of "experts" ready to predict the date of that event. (M.A.B.)

Decline in Marriages in 1943. Preliminary estimates based on reports of marriage licenses in 86 of the largest cities in the United States indicate that there were about 1,725,000 marriages in 1943; 75,000 less than the peak number in 1942. "This drop in number—the first since 1938—will probably usher in a period of rapidly declining marriage rates until the war is over. The decline, which repeats the experience of the first World War, was bound to come; the many marriages in anticipation of active military service in the preceding years have dried up a large part of the well of marriageable folk. Furthermore, many hundreds of thousands of men, still marriageable, have been shipped overseas. These are the men who, on their return, will swell the tide of the marriage rate in postwar years.

"The outlook for the marriage rate in 1944 is evidently another decline. In addition to the spent effect of anticipated marriages and the withdrawal of men for overseas service, there have been some indications of declines in employment. This additional factor, if it should become pronounced, would also tend to depress the marriage rate, which varies with business conditions."

The above is quoted from the *Statistical Bulletin,* of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dec. 1943, which compares the 1942 and 1943 licenses in cities of 100,000 or more, showing percentages of increases or decreases, in regions and in Canada. An interesting graph based on total marriages for 71 American cities of 100,000 or more in both years shows about 34,000 licenses per month in February and March, rising to about 40,000 in May, to a peak of about 50,000 in June, and fluctuating between 38,000 and 43,000 for the last six months of the year. In a quick glance at the graph June looks like the traditional "month of roses and weddings"; but with a low of 34,000 in February and March and 38,000 to 42,000 in most other months of the year it is evident that American wedding customs are no more seasonal than our modern everbearing roses. (M.A.B.)

More Babies or Better Babies? Several articles and notes in this and other issues of the NEWS during wartime have dealt with birth rates. In England especially writers are concerned with the question whether there is merely a temporary rise in the long-declining birth rate. Our American statisticians who report more and plenty of babies are not worrying so much about declining population. Perhaps they will if and when they figure that the first years of the war brought a temporary increase in birth rate, as we have assumed would happen. All this is very interesting from the standpoint of counting population; but social biologists interested in eugenics and with only a secondary interest in vital statistics must wonder why no one seems interested

in asking whether more or less babies means better or worse babies. What of the *quality* in the *quantity* of our coming population? Search the 1943 literature classified as related to eugenics and one finds few paragraphs which mention human betterment, either in family or race. This is in sharp contrast to what one may find in the agricultural magazines which have been stimulated by the food crisis to advocate raising more American hogs. But these hog population experts have not forgotten that, looking to the profits of the future, the farmers must have better and better hogs. Even last year's tidal wave of hog population came largely from selected hog parents and grandparents.

Such are the reveries of a biologist who from time to time escapes from examples of mis-applied biology among humans to the real applied biology as practiced on modern farms. However, he confesses that he has no formula for transferring hog "eugenics" to humans in a democratic society, for the population tendencies of the hog family are obviously under the totalitarian management of the farmer dictator. (M.A.B.)

Cities are Safest for Babies. Contrary to popular opinion, large cities, and not rural areas, provide the safest environment for babies in their hazardous first year of life. A few local exceptions do not seriously disturb the validity of the statement that, in the main, the lives of babies are safest in large urban centers. In 1940, the latest year for which detailed data are available, the mortality among white infants in cities of 100,000 or more population was 36.1 per 1,000 live births, the rate in rural areas was 45.9. It is in small urban communities, however, that the least favorable record is found. In towns and villages of 2,500 to 10,000 there were 50.2 deaths per 1,000 live births among white babies under 1 year of age, or 40 per cent in excess of the rate in large cities.

In the past two decades, the downward trend of infant mortality has been more marked in urban than in rural areas. This is the result of the intensive efforts that many of the larger cities have made to safeguard the lives of mothers and babies. In well-populated areas there is ready access to physicians, hospital facilities, and nursing services. Moreover, mothers in large communities have greater opportunity to receive instruction in child care and nutrition through health centers and other means. In addition, there is generally better water supply, wider use of pasteurized milk, and more rigid inspection of the food supply in large cities than in small towns and rural areas.

Efforts to reduce infant mortality further are being carried on in various directions. Through Federal legislation States are being encouraged to develop and extend programs of maternal and infant care in the smaller communities and rural areas where provision for such services has been lagging. (Digest from *Statistical Bulletin,* Metro. Life Ins. Co., Dec., 1943.)

British Divorce Boom. Church leaders in England believe that the rapid increase in divorces means moral decay. The Most Rev. Bernard W. Griffin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, has called the divorce courts a "menace to the stability of the family and the nation." The Right Rev. Henry Wilson, Anglican Bishop of Chelmsford, has declared: "Morals in the sexual sense are getting worse and worse . . . One of the most sickening features in the divorce lists is the large proportion of titled people whose names disgrace the miserable catalogue. We might have expected a decent example of these people, but we get the reverse . . . The root of the trouble is the widespread abandonment of the Christian religion."

The high courts in London to which they have to be brought were swamped with cases, in 1943 when divorces numbered 9,450—almost 2,000 more than the preceding year and far above the prewar figure. And there were 3,396 cases on the books when the court term ended at Easter.

A bill for the appointment of three more high court judges to deal primarily with divorce cases has been sent to the House of Lords. If it passes as expected (it went through Commons unopposed), it will ease the current pressure on London courts. And since the increase will permit judges to work on a circuit through the provinces, instead of all defended cases having to be brought to London, contestants' costs will be reduced some 25 per cent below the present average of £40 ($160) per divorce.

But many a Briton questions the soundness of the churchmen's argument of wartime immorality. Instead, they believe the nub of the matter lay in two major changes of recent years:

(1) Until 1937, adultery was the only legal ground for divorce. In that year a new act

added insanity, desertion, life imprisonment, and extreme cruelty to the list.

(2) Since 1942 the armed forces have been operating a "Services Divorce Department," through which thousands of enlisted men and women below the rank of sergeant have been able to get divorces for fees totaling about £5 ($20). The great majority of these cases date back to prewar marital troubles among people who couldn't afford divorces (average fees about $60 per case) yet had incomes too high for a "poor person's divorce—available if weekly salary is under $8 ($16 if there are many children). The department of the armed services employs five full-time consulting lawyers and a staff of 70. (Digest from *Newsweek*.)

Family Planning Association of England. The Twelfth Annual Report (1942) states that the clinics under the society are working regularly, and new ones are being established. They expect greater demands for contraceptive service after the war. In spite of national concern over the declining population, there has been no serious attempt at interference with the birth control movement in recent years. A special medical committee is studying diagnosis and treatment for involuntary sterility.

Hereditary Factor in Infantile Paralysis? Susceptibility to crippling probably depends on the inheritance of a recessive gene, according to John Addair and Laurence H. Snyder. They analyze the family history of 29 cases in the *Journal of Heredity,* Sept., 1942.

Low Fertility on the Pacific Coast. All over the United States there is a tendency for the fertility of even the less educated and more ignorant families to diminish. "This trend appears to have progressed furthest in the cities of the Pacific Coast," Clyde V. Kiser notes in *Group Differences in Urban Fertility* (Baltimore, 1942). In view of the fact that Pacific Coast marriages — even the so-called underprivileged — produce so few children, it would appear that promotion of birth control here is less important than measures to *increase* the birth rate in all sound families. (P.P.)

Twins and Large Parents. Ordinary twins are most likely to be born to parents who are larger than the average. It has long been noted that twins are most frequent in the Nordic race, than among Slavs, Mediterraneans, and least frequent among Japanese, a notably small people, who produce only about one-third or one-fourth as many twins as do Americans. In the United States, the areas producing the most twins are Kentucky and the Appalachian highlands in general, inhabited largely by Americans of old white stock, largely Nordic; and along the northern tier of states from Minnesota to Montana, where there is a large Scandinavian element. American Negroes have a high rate of twinning; Dr. MacArthur assumes that those selected by slavers in Africa, or who survived the slave trade, were likely to be the largest and strongest specimens of their race. Data from other animals also indicate that large body size goes with production of larger litters of offspring. (John W. MacArthur in *Journal of Heredity,* March, 1942.)

Human quadruplets have little direct relation to eugenics or planned genetics. Their parents and society must accept them as they arrive unexpectedly. Studies of the early life of such groups may throw some light on relations of heredity to physical and social environment. However, many lay members of AES will read with interest, in the *Journal of Heredity* for September, 1943, the latest story of the unique Morlok quadruplets of Lansing, Mich., the only known living quadruplets who are the products of a single fertilized egg. They are described by Professor Iva C. Gardner, of Baylor University, and Professor H. H. Newman, of the University of Chicago. The authors believe that there are at the present time seven complete sets of quadruplets alive in the U. S., but the others represent two or three fertilized eggs in each case.

Human Conservation: The Story of Our Waste Resources. This is the title of a 126-page pamphlet issued by the National Resources Planning Board (March, 1943) which should be of value to every teacher or student. The author is Dr. Lawrence K. Frank, assisted by Louise K. Kiser, and it may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents. "While we emphasize the responsibilities of the family to society," says Dr. Frank, "we give little or no recognition to the reciprocal responsibilities of society to help the family face the many frustrations and perplexities in rearing children, maintaining a home, and carrying on family living today." He argues that society must take more responsibility for seeing that the family is properly housed and fed; but

that it must also take more pains to see that parents have adequate guidance in rearing their children, maintaining their own happiness, and avoiding divorce. Changed professional leadership is needed at many points, and more attention must be given to prevention, instead of mere remedial patchwork. "Human conservation," he concludes, "is an invitation to think and act as the custodians of the precious heritage of human life and fertility, the outgoing stream of life moving toward the future, now entrusted to our care." The wealth of sound statistical material in the book will be particularly useful to many readers. (P.P.)

Post-war Husbands. Sensational magazine and newspaper stories about scarcity of available American husbands after the war should not stampede any woman into making a hasty and unwise choice of a mate. So far the loss of American men in two years of war has been considerably less than the usual loss through automobile accidents in the same length of time. (P.P.)

LIST OF THOSE ACCEPTING INVITATION TO ATTEND

ANNIVERSARY.

Richard Pearson and wife, Urban, Mich.

Agnes Ld'Arcambal, Kalamazoo, Mich.

O. F. Conklin, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Possibly).

Mrs. Francis I. Ackley and family, City.

Mr. & Mrs. I. N. W. Sherman, 361 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. R. Harrington, Charlotte, Mich., Box 737.

A. W. Caldwell and wife, La Fayette, Ind.

A. L. Bemis and wife, Carson City, Mich.

T. K. Holmes and wife, Chatham, Ont. (Special).

C. G. Comstock.

Mrs. Rev. W. H. Evans, 993 Highland Ave., Jackson, Tenn. (If possible).

S. A. Kennedy and wife, Lansing, Mich.

Henry B. Baker, M. D., and wife(?), Lansing, Mich., (Special)

Miss Ida Dewey, "Maple Grove," Mich. (

John Donovan, and family, Bay City, Mich. (Possibly.)

Mr. and Mrs. James Bale, Paw Paw, Mich.

Abbie K. Norton, & family, City.

✓ J. A. Mabbs, M. D. and wife (?), Holland, Mich.

George Washington Clark, 680 17th St., Detroit, Mich. (If possible.)

C. G. Coss, 2142 Maplewood Ave., Toledo, O.

A. J. Sawyer, Ann Arbor, Mich.,(Possibly.)

Chas. T. Gorham, Marshall, Mich.

Mrs. Winter, Greenville, Mich.

Stanley G. Wight, Detroit, Mich.

C. R. Smith, Niles, Mich. (Possibly.)

Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, Lansing, Mich.

Alma Z. Rexford, 51st St, and Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. M. B. Sincere, 2974 Wabash,Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, Ann Arbor, Mich.(?)

Geo. M. Braden, M. D., Scotts , Mich., and wife.

C. A. Bozarth, M. D. and wife, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Dr. L. A. Fredericks, Patch Grove, Wis. (?)

Dr. J. C. Branch and wife, Wayland, Mich.

E. J. Covey, wife and sister, Swartz Creek, Mich.

J. L. Ransdell, M.D. and wife, Albion, Mich.

W. J. Mills, M. D., Howell, Mich.

E. E. Bostwick and wife, Union City, Mich.

Geo. N. Ellis, Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.

Willard K. Bush and wife, Lansing, Mich.

Dr. O. B. Wiggins and wife, Lawrence, Mich.

Dr. Gumby and wife, Sherman, Texas.

Mrs. Henrietta Sturgis, Sturgis, Mich.

Isaac P. Baldwin, wife and niece, City.

Ella Wilson King, 193 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

C. A. Haskins, Schoolcraft, Mich. (Possibly.)

H. F. Bushkirk and wife, Wayland, Mich.

Judge Clement Smith, wife and daughter, Chicago, Ill.

Ferd. Schumacker, Amer. Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. H. C. Nichols,

Mayor Curtis,

Hon. Chas. Austin,

Hon. Mr. Stone,

Dr. Geo. E. Green,

Hon. Geo. B. Willard,

Hon. Nelson Eldred, City.

Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Clark, Otsego, Mich.

Mr. John W. Bailey, Toledo, O., Mich. Cent. R. R. Co., Commercial Agt's office, Rooms 5, 6, & 7 Produce Exchange.

Kate and Anna Bailey (Misses) Above address.

Miss M. Burgess, Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. S. Johnson, M. D., City.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard, City.

Nettie L. Smith, Sterling, Ill.

Miss Annie Van Duzer, Schoolcraft, Mich.

E. W. Moore, and wife, City.

Hon. Geo. Willard and wife, City.

Emily May Ely and mother, Olivet, Mich.

W. L. Godfrey and wife, City.

Dr. W. E. Newark and wife, Charlotte, Mich.

H. B. Coleman and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Alonzo T. Jones and family, City.

Dr. Sophie M. Hartley, 608 E. William St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. L. A. Isabell, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Dr. A. N. Van Ryper and wife, New Carlisle, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O'Connor, Lansing, Mich.

J. B. Park, Okemos, Mich.

Dr. J. F. Smiley, and wife, Marshall, Mich.

CABLEGRAM.

Kaltenleutgeben 5.

To Kellogg,

Battle Creek, Mich.

CONGRATULATING.

Winternitz.

& Gov. altered

Hon. E. C. Nichols,

Nelson Eldred,

Mayor Miles Cutris,

Dr. Geo. E. Green,

Hon. Geo. W. Willard,

Hon. I. L. Stone,

Hon. Chas. Austin,

Mr. J. M. Bishop, Wash. D.C. Sanitarium,

Hon. Washington Gardner,

Hon. Mr. Tood, Kalamazoo,

Bishop Gillespie,

Dr. Henry B. Baker, Detroit,

Dr. Ranney, Lansing,

Dr. Smiley, Marshall,

Hon. B. K. Elliott, Indianapolis,

Col. Williams, Lafayette, Ind.

Col. Haldeman, Louisville,

Dr. Matas, New Orleans,

Hon. Wm. C. Gage, City,

Eld. U. Smith, City,

Eld. A. T. Jones,

Eld. G. A. Irwin,

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.

1866-1898.

Anniversary Reception, 7:30 P. M.,

Sept. 5, 1898.

You are cordially invited to attend an informal reception at the Sanitarium the evening of Sept. 5, the thirty second anniversary of the opening of the institution. There will be a carnival of health in the gymnasium. The Reception Committee will be in waiting to receive visitors at 7:30 at the main entrance of the Sanitarium.

Carnival of Health,

Sanitarium Gymnasium, 8 P. M.

(Give list of booths)

610.6

Memo. for Anniversary,
Carnival, Etc.

MIAMI
BATTLE CREEK

THE STORY OF

The Miami-Battle Creek

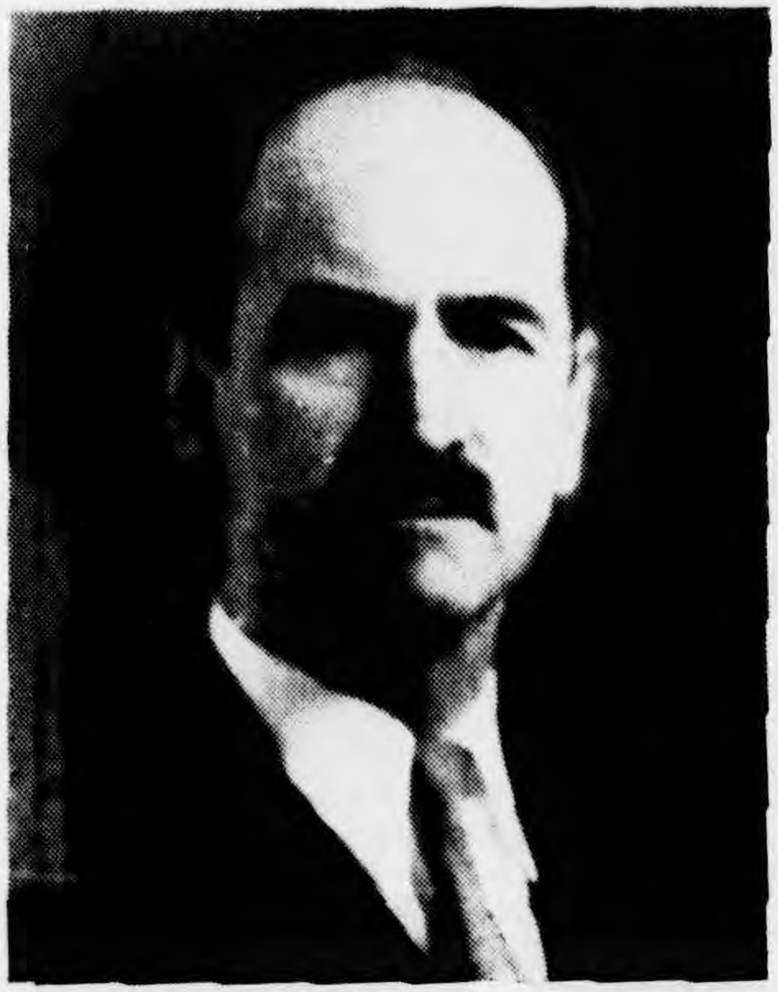
The Building of An Institution Out of Two Great Men's Dreams

Men of Genius—Men Whose Creative Talents
Hasten or Change the Flow of History—
Seem to Have an Affinity for Others
Who Are Gifted With the Same
Magic Vision and Power
to Achieve

BIOLOGIC living is to treat our bodies as precious and sacred gifts passed down to us by long generations of heroic ancestors, and hence to be treasured and respected, trained, developed, and cared for in such a way as to perfect them in skill, efficiency and endurance, and to protect them from attacks of disease and fortify them against the encroachments of the Old Man with the Sickle.

—John Harvey Kellogg.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg



Glenn H. Curtiss

THE MIAMI-BATTLE CREEK

MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA

The Story of
The Miami-Battle Creek*

The friendship of Harvey Firestone, Thomas Edison and Henry Ford, all of whom left their mark on twentieth century civilzation, was well known. Equally celebrated was the association of Charles Lindbergh, first aviator to "solo" non-stop to Europe, with the famed Dr. Alexis Carrel, surgeon and experimental biologist.

Perhaps less well-known, but of deep significance to the townsfolk of this area, was the high regard which two other world-celebrated men held for each other. They were Glenn H. Curtiss, inventor, aviation pioneer and founder of the town of Miami Springs, and Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, physician, writer, inventor, philanthropist, and for 67 years head of the renowned Battle Creek Sanitarium in Battle Creek, Michigan.

The mutual esteem of the two illustrious men is significant to the residents of Miami Springs and Hialeah because it resulted in the founding in Miami Springs of The Miami-Battle Creek—an institution which today commands the respect of the

world and performs invaluable services for the community at large.

The story of The Miami-Battle Creek rightfully starts in 1926, the year the handsome Pueblo-style structure was erected by Glenn Curtiss as hotel and focal point for the beautiful town which he visualized as growing up around it. The town, not then incorporated, was known as Country Club Estates and the hotel, first called the Pueblo, was later known as the Country Club hotel.

Never one to do things by halves, Glenn Curtiss spared no expense in giving to the majestic hotel building an authentic Pueblo air. A Western artist was engaged by him to inlay Indian designs on the ceiling and beams of the hotel's striking lobby. Great pains were taken by him to find the most colorful of hand-woven Indian rugs and to place them throughout the hotel. All the furniture was selected to conform with the Indian theme. The thunder bird motif—Indian symbol for rain and of prosperity (through the logic of rain leading to good crops)—was reproduced everywhere. Cups, saucers, and even door keys bore the symbolic Indian bird sign. Exotic shrubbery was set out in the patios and approaches and, inside and out, the Country Club hotel was unmistakably an artistic triumph. Financially, however, records of the day showed that the hotel was operating in the red. The Miami area of the

twenties quite obviously was not then the tourist mecca which it is today.

In 1929, Dr. Kellogg, seeking quiet for the purpose of revising a medical text, rented a home in the Country Club Estates, a house situated on the golf course adjoining Mr. Curtiss's premises. The two men already were friends, Curtiss having placed himself under the doctor's care some years earlier at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Situated as it was outside the city of Miami limits, the doctor felt that the little house surely would provide him with the repose he so urgently needed for his writing. In that, alas, he was destined to be mistaken. A stream of people, seeking medical advice or eager to sell him real estate, wore a path to his door. He was unable to complete revision of the book and as fate would have it, the volume, "Home Handbook of Modern Medicine," remained unfinished even at the time of his death in 1943.

Nevertheless, Dr. Kellogg's 1929 visit to Miami Springs proved fruitful in other ways, for it was during this sojourn that the good doctor became "sold" on Miami Springs' climate. It was also during this visit that Glenn Curtiss became inspired with the thought of bringing Dr. Kellogg and his medical concepts permanently to the Miami area. In fact, it was not long

thereafter that the two ideas were brought into fusion and the establishment of The Miami-Battle Creek as an eleemosynary institution became a definite reality.

In reviewing the course of events leading to the metamorphosis of a hotel into a health institution, perhaps it is the fruit known as the papaya which may be counted as the spark that fed the flame—or rather the interest which both Curtiss and Kellogg had in the culture of this luscious tropical fruit, which helped the event to materialize. Dr. Kellogg considered the papaya an excellent food because of its wealth of Vitamin A content and its bland alkaline nature. Experiment had demonstrated to him how well it corrected body acidity and he particularly recommended its use in the dietary of patients suffering from stomach ailments.

Curtiss's interest in the papaya stemmed from the viewpoint of an amateur horticulturist. At the time of Dr. Kellogg's visit he was experimenting with various papaya types and when he had a particularly fine specimen, he would send the doctor a sample with a brief note describing the fruit's origin and specie. On one of these notes one day he scribbled the prophetic words, "Doctor, we need you here."

Dr. Kellogg returned to Michigan and, the following year at the invitation of John

Ringling, he visited Sarasota. His reason for accepting Ringling's invitation was his desire to determine which part of Florida had the better climate. Simultaneously he was being besieged by Tampa, Clearwater, St. Petersburg and other Florida cities to locate within their environs.

The doctor's Sarasota visit, however, convinced him beyond argument that the west coast couldn't hold a candle to the east when it came to agreeable climate. "The Miami area has the world's most ideal climate," he stated at that time, "in my opinion superior even than the much-vaunted Mediterranean."

It was on his return from Sarasota that he visited Glenn Curtiss and asking a simple question, received the quick answer which was to transform Country Club hotel into The Miami-Battle Creek sanitarium. Knowing the loss at which the hotel was operating, Dr. Kellogg, his blue eyes twinkling, remarked, "How would you like to have this place taken off your hands and used as a sanitarium?" Curtiss's brief reply was a ruminative one. "I'll think it over and let you know tomorrow morning."

True to his word, Curtiss appeared at Dr. Kellogg's door the following morning the answer in hand. It was the paper, all made out and ready to sign, turning over to Dr. Kellogg the hotel building and the

14 acres of land which surrounded it. The consideration was one dollar and the understanding that the institution was to be kept open six months of the year for six years, at the end of which time the doctor was to be given clear title.

The papers were signed in May, 1930, and Dr. Kellogg wended his way back to Michigan. In November, returning with the Misses Angie and Gertrude Estill, Michigan assistants of his who are now permanent members of the Miami institute's board of trustees, he devoted himself to the task of transforming the hotel into a modern health sanitarium

In addition to treatment rooms, the institute was equipped with X-ray and medical laboratories, Dr. Kellogg himself donating much of this equipment. After a busy month for all three, the sanitarium was opened to patients December 1, 1930, and immediately the doctor sent word to the superintendent of Dade county schools, inviting the latter to send to the sanitarium any teachers in need of medical treatment. As part of a program of education, diet and health lectures were started for public school teachers and students. Sunday afternoon lectures were also instituted for the general public and evening lectures were given to sanitarium patients.

Although not generally understood, the organization from its very inception has

operated on a purely non-profit basis. During his lifetime Dr. Kellogg received no remuneration for the time he gave to the institution and to it he donated much valuable equipment. Lacking endowments, the sanitarium has had to earn its own money for the charitable and educational work which it performs. Thus, because of its eleemosynary nature, all money beyond operating expense is turned back into the institution for the expansion of its work and the improvement of its physical facilities.

At the end of five years of operation, in 1935, an important event occurred. The deed to the building and its acreage was given Dr. Kellogg by Curtiss properties. The property with all its assets, in turn, was transferred by Kellogg to a board of trustees. At the same time the doctor added a new wing to the building—a medical department the first floor of which was given over entirely to medical offices and treatment rooms. Twenty guest rooms on the second and third floors were also built at that time to include attractive little screen porches for fuller enjoyment of south Florida's sun-drenched climate.

During his lifetime, the fame of Dr. Kellogg's personality and achievements, magnet-like, drew many distinguished visitors to the Miami sanitarium. Miami Springs today can well take pride in the

list which entered its gates. It includes such names as Thomas A. Edison, George Bernard Shaw, Richard Byrd, and Martha Berry, well-known Southern educator. It also includes names which have made medical history, such as Sir Wilfred Grenfell, celebrated Labrador physician; Sir Arbuthnot Lane, famous British surgeon; Dr. Alexis Carrel, and noted heliotherapists Dr. Arnold Lorand Carlsbad and Dr. Jean Saidman of Paris.

In addition to his renown as inventor of surgical instruments and health foods, Dr. Kellogg also held a place among the medically great and in his lifetime was credited with the performance of 22,500 surgical operations.

The little doctor—for he was short of stature and never hesitated to jest about it—was also acclaimed as a philanthropist for it was he who first established free baths for Chicago's poor and the penny dinners which were to save many a starveling in that city from a career of crime or suicide.

The board of trustees responsible for The Miami-Battle Creek policies and operation includes, in addition to the Misses Angie and Gertrude Estill, Dr. James T. Case, well-known radiologist who took Dr. Kellogg's place as board president, Dr. J. R. Jeffrey, as vice-president, and Francis M. Miller, formerly Mr. Curtiss's personal attorney.

Today, set in a landscape of almost bewildering tropical beauty, The Miami-Battle Creek stands as a living memorial to Glenn **H. Curtiss, who must have envisoned such an** institution when he scribbled the words, "Doctor, we need you here,"—and to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, whose experience, background and vision made it come true.

To the town of Miami Springs, the sanitarium represents the symbol of dignity and the character to which it aspires.

Warm in its welcome of the townspeople and sympathetic in its understanding of the town's social and cultural needs, The Miami-Battle Creek represents a hospital in the word's truest meaning.

It is the heritage willed to the people by the genius and generosity of two unforgettable men.

(*Reprinted with permission from The Home News Weekly, December 27, 1946)

What we eat today, walks and talks tomorrow.

—John Harvey Kellogg.

Common Sense

Half the failures in life are due to a want of practical ability, of the combination of traits of character which enables a person to discriminate between useful and useless things; to determine properly what is best to be done in emergencies, and to be able to adapt one's self with readiness to changing circumstances. The visionary dreamer never succeeds, because his energies are devoted to the elaboration of schemes which can never be carried out.

In the patent office at Washington are many thousands of ingenious mechanical devices, not one in a hundred of which has ever been put to any practical use, and never will be seen outside the rooms where they are stored for exhibition. Most of these are the result of days, months, and even years of labor on the part of men whose inventive faculties ought to have enabled them to render valuable service to their fellow men.

The term usually applied to practical ability is "common sense." Every one is supposed to have a share of common sense; but our experience with the world has led us to the belief that this is of all mental qualities the rarest and would be more properly termed "uncommon sense." Fortunately, it is a qual-

ity which can be developed, though the man must be considered fortunate indeed who inherits a large share of this element.

Persons who have common sense always reason about things. They never act without considering the why and wherefore, and are continually inquiring the reasons for what they see transpiring about them. A large fund of common sense is of vastly more value to a man than the most finished course of instruction at a university, and one who is lacking in this essential quality will find that no amount of "book learning" is a substitute for it.—John Harvey Kellogg.

GETTING WELL *at The Miami-Battle Creek is an enjoyable experience. The treatments are pleasant and invigorating and the atmosphere of the entire place fairly radiates optimism and good cheer.*

THE COST OF WINTERING IN FLORIDA

Health is cheap at any price; but in Florida climatic conditions for health betterment are so favorable that even small investments for health yield large returns.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE

Consisting of room and board, sun baths, facilities for exercise and services of dietitian, per day $10.00 to $20.00. Special summer rate May 1st to July 1st $6.00 per day. July 1st to Sept. 1st

For persons who have no specific ailment and only need $5.00 per day. general health building, this general service is sometimes sufficient.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE

The charge for the Medical Service is $16.00 to $25.00 per day, single. It includes:

(1) Room and board, sun baths and facilities for exercise.

(2) Daily care of a physician with consultation at room or at the doctor's office.

(3) The services of an attendant in giving baths or other treatment, mechanotherapy, sun and air baths.

(4) Supervision of the bill of fare by an expert dietitian.

This covers a very full program, which is necessary in an intensive effort for health betterment by efficient correlated physiologic methods. It does not cover the cost of examinations or private nursing. Special summer rate May 1st to July 1st $70.00 per week. July 1st to Sept. 1st $60.00 per week.

A discount of $2.00 each is given when two persons occupy the same room.

The climate, the biologic diet, the highly efficient physiologic treatment, the amiable service, the optimistic atmosphere and delightful surroundings of Miami-Battle Creek make it a most attractive place for persons seeking health betterment. In most cases improvement is rapid. The thorough examination makes possible a high degree of efficiency in directing treatment and good results begin to appear almost immediately. The response to dietetic direction is especially prompt. For more detailed information address

The Miami-Battle Creek
Miami Springs (Miami)
Florida

The Miami-Battle Creek

MIAMI SPRINGS, FLA.

EXAMINATION — $50.00

History and Physical	$15.00
Blood Count—differential	5.00
Blood Chemistry—NPN	4.00
Sugar	3.00
Sedimentation	3.00
Urine	2.00
Stool	5.00
Kahn	3.00
Undulant Fever test	3.00
Carmine test (Motility)	1.00
Basal Metabolism	10.00
Electrocardiogram	15.00
Biophotometer (eye test)	3.00
Audiometer (hearing test)	3.00
Heartometer	3.00

A charge of $50.00 is made when the complete Examination is taken. If only a part of these tests are made there will be a charge for each test as itemized above.

Other laboratory tests are available and will be given by order of a physician.

CHARGES FOR MEDICAL SERVICE

TREATMENTS

	Singe	Combination *
Arc light	1.00	1.00
Automatic exercise	3.00	2.00
Cabinet bath	3.00	2.00
Colon irrigation	3.00	3.00
Diathermy	3.00	2.00
Enema	1.00	1.00
Fomentations	2.00	1.00
Foot and leg bath	1.00	1.00
Infra-red	1.00	1.00
Massage	3.50	3.50
Packs—electric, sheet or hot	3.00	2.00
Rubs—10 min.	1.00	.50
Salt glow	1.50	1.00
Spray	1.00	.50
Sun bath	1.00	1.00
Sunshine bath—electric	1.00	1.00

*—Combination prices are used when two or more treatments are in one prescription.

CHARGES FOR MEDICAL SERVICE

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Salt glow	1.50	1.00
Spray	1.00	.50
Sun bath	1.00	1.00
Sunshine bath—electric	1.00	1.00

*—Combination prices are used when two or more treatments are in one prescription.

The Miami-Battle Creek

MIAMI SPRINGS, FLA.

EXAMINATION — $50.00

History and Physical	$15.00
Blood Count—differential	5.00
Blood Chemistry—NPN	4.00
Sugar	3.00
Sedimentation	3.00
Urine	2.00
Stool	5.00
Kahn	3.00
Undulant Fever test	3.00
Carmine test (Motility)	1.00
Basal Metabolism	10.00
Electrocardiogram	15.00
Biophotometer (eye test)	3.00
Audiometer (hearing test)	3.00
Heartometer	3.00

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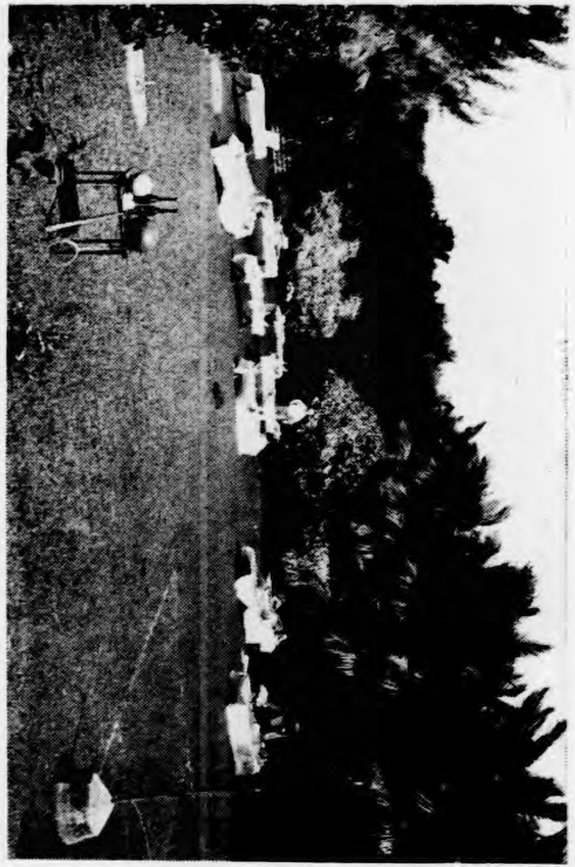


The Men's Sun Bath

Stamp
Here

Miami-BattleCreek

Miami Springs

Florida

A HEALTH VACATION

THE MIAMI-BATTLE CREEK offers to teachers during the months of July and August an excellent opportunity for

Rest, Recreation, Rejuvenation, Health Training and Education

Free instruction will be given in such fundamental subjects as nutrition and digestion, colon hygiene, posture and corrective gymnastics. Special emphasis is laid upon change of the intestinal flora, rejuvenating treatment and training to combat constipation, bad breath, bad posture, wrinkles, face drop, and other indications of senility, which are controllable by efficient measures of regimen and training.

The program includes a thorough health inventory, physical examination, strength tests, posture tests, and laboratory tests of blood, urine, metabolism, x-ray and colon tests.

The Miami-Battle Creek is a completely equipped sanitarium of the Battle Creek sort.

An Unusual Opportunity

This is an unusual opportunity for teachers to obtain high class medical service and health betterment while at the same time getting dependable health instruction and training not easily obtainable elsewhere, and at nominal cost. The Miami-Battle Creek is a not-for-profit institution established by the Race Betterment Foundation and is the southern headquarters of the Aristocracy of Health, a popular health organization endowed by the late Mrs. Mary F. Henderson, of Washington, D. C. If interested, address,

Visitors Always Welcome

THE MIAMI-BATTLECREEK

Miami Springs, Florida

Miami-BattleCreek,
Miami Springs, Florida

Please send literature to

Name _____

Street _____

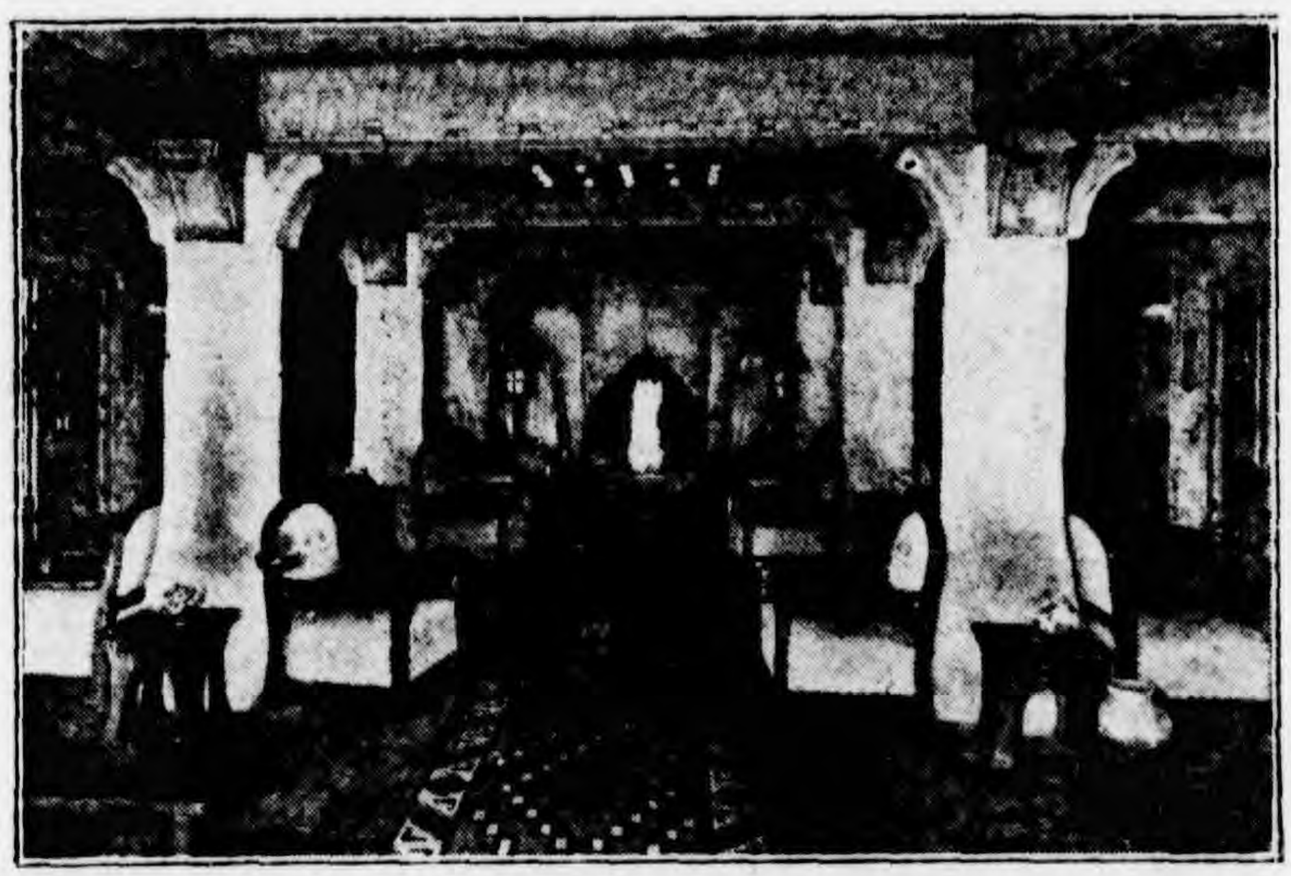
City and State _____

Miami's Extraordinary Summer Climate

One of the most comfortable and equable sea level regions in the United States. Never excessively hot and never unpleasantly cold. This remarkable island climate is due to an almost constant southeast sea breeze which maintains a comfortable temperature day and night, reaching 94 degrees only once in 20 years. The Miami-Battle Creek is a model health emporium of the Battle Creek sort. A delightful place for rest and recreation and rejuvenation.

Miami-Battle Creek, Miami Springs, Florida
Open All the Year

Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium



La Antesala del Sanatorio

Miami, Florida

ESTADOS UNIDOS, DE NORTE AMÉRICA

Miami-BattleCreek Sanitarium

Abierto del 15 de Noviembre al 1° de Junio

El Sanatorio "Miami-BattleCreek" en Miami, Florida, Estados Unidos de Norte América, es un establecimiento moderno de lo mejor en su género, dedicado al tratamiento de casos crónicos a base de mecano, fisico y dietoterapia. Situado en un hermoso barrio de la ciudad de Miami, a pocos minutos de sus reputados balnearios, cuenta con todos los adelantos y comodidades urbanas, ofreciendo al mismo tiempo las ventajas del aire puro del campo, en un paraje de lo más atractivo.

Las virtudes del clima de la Florida, semejante al de la isla de Cuba y otros países de la América Latina, son bien conocidas en todas partes, viéndose en pleno

invierno palmeras, árboles frutales del trópico, bellos jardines y huertos. El sol alumbra a diario y jamás se han conocido nieve o hielo en la región.

El programa de recreos para los pensionistas comprende una gran variedad de deportes, por ejemplo, golf, paseos en bote, baños de mar y natación todos los días, y además las diversiones de toda especie que ofrece una ciudad moderna.

Servicio esmeradísimo, equivalente en todo sentido al de un hotel de primera categoría, brindando un ambiente verdaderamente familiar y distinguido, a la vez que saturado en el optimismo, de tanto valor para todo enfermo.

HIDROTERAPIA.—Balneación de todo género, administrada por empleados expertos.

FOTOTERAPIA.—Amplias facilidades para baños de sol y vida y ejercicio al aire libre. Gimnasios al aire libre para ambos sexos. Grandes lámparas de

arco voltaico, gabinetes de luz y toda clase de instalaciones fototerápicas.

ELECTROTERAPIA.—Corriente galvánica y sinusoidal; ejercicios automáticos; diatermia; alta frecuencia y supertermia.

GIMNASIA MÉDICA.—Método sueco; reeducación; ejercicios recreativos y correctivos.

DIETOTERAPIA.—A cargo de dietetistas titulados y competentes. Regímenes indicados para modificar la flora intestinal, rebajar o aumentar peso, regeneración hemática, corrección de la tensión sanguínea, y en el tratamiento de los estados reumáticos y diabéticos, arterioesclerosis, senilidad, nefropatías, estreñimiento y colitis.

CUERPO MÉDICO.—El personal médico está formado por especialistas de reconocidas dotes profesionales, familiarizados con la práctica sanatorial según los métodos de Battle Creek (Míchigan) de los Estados

Unidos de Norte America, de fama universal. El cuerpo de enfermeras y asistentes se especializa en técnica fisioterápica.

*

* *

INVITAMOS A LOS SEÑORES MÉDICOS DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA A VISITAR NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO CUANDO TENGAN OCASIÓN DE VENIR A LA FLORIDA.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg
Director Médico

Miami-BattleCreek Sanitarium, Miami, Florida, Estados Unidos de Norte América

THE COST OF WINTERING IN FLORIDA

Health is cheap at any price; but in Florida climatic conditions for health betterment are so favorable that even small investments for health yield large returns. Nevertheless, the depression is keeping thousands away who greatly need the protection of this sunny clime. The railroads are cutting rates and improving their service. This helps some, but the cost of maintenance after getting here is the chief item of expense. The hotels and boarding houses, restaurants and apartment houses are doubling their rates this season. They feel obliged to do so to make dividends, which as business enterprises they must do. The Miami-Battle Creek, however, is an eleemosynary (not-for-profit) institution, "a house by the side of the road," and so having no dividends to pay is content with barely enough to meet current expenses. The highest charge, covering cost of room, board and full medical service, is no more than the cost for room and board alone at first-class hotels giving no better accommodations and much less service. Ordinary hospital care, not including the services of a physician, special nurse, bath attendant, and dietitian and the many other special advantages of a sanitarium of the Battle Creek type costs as much or more as does the full service here.

To meet different classes of cases, the Miami-Battle Creek offers three types of service:

Hotel Service Only

Room and board only $7.00 to $9:00 per day.

The building is steam heated, has elevator and excellent call service day and night. Each room has a commodious individual bath room, good lighting, unusually excellent beds, telephone, a delightful outlook (no back rooms), sunshine and excellent ventilation.

General Health Service

Consisting of room and board, sun baths, facilities for exercise, and services of dietitian, per day $8.50 to $10.00

For persons who have no specific ailment and only need general health building this general service is often sufficient.

Medical consultations and special treatments may be had when needed at the ordinary rates.

Full Medical Service

The charge for the full service is $14.00 to $20.00 per day. It includes:

(1) Daily care of a physician with consultation at room or at the doctor's office.

(2) The services of an attendant in giving baths or other treatment, mechanotherapy, corrective exercises, sun and air baths.

(3) Supervision of the bill of fare by an expert dietitian.

This is a very full program which is necessary in an intensive effort for health betterment by efficient correlated physiologic methods. Most patients need this Full Service to give them the maximum return for the time and money expended,--especially cases of high blood pressure, rheumatism, colitis, disease of the kidneys, heart, and other grave disorders.

Quick Results of Intensive Methods of Health Training

The climate, the biologic diet, the highly efficient physiologic treatment, the amiable service, the optimistic atmosphere and delightful surroundings of Miami-Battle Creek make it a most attractive place for persons seeking health betterment. In most cases improvement is rapid. The thorough examination makes possible so high a degree of efficiency in directing treatment that good results begin to appear almost immediately. The response to dietetic direction is especially prompt. Two to four weeks of intensive treatment will often secure results well worth while.

For more detailed information address

The Miami-Battle Creek,
Miami Springs (Miami),
Florida.

Optimism

Look Upward
and
Outward
and
Cheer Up

THE MIAMI-BATTLE CREEK

Miami Springs, Florida

GETTING WELL at The Miami-Battle Creek is an enjoyable experience. The treatments are pleasant and invigorating and the atmosphere of the entire place fairly radiates optimism and good cheer.

OPTIMISM

Look Upward and Outward
and Cheer Up

Fear kills. Hope makes alive.

Fear is paralyzing poison. Hope, the best of tonics.

Fear is darkness, death, despair. Hope is sunshine, life, and energy. Fear never saved anybody. Hope has rescued multitudes whose cases seemed beyond help.

But what is this monster, Fear?

Absolutely nothing but a mental fancy—a shadow—a psychologic disease. Fear is not a person nor a force. It has no power to harm anyone without his assistance and cooperation in yielding to its blighting influence.

Fear is a creature of the mind. It does not really exist. "Fear-thought" is a destructive force. It builds only obstacles, produces only scarecrows, ghosts, and bugaboos.

(over)

Fear is the ugly offspring of pessimism and cowardice—an enemy—a mischief-maker—a sneak-thief and a false prophet.

"Fear-thought" wastes energy, creates disease, robs you of peace, and predicts failure when success is just at hand.

Cease to look at the black ghosts of despair. Fix your eyes on the bright-hued blossoms of hope. Cease introspection. Look forward. Look no longer downward, but turn your face toward the eternal sky.

The Infinite Power that made you is hovering about you with healing in His wings.

Cheer Up!

—John Harvey Kellogg.

John Harvey Kellogg, M.D.,LL.D., F.A.C.S.
(1852-1943)

Superintendent of Battle Creek Sanitarium—1875-1943
Founder of Miami-Battle Creek, Miami Springs, Florida

The Miami—Battle Creek

"BATTLE CREEK'S" WINTER SANITARIUM

Doctor, if you are sending patients South this winter—

— consider the wonderful advantages of South Florida and Miami, *the only frostless region in the United States.* The winter is the dry season. Sun bathing and surf bathing every day of the year.

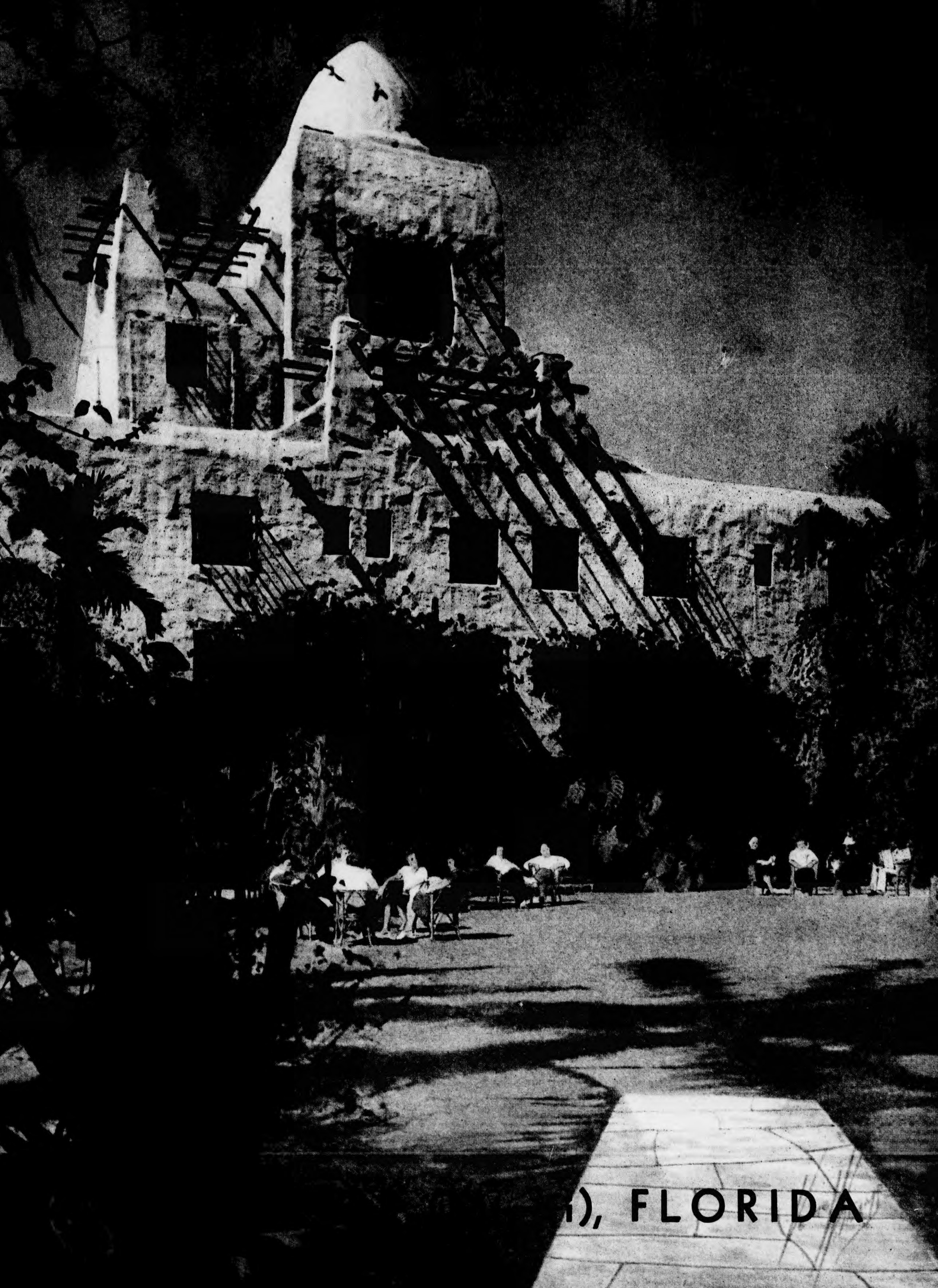
Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Medical Director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, has established at Miami, which he makes his winter headquarters, a well equipped establishment to which physicians who are sending to South Florida, patients suffering from hypertension, heart or renal affections, malnutrition, rheumatism, obesity, diabetes, or other cases requiring special regimens, open air life and sun bathing, graduated and corrective exercises, may refer cases with assurance that they will receive careful supervision and health training with expert applications of correlated physiotherapy by Battle Creek trained physicians and technicians.

The institution is delightfully located at Miami Springs, a suburb of Miami. Beautiful surroundings. Lovely grounds. Large, picturesque sun baths. Complete up-to-date equipment. First class service. Buildings steam heated, though heat is seldom required.

For rates and other information, address

THE MIAMI—BATTLE CREEK

MIAMI SPRINGS (MIAMI), FLORIDA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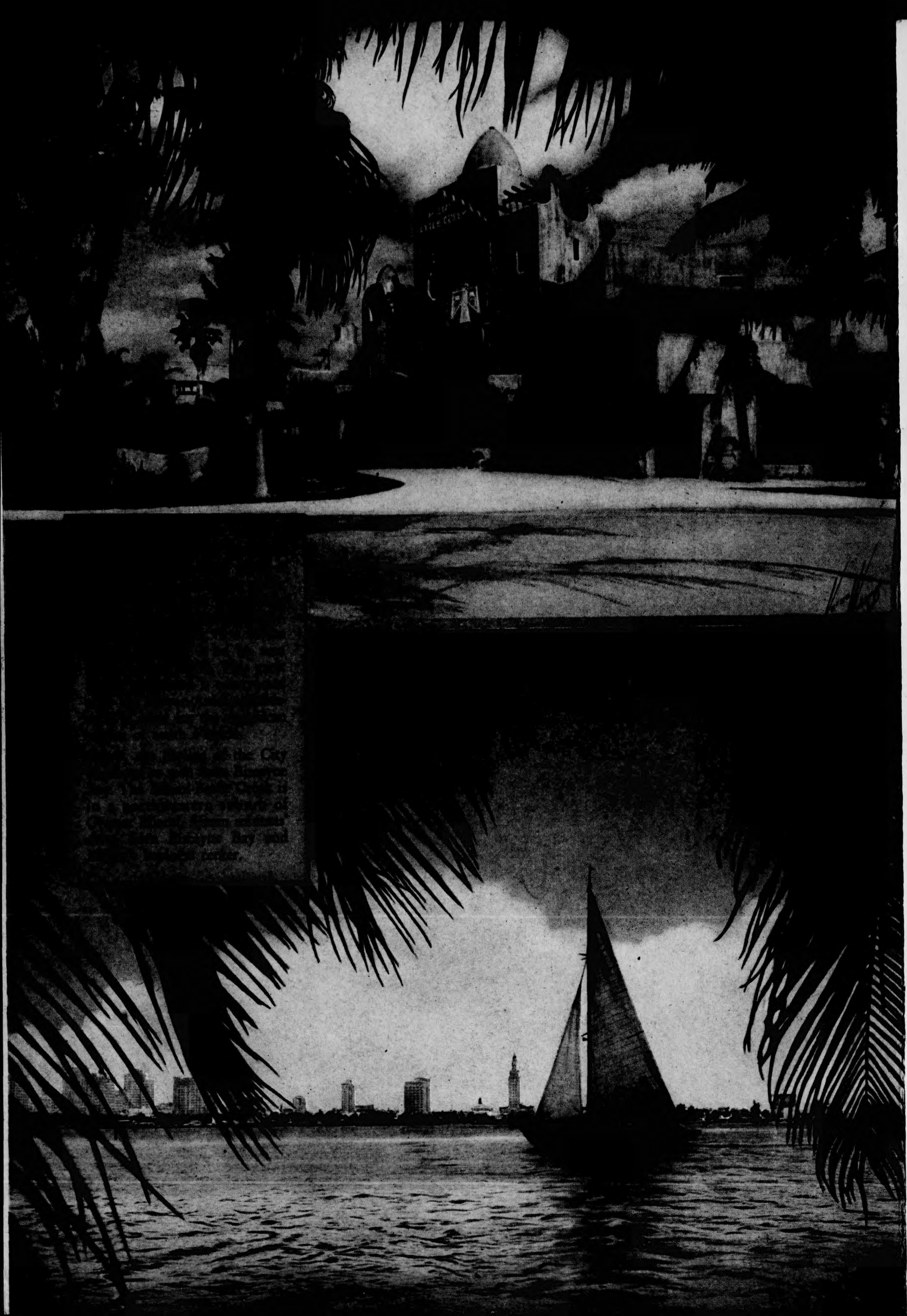

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Biscayne Bay and
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THE MIAMI-BATTLE CREEK

MIAMI SPRINGS (MIAMI), FLORIDA

LIKE a long finger pointing to Cuba and the blue waters of the Caribbean Sea, lies the tropical state of Florida. This peninsula divides the waters of the Gulf of Mexico from the waters of the Atlantic; around its tip flows the warm Gulf Stream to lave the sun-gilt, surf-washed, golden-sanded beaches. At the southeastern tip of Florida is the tropical metropolis of the United States, the City of Miami, with its thriving suburban communities of Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Coconut Grove, Hialeah, and Miami Springs. In the latter is located the great health-building institution, the Miami-Battle Creek, patterned after the world-renowned Battle Creek Sanitarium in Michigan.

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1930

The Miami-Battle Creek was founded in 1930 by the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. The original building was constructed as a hotel during the Florida boom days by the late Mr. Glenn Curtiss, of airplane fame. Convinced that the Battle Creek way of health was fundamentally sound, Mr. Curtiss presented this property to Dr. Kellogg, who straightway dedicated it to health, race betterment, and human welfare. Since that time the buildings have been enlarged and the grounds beautified, until today the Miami-Battle Creek is recognized as one of the beauty spots of Florida, as evidenced by the photographs throughout this brochure.

And what more appropriate site could be had for an institution which finds in the rejuvenating effects of Florida's superpotent sunshine the Fountain of Youth, Ponce de Leon failed to find? Where in all continental United States is there such a balmy, tropical clime as Southern Florida? Miami is 553 miles nearer the Equator than Los Angeles, and is even 320 miles farther south than Cairo, Egypt.

Warmed by the 72° Gulf Stream, Miami is "where winter spends the summer." Surf bathing at Miami Beach is as comfortable and enjoyable in winter as at Atlantic City in summer.

Constantly fanned by the cool southeast Trade Winds, Miami is a summer resort for Georgia and Alabama. Sultry days and sunstroke are unknown; the summer temperature seldom reaches 90 degrees, and has never exceeded 94.

SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

The grounds of the Miami-Battle Creek are studded with tall Royal, Washingtonian, coconut and other graceful palms and flowering shrubs. During the winter months gorgeous poinsettias and hibiscus of various hues, with broad well-kept lawns for a background, make a brilliant display. The outer walls of the main building and the porches are decorated with vivid bougainvilleas and flame vines, with air plants and orchids from the Florida Everglades.

The unique garden patio is a popular rendezvous for the guests. It is made attractive by rare exotic plants and trees, a tall pandanus with screw-like foliage from the South Seas, the traveler's palm, which provides life-saving water for desert wanderers, a pool, into which a little brook trickles, schools of tropical fish of many colors and fantastic shapes and a variety of aquatic plants.

Guests at the Miami-Battle Creek visiting, relaxing, and doing "fancy work" in the sunshine of the garden patio beside the lily pool.

The main building is constructed so that it gives every room a sunny exposure. Many of the rooms are supplied with a sun porch, or fresh-air sleeping room. Each room has a private bath and telephone.

To be sure, the Miami-Battle Creek is not a hotel but a great health institution, but nevertheless, its appointments and service are those of a first-class hotel.

The Miami-Battle Creek is withal an ideal place to rebuild one's strength and to learn the way to superhealth. A new regimen for living—that's what one finds at the Miami-Battle Creek.

THE NEW WAY TO HEALTH

REGIMEN THERAPY — this is the key to the phenomenal success of the way of health which the Miami-Battle Creek advocates. It in no way suffices that a person go to his doctor for physical checkups unless that person alters his habits and follows a program of living which conduces to health. The betterment of health by means of a scientific health regimen is what the under par people of our land need more than any other one thing.

When one comes to the Miami-Battle Creek, he enters a school of healthful living. Every physician, nurse, dietitian, and technician in the institution is always ready to instruct the guests in the fundamental principles of health. Wrong habits of eating, sleeping, posture and exercise are corrected, and every feature of conduct relating to physical health is emphasized. In a compartively short time, appetite and digestion improve, blood cells increase, and other evidences of better nutrition become markedly apparent. The patient feels and looks better.

The renewal of "pep" and vigor by the removal of unnecessary burdens from the liver, kidneys, and other defensive organs, the increasing of the natural healing and restorative functions of the body by correction of faulty posture and disease-promoting attitudes of mind and body, — these are all important features of the health program.

Seventy years ago, Battle Creek treatments were less popular than now; but these physical and physiologic methods are now recognized as the most powerful and efficient of all means of promoting health and combating disease through improving metabolism, aiding digestion, encouraging blood-building and circulation, and otherwise activating and reenforcing the natural disease-resisting and healing powers of the body.

Because Battle Creek was a pioneer in the development of scientific physiotherapy in this country, its methods have become widely known as the "Battle Creek Methods." The chief credit due Battle Creek is for having been first to bring together in a correlated system the various forms of physical and physiologic treatment and appliances, combined with a carefully regulated and balanced biologic diet. Only by combining in a scientific manner all health-promoting measures is the attainment of the best results possible.

The Miami-Battle Creek lays special stress upon regimen therapy and makes use of all recognized curative measures, aiming to give relief by combating causes, and by the use of various highly potent non-medicinal methods which rarely

fail to meet all therapeutic indications. By these harmless means, pain is relieved; nervousness, sleeplessness, and various other miseries from which invalids suffer are controlled without incurring the risk of unpleasant and often untoward effects of drug palliatives.

A CENTER FOR HEALTH TRAINING

The Miami - Battle Creek is not simply a haven for the sick; it is a health center with a definite program of health instruction and training for health building. Interesting illustrated lectures, classes, and personal instruction make the institution a practical training school in the fine art of biologic living. Below you may see a large group of guests enjoying a health lecture by the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in the garden patio on a sunny February afternoon. A number of lectures are given each week by various members of the staff.

Quite often, too, men and women of national and international reputation lecture to the Miami-Battle Creek guests, persons such as Dr. Alexis Carrel, the noted French physician and author; Dr. Will Durant, the philosopher; Roger Babson, the economist and columnist; Dr. Irving Fisher, economist of Yale; Dr. C. B. Davenport, the eugenicist and geneticist; Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, sociologist of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Marguerite Hussey, of the health department of the school of education of New York University, and many others.

The new way to health puts major emphasis on diet. When one learns and applies all the newer knowledge of nutrition which modern scientific research has given us, he soon finds that he has discovered a new way of living. This does not mean that he has become an ascetic; but, instead, he is a true epicure, one who dines daintily and eats with discriminating taste. The new way of living, which, in fact, is a return to the old and natural way, often results in quick relief from headache, indigestion, constipation, and hosts of other ills, and a definite slowing up of old age encroachments.

The soundness of this philosophy of physiologic rectitude has been proved in the experience of tens of thousands of intelligent men and women who have found health and happiness through a change of dietary and other living habits, to conform to modern scientific requirements.

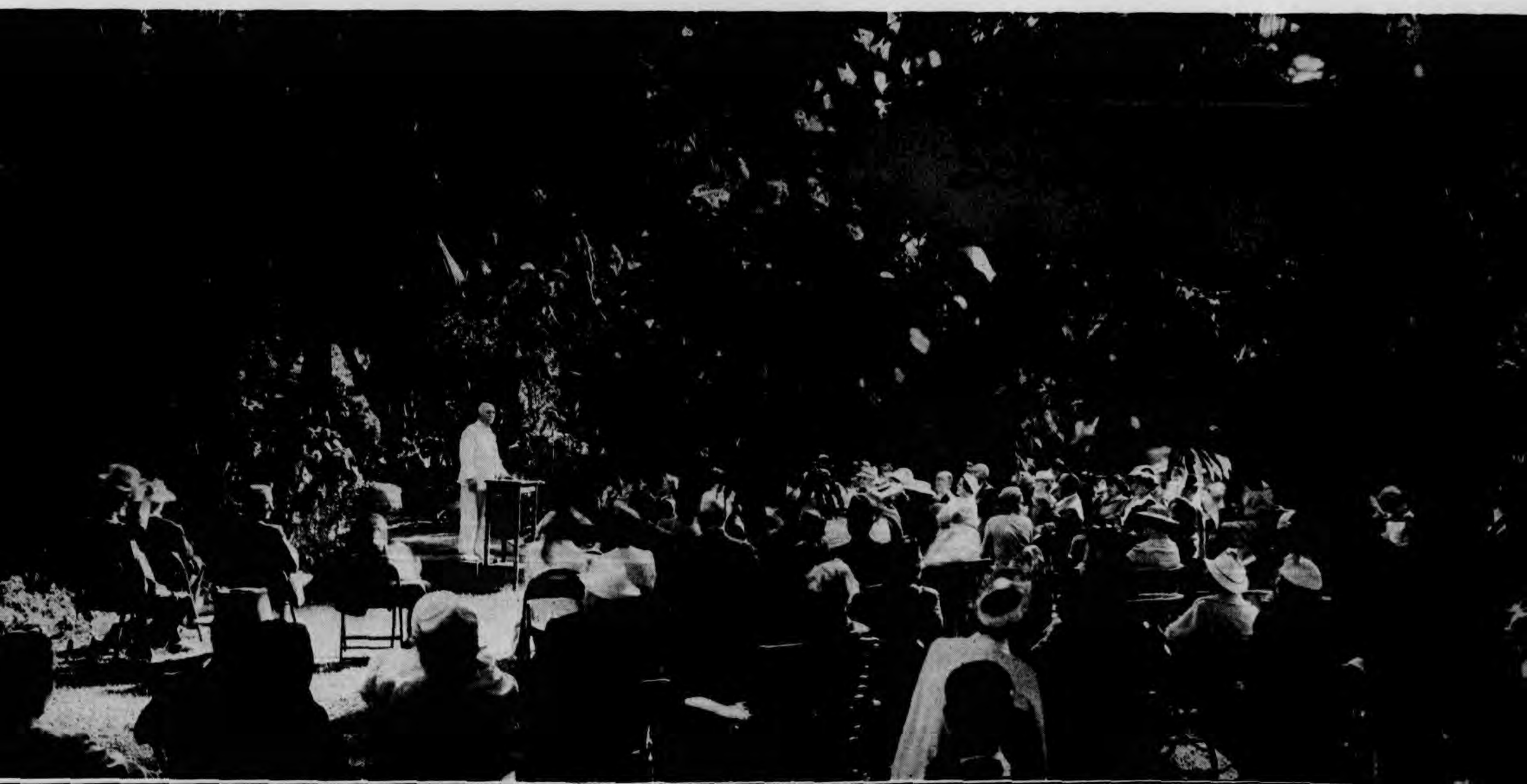
One is puzzled by the fact that so few Americans take cognizance of the great truths discovered in our nutrition laboratories of recent years. The last decade has added tremendously to our knowledge of foods and the science of eating, yet how few persons or families select their daily foods with any recognition of the knowledge science has made available to us. Habit and taste still rule supreme, while science is shrugged off nonchalantly, and even flippantly, by the great majority of our people.

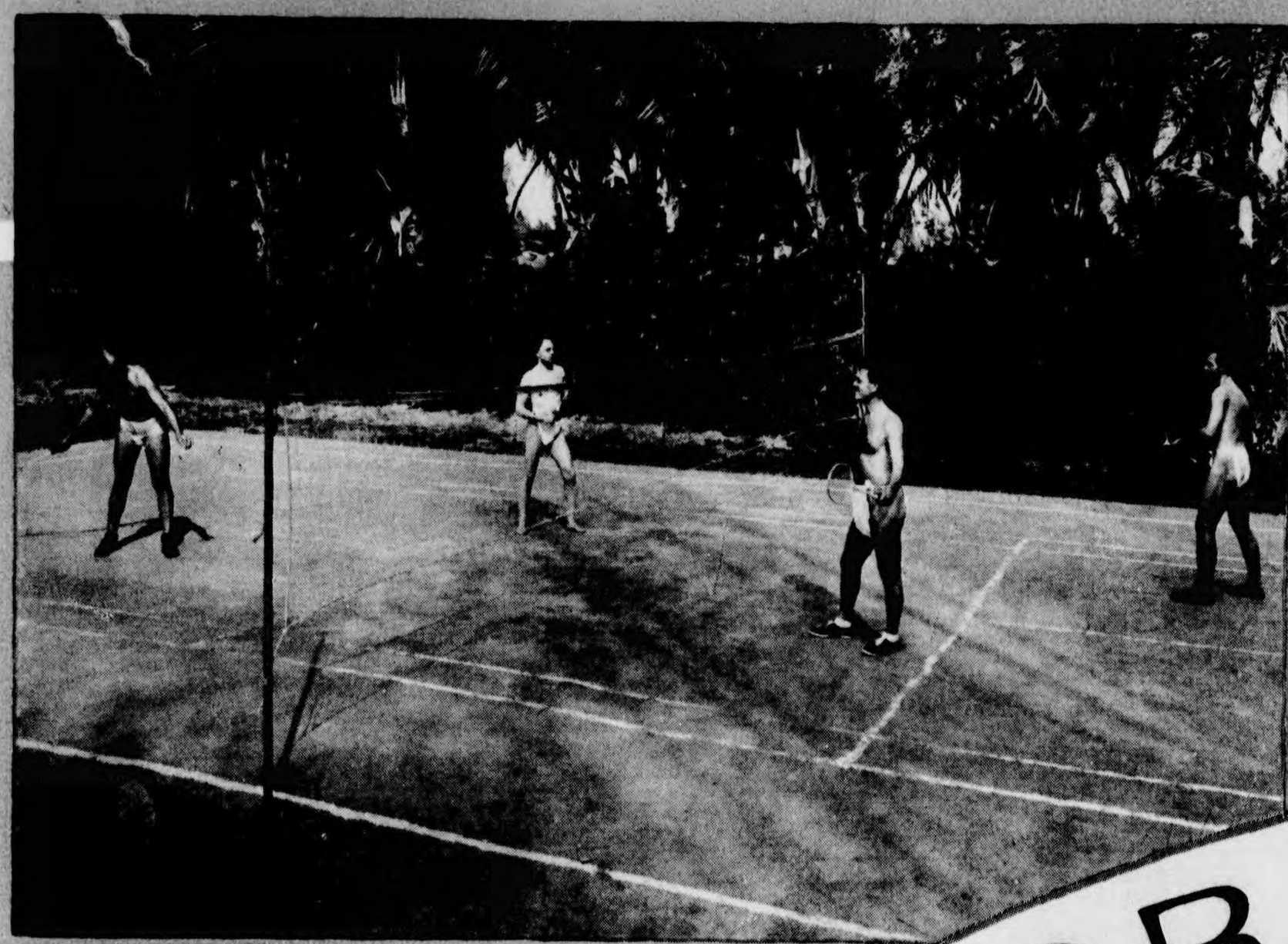
SUPERHEALTH IS THE GOAL

The essence of the "Battle Creek Idea" of right living is not new or original, but simply the close alignment of all the habits of the individual with recognized biologic and physiologic facts.

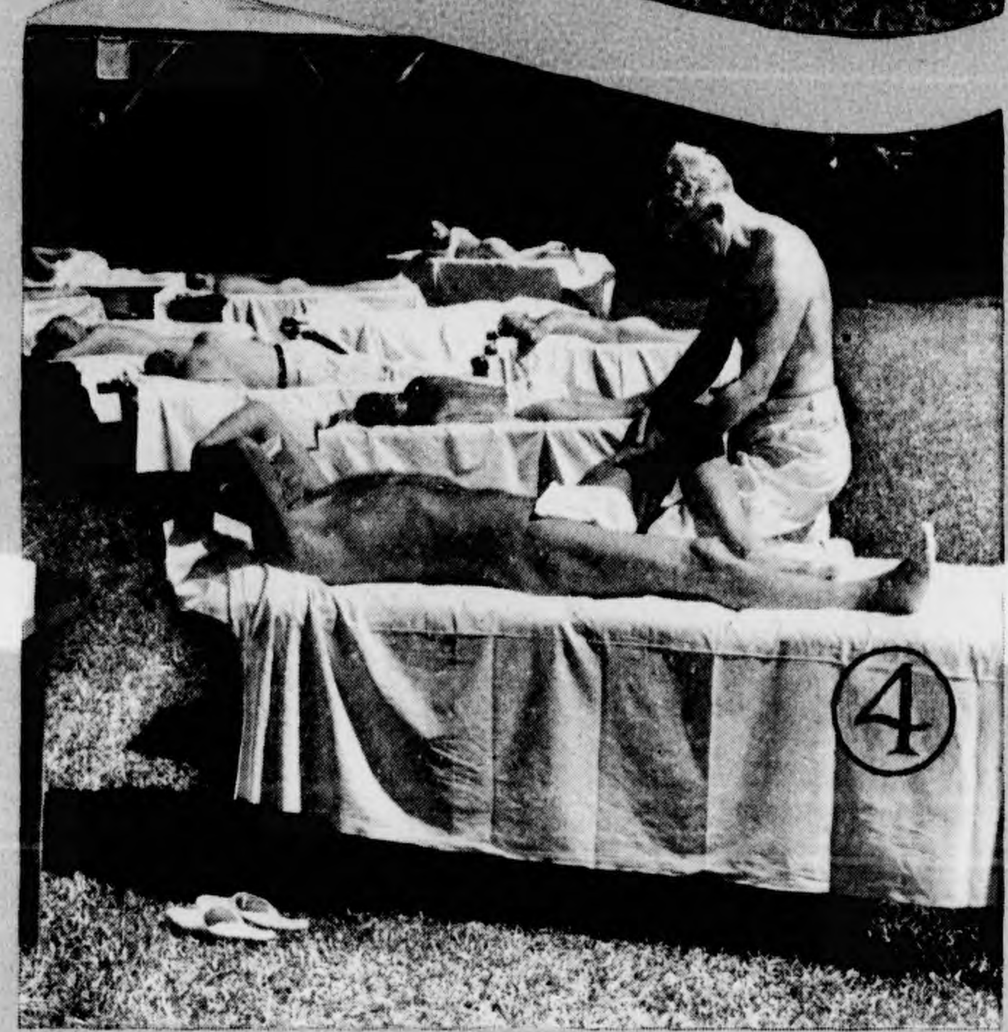
The goal is, of course, superhealth. It is not enough not to be sick. It is every person's right to have abounding vitality and an ample margin of reserve, that he may be strong of limb, keen of mind, aspiring of spirit, and courageous of heart. Never in the world's long history have vitality and virility been of greater importance or at such a permium as today.

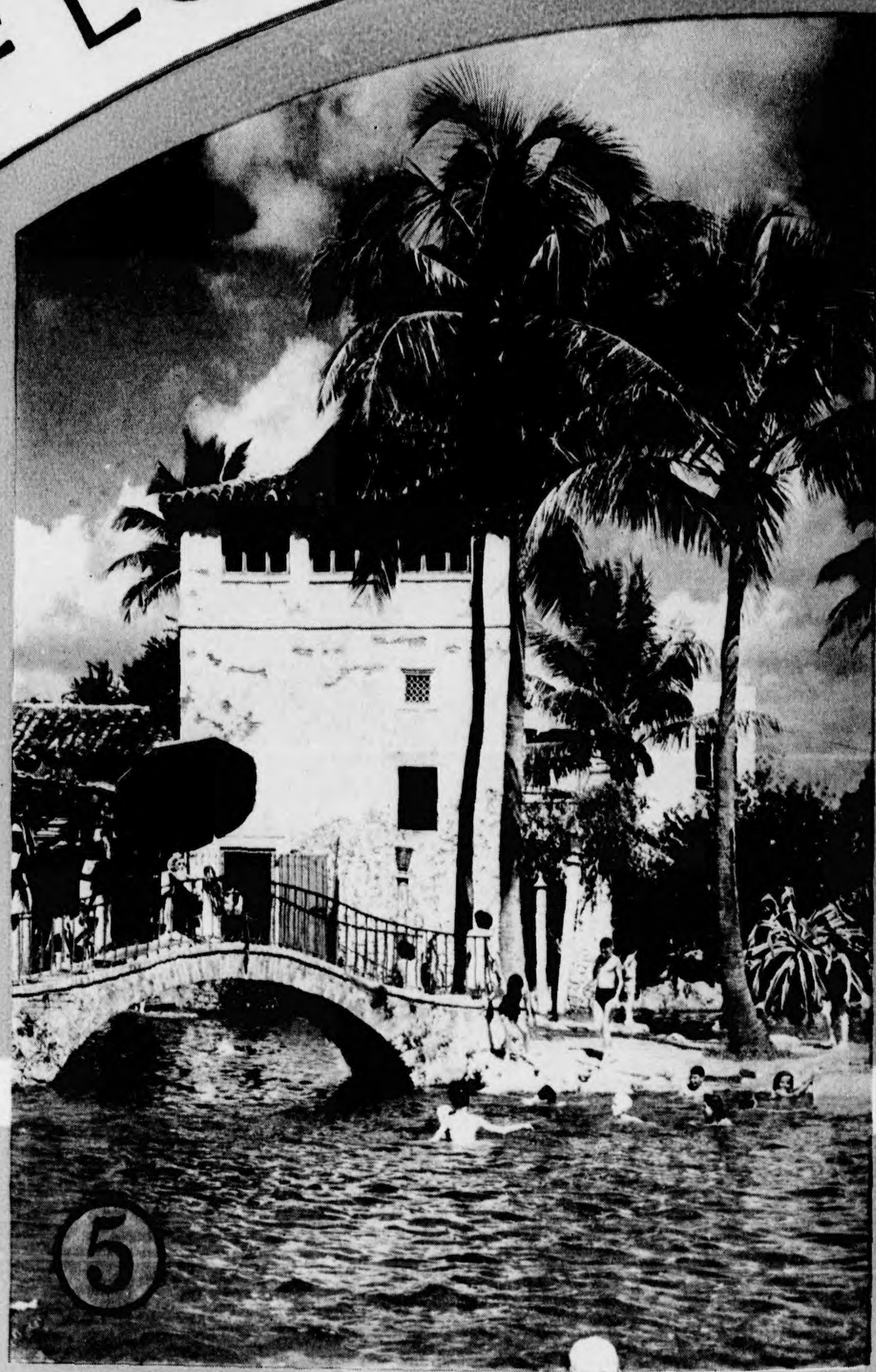
It takes strong men and women to measure up to the tumultous times in which we live.



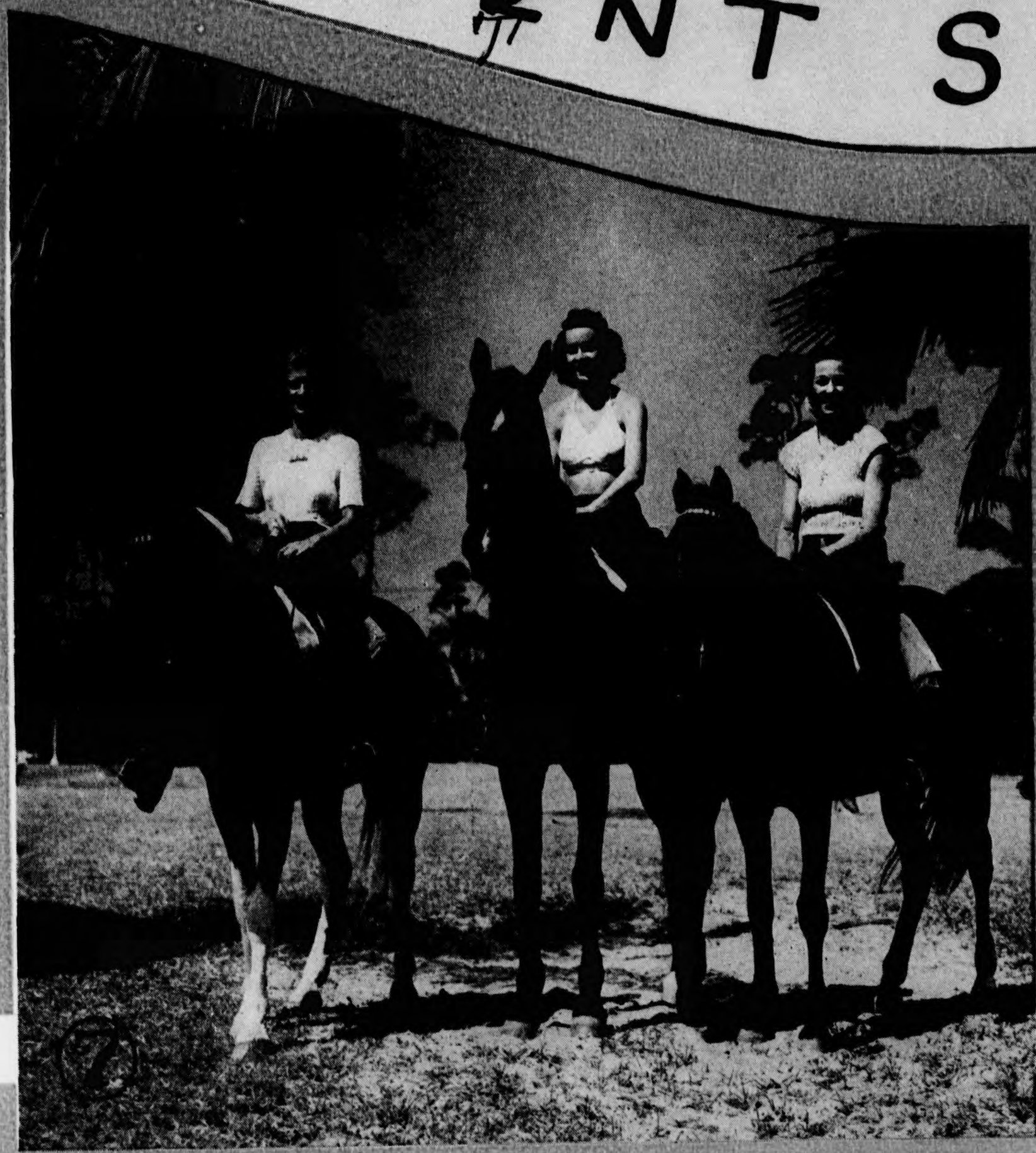


FLORIDA'S





ROTENT SUN



1. People live out-of-doors in Florida to get the life-giving, healing properties from the magical rays of the sun. In this photograph four guests are playing badminton in the men's sun gymnasium of the Miami-Battle Creek.

2. The guest on the left is out in the sun gym for the first time; on the right, a man who has had daily supervised sunbaths for two weeks.

3. This guest is having the sun focused on an arthritic knee.

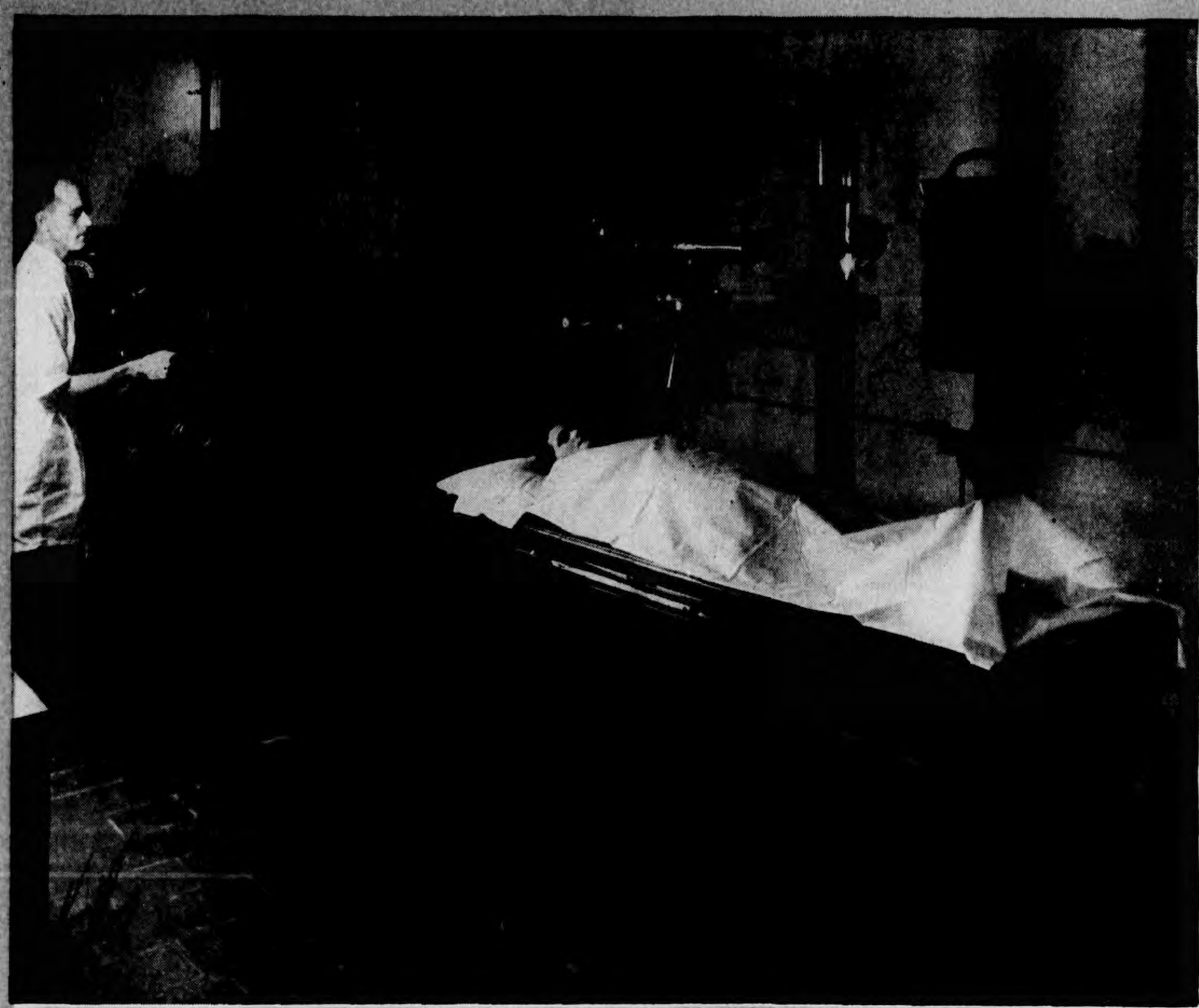
4. Massage and sunbathing in the men's solarium. In the upper left corner of this picture you see a Sun Meter. This indicates the amount of ultraviolet light, so that sunshine may be applied with scientific precision in graduated exposures. Sun treatment is not given in a routine or casual way at the Miami-Battle Creek, but is carefully prescribed and supervised by experts in sun therapy.

5. Bathing in the fresh water of the beautiful Venetian Pool in nearby Coral Gables.

6. A group of patients in an open-air calisthenics class in January. The instructor emphasizes posture correction and bodily grace and symmetry.

7. Riding horses may be had by the Miami-Battle Creek guests in both Hialeah and Coral Gables. Hialeah is one-half mile east, and Coral Gables four miles west of the Miami-Battle Creek.

MEDICAL



1. All approved procedures of modern medical science are employed by the Miami-Battle Creek. Here a physician is making a fluoroscopic examination.

2. An infrared light cabinet bath. The Battle Creek Method naturally gives great prominence to treatment by artificial heat, for this important addition to the science of therapeutics is a Battle Creek invention (1890.)

3. The X-ray technician making a roentgenogram of a patient's colon for the discovery of the cause of constipation.

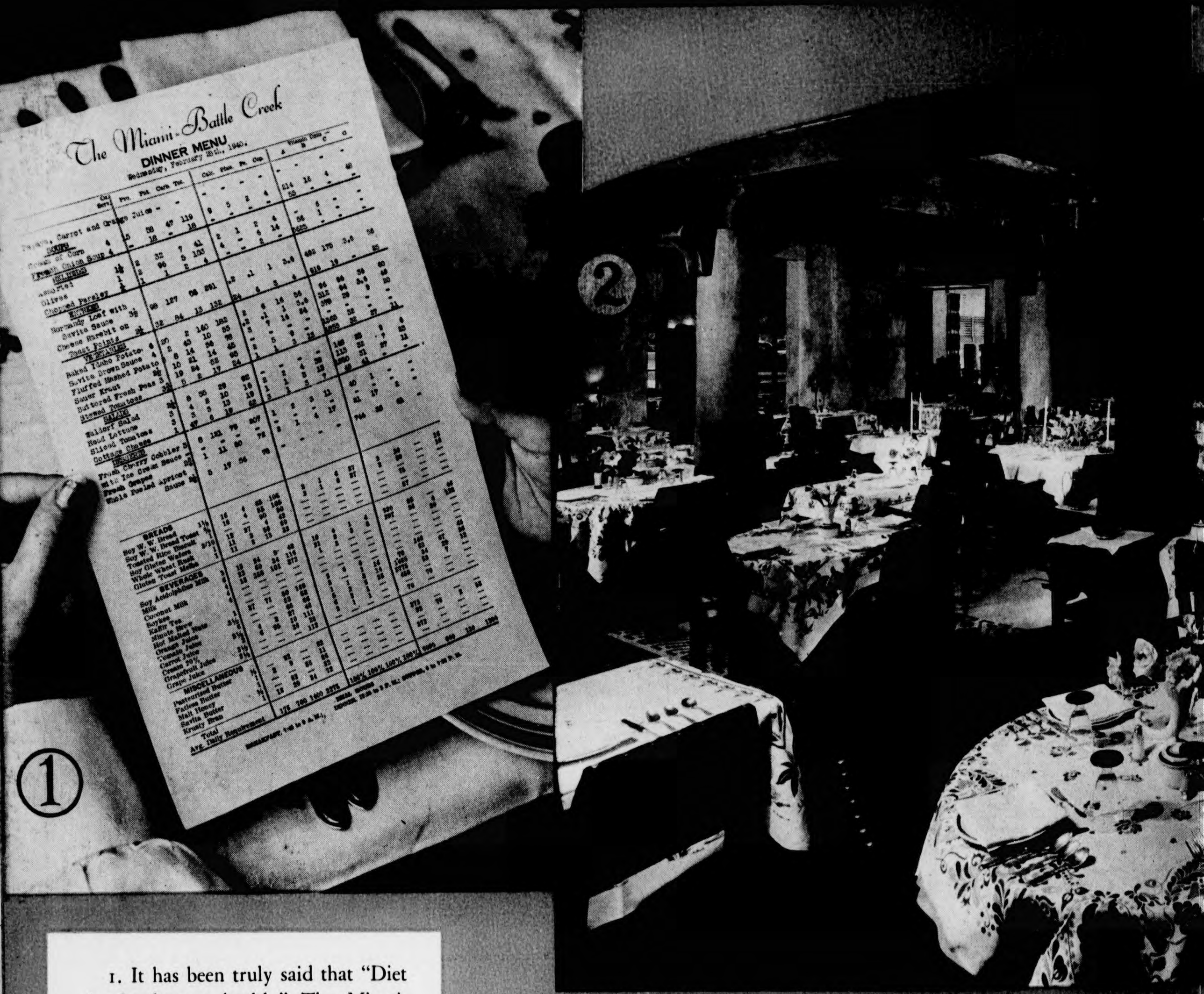
This graphic X-ray method is found of great service, not only in diagnosis, but as a guide to treatment in cases of colon dysfunction which have become highly aggravated by the use of laxatives.

PROCEDURES

4. A physician giving a blood pressure test. Five hundred thousand American citizens die annually of diseases of the heart and blood vessels. This class of disorders receives the attention of trained specialists at the Miami-Battle Creek. New scientific methods here employed secure improvement in many cases in which treatment previously available had proved quite unsuccessful.

5. With the aid of an X-ray film of the patient's colon, the doctor is instructing him in the proper diet and treatment for the relief of one of the most common and troublesome of man's curable disorders,—constipation.

6. A diathermy treatment to the deep-seated viscera.



1. It has been truly said that "Diet is the key to health." The Miami-Battle Creek therefore puts major emphasis on food and nutrition. The daily menu sheet, as shown in this illustration, is one of the most scientific and practical ever made. This menu is a unique feature of the Battle Creek System of Biologic Living and embodies the newest in nutritional research.

The first column on the left lists the foods on the dinner menu, and gives the ounces per serving; the next column gives the protein, fat, and carbohydrates by calories; the third column gives the mineral content, — calcium, phosphorus, iron and copper; the fourth column gives the units of Vitamins A, B, C, and G. The daily requirement of the average individual is given at the bottom of each column. Following these menus, the guest at the Miami-Battle Creek can have a perfect meal, balanced for calories, vitamins, and minerals.

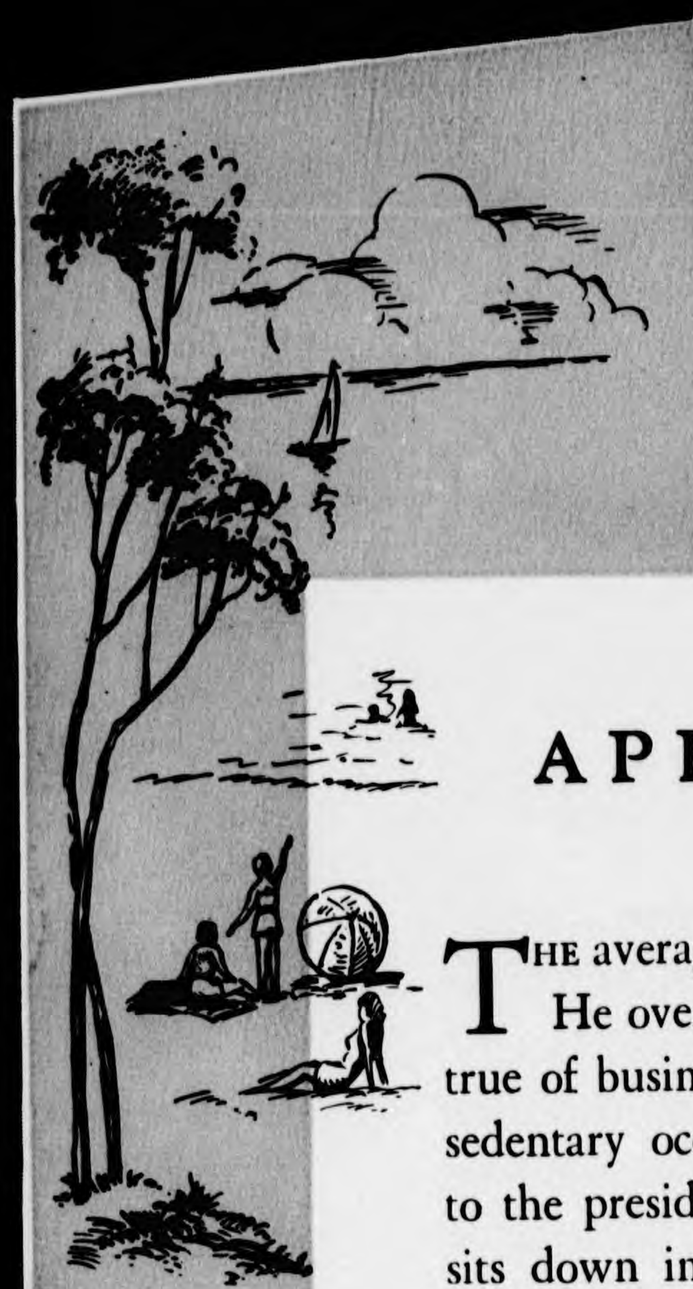
2. A section of the main dining room at the Miami-Battle Creek. An artistic and cheerful environment adds much to the delight and benefit of the cuisine.

3. A dietitian explaining the balanced diet plan of the Miami-Battle Creek to new guests. This plan is based upon the findings of scientific nutritionists, and is easy to understand and to follow with the aid of the Miami-Battle Creek menu sheet.

4. Prominent in the dietary of Miami-Battle Creek guests, are fruit and vegetable juices. Papaya, papaya - lime, parsley, parsley-pineapple, carrot, tomato, grape, grapefruit, orange, and apple juices are always available. In this picture members of the kitchen staff are preparing soy milk, and coconut milk (made from fresh coconuts grown on the grounds).

5. The chief dietitian at the Miami-Battle Creek making out special diet lists for individual guests. Not only is the diet especially prescribed and supervised while the individual is a guest, but the dietitians are happy to aid and counsel him after he returns to his home.

6. All vegetables and fruits used at the Miami - Battle Creek are scrupulously cleaned and dipped in special disinfectants. Cleanliness is the iron rule in the kitchen.



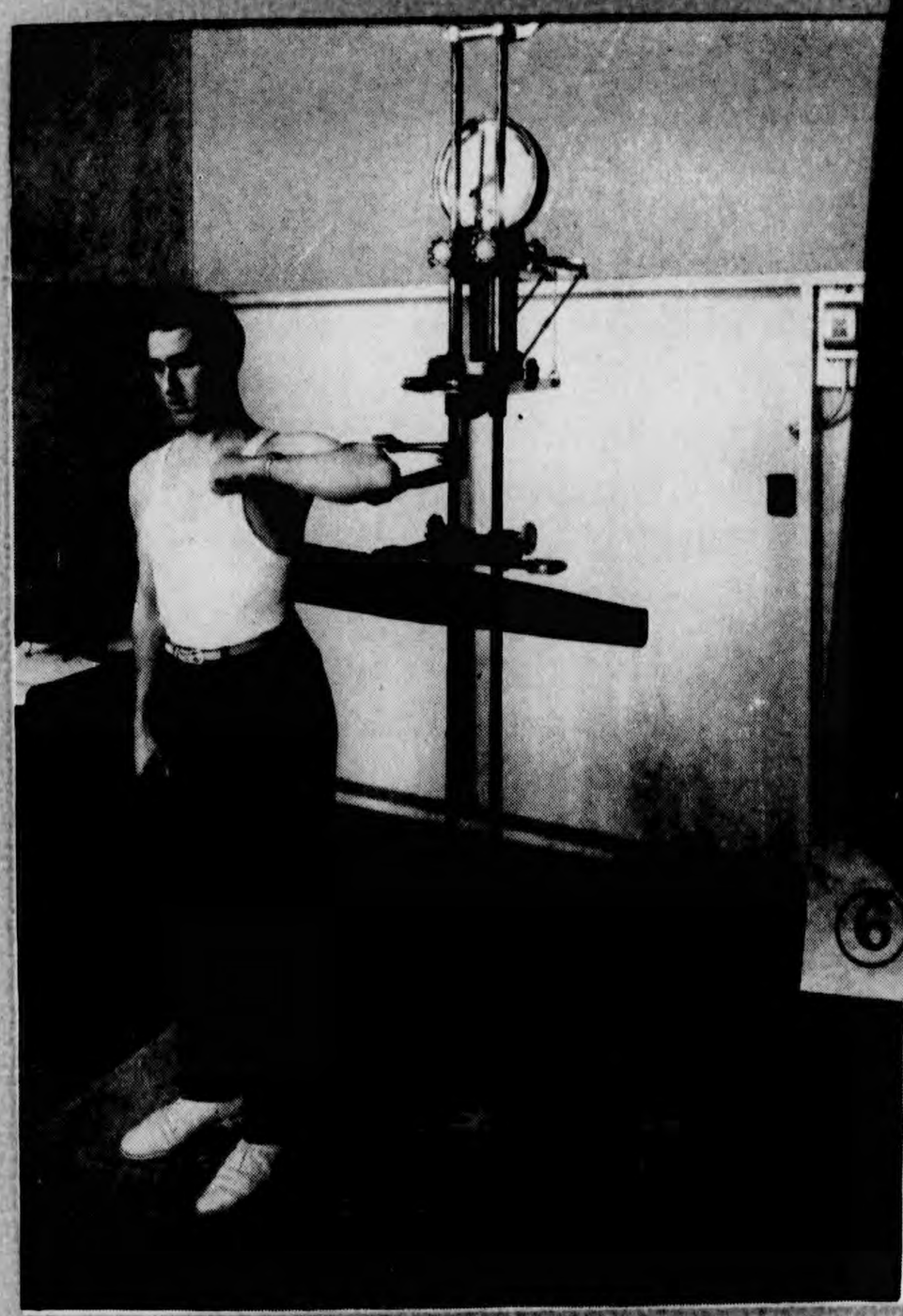
APPLIANCES FOR

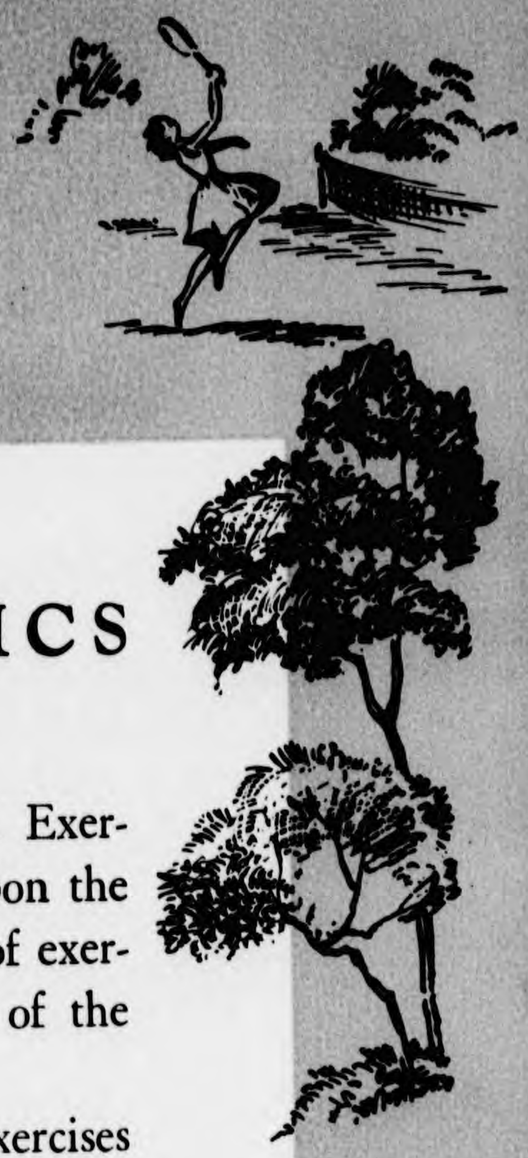
THE average American of adult years is soft and flabby. He overeats and underexercises. This is particularly true of business and professional people and all those of sedentary occupations, from the clerk in the shoestore to the president in the bank. Man alone of all animals sits down in a cushioned chair and allows himself to decay through lack of exercise.

The sedentary man loses the desire as well as the capacity for exercise. Long hours of mental work in a poorly ventilated, smoke-filled office conduce to nerve tire and create a craving for rest; while, as a matter of fact, exercise is more needed than repose, and a brisk walk in fresh air is far more invigorating than rest or sleep.

WHAT EXERCISE WILL DO FOR YOU

Systematic exercise benefits the lungs by keeping in active use each one of the millions of air cells which together present an absorbing surface of more than one thousand square feet. Exercise enlarges the chest. Exercise aids digestion through its stimulating effect upon vital combustion. Exercise does for the vital fires of the body what a pair of bellows does for the fire in the grate. Exercise helps the colon by aiding the





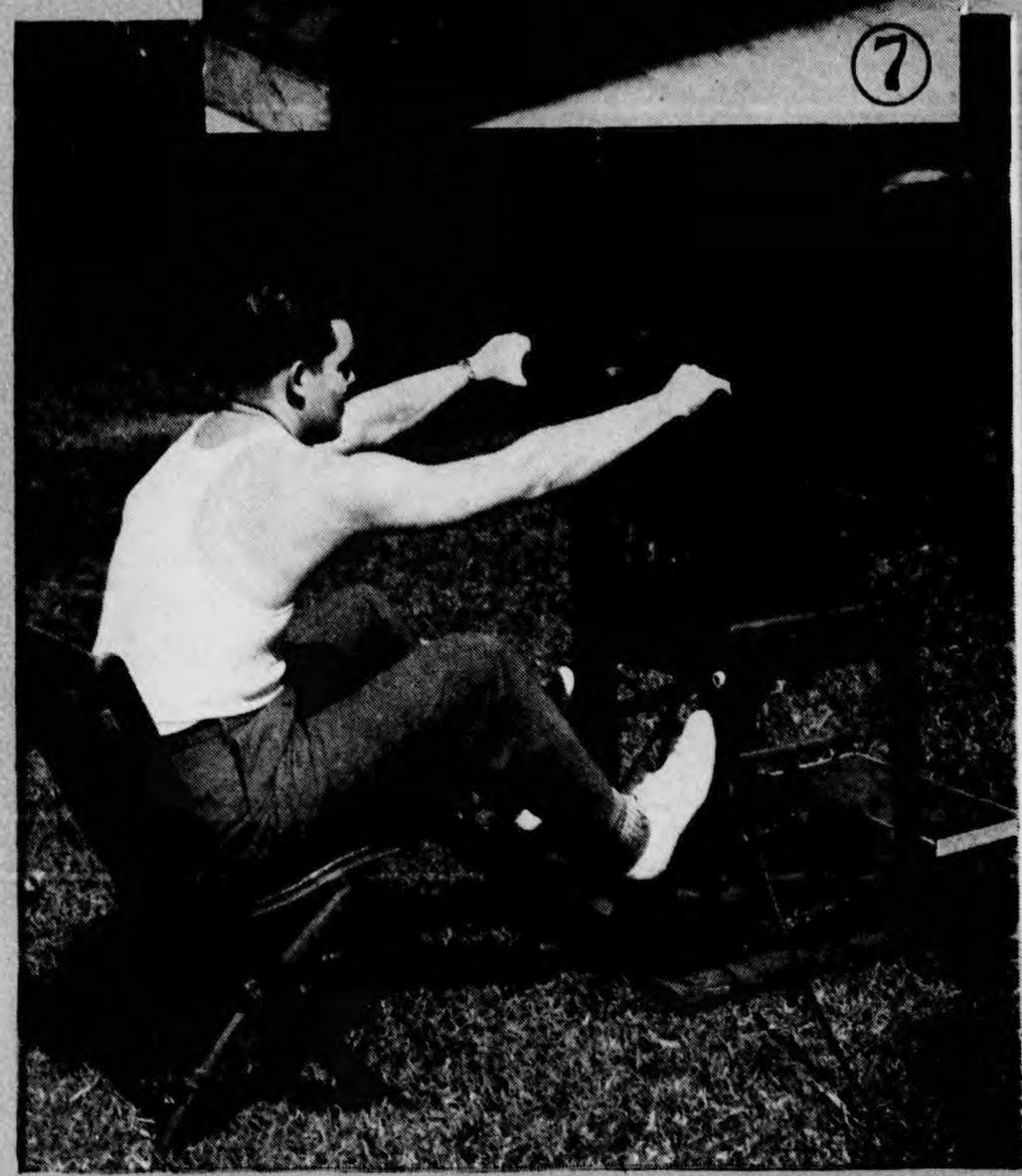
MEDICAL GYMNASTICS

movement of food along the alimentary canal. Exercise aids the liver by its remarkable influence upon the movement of blood in the liver vessels. Neglect of exercise weakens the heart, and the tone of many of the muscles of the body deteriorates.

The Miami-Battle Creek has worked out exercises suited to all types of patients, even those with weak hearts and other crippled organs where exercise must be carefully supervised and controlled.

SCIENTIFIC EXERCISE

In photograph 5 above is the dynamometer, or muscle testing machine, the foundation of a new system of training. This tests more than forty sets of muscles for strength and symmetry, thus determining where exercise is needed. Because of its scientific value in muscle testing, the Battle Creek dynamometer is used in West Point, Annapolis, in many Y.M.C.A.'s, and in leading gymnasiums of the country. (1) The kneading machine which exercises the abdomen. (2) Mechanical horse. (3) Vibrator chair. (4) Vibrator belt for hip-exercise and reduction. (6) Vibration belt for vigorous abdominal exercise; and rowing machine. (7) Walking Machine. (8) Vibrator for feet and legs.



HELPING

"NATURE creates and maintains; therefore, she must be able to heal." That was the perspicacious observation of Dietl, the brilliant student of the great pathologist, Rokitanski. The Miami-Battle Creek employs, of course, all rational accredited curative agencies as palliative and accessory measures, but for real curative effects reliance is placed upon those great natural forces which energize the body and sustain its vital functions.

Physiotherapy, upon which the Miami-Battle Creek puts so great dependence, comprises the whole range of rational curative agents of a physical or non-medicinal character.

Modern physiologic therapeutics includes not merely the physical agencies, represented by light, heat and diet, exercise and other biologic agencies, but the more recently discovered physiologic measures such as serum therapy, vitamins, endocrines or hormones, and the rapidly growing curative agents developed by nutrition and physiologic laboratories.

Among the special forms of physiotherapy used most efficaciously at the Miami-Battle Creek are the following:

HYDROTHERAPY Water is one of the most potent of all curative measures and certainly by far the most versatile, being more adaptable to a greater number of diseased conditions than any other. Although at times almost monopolized by empirics and charlatans, today there is no therapeutic agent whose use rests upon a more thoroughly rational and scientific basis than water.

Hippocrates, the "father of modern medicine," had an excellent understanding of the physiological properties of water, both hot and cold, which he employed in the treatment of fevers, ulcers, hemorrhages, and a great variety of maladies, both medical and surgical.

The elaborately equipped treatment rooms at the Miami-Battle Creek afford facilities for the application of water in more than a hundred different ways, among which are various kinds of *immersion baths, full baths* at various temperatures, *rubbing baths* — as in *under-water massage* for rheumatism; *Nauheim baths* for heart cases, *neutral baths* for insomnia and some nervous disorders, *bubble baths, foam baths, sitz baths, leg baths, whirlpool baths, revulsive baths, douches* — jet, spray, rain, vapor, air, percussion, alternate or Scotch; *packs, compresses, fomentations, abdominal bandage* or *umschlag, rubbing, wet sheet,* etc.

NATURE

In its seventy years of experience Battle Creek has modified and improved upon the methods of the old water-cure, so as to make hydrotherapy a pleasurable experience instead of an ordeal, as it once was.

The photographs on these pages show a few hydrotherapy procedures: (1) The Foam Bath. (2) The Salt Glow. (3) Hot Spinal Fomentation. (4) The Bubble Bath. (5) The Needle Spray. (6) Massage.

THERMOTHERAPY Thermotherapy is the curative application of heat, which is an inseparable adjuvant of hydrotherapy, because the curative effects produced by the application of water may be chiefly attributed to its serving as a vehicle for heat.

By the use of varied modes and degrees of temperature (in common parlance, heat and cold), an almost infinite number and degrees of effects may be produced. The hot *compress* or *fomentation,* the *heating compress,* the *Neptune girdle* and the *revulsive compress* are powerful means of relieving pain in internal as well as in external parts.

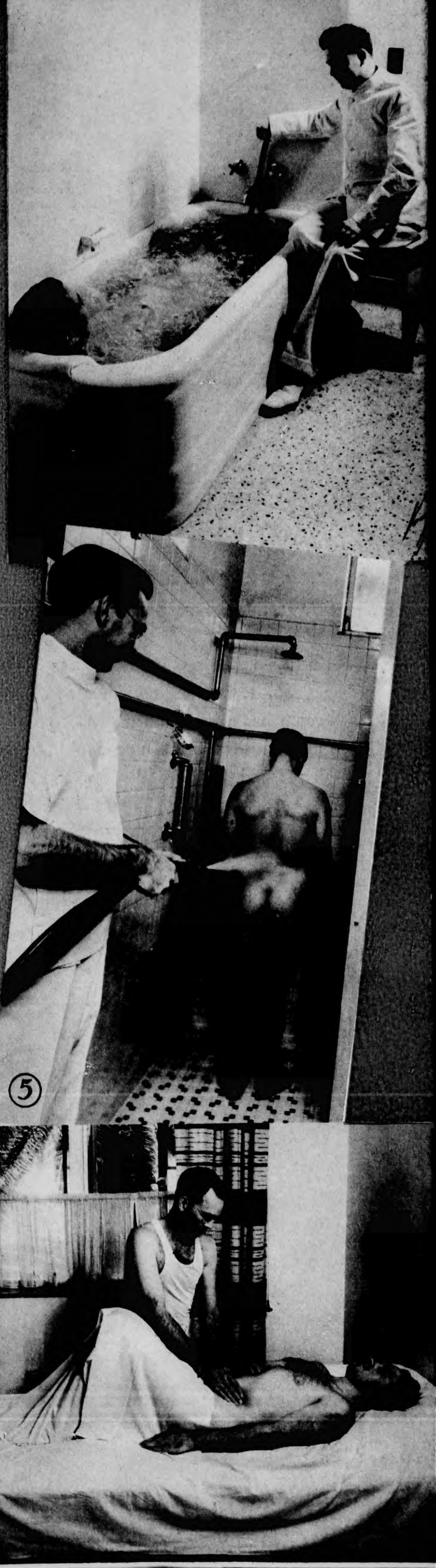
Hot baths and rubbings are indispensable for the treatment of rheumatism in its varied forms, and in many chronic diseases are a highly efficient means of increasing or otherwise modifying functional activity.

ELECTROTHERAPY Electricity is employed in all its useful forms, especially the sinusoidal current, which was first utilized for medical purposes at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and it has been used there for more than half a century. In high tension form, this current is now widely used in diathermy, in X-ray, and in radiotherapy.

LIGHT THERAPY Not only the visible or luminous rays, but also the invisible *ultraviolet* rays and the *infrared,* or invisible heat rays, are employed with striking effects for relief of pain, increase of vital resistance, and normal functioning.

AREOTHERAPY Air-bathing is gymnastics for the skin. It hardens and toughens it by filling it with blood and raising resistance against colds and other germ diseases. As the skin circulation improves, internal congestions of viscera and nerve centers, often the cause of headaches, backaches, sleeplessness, nervousness and many other ills, disappear.

Exercise in the open air with a minimum of clothing, and under careful supervision, is afforded in the spacious out-door gymnasiums of the Miami-Battle Creek.

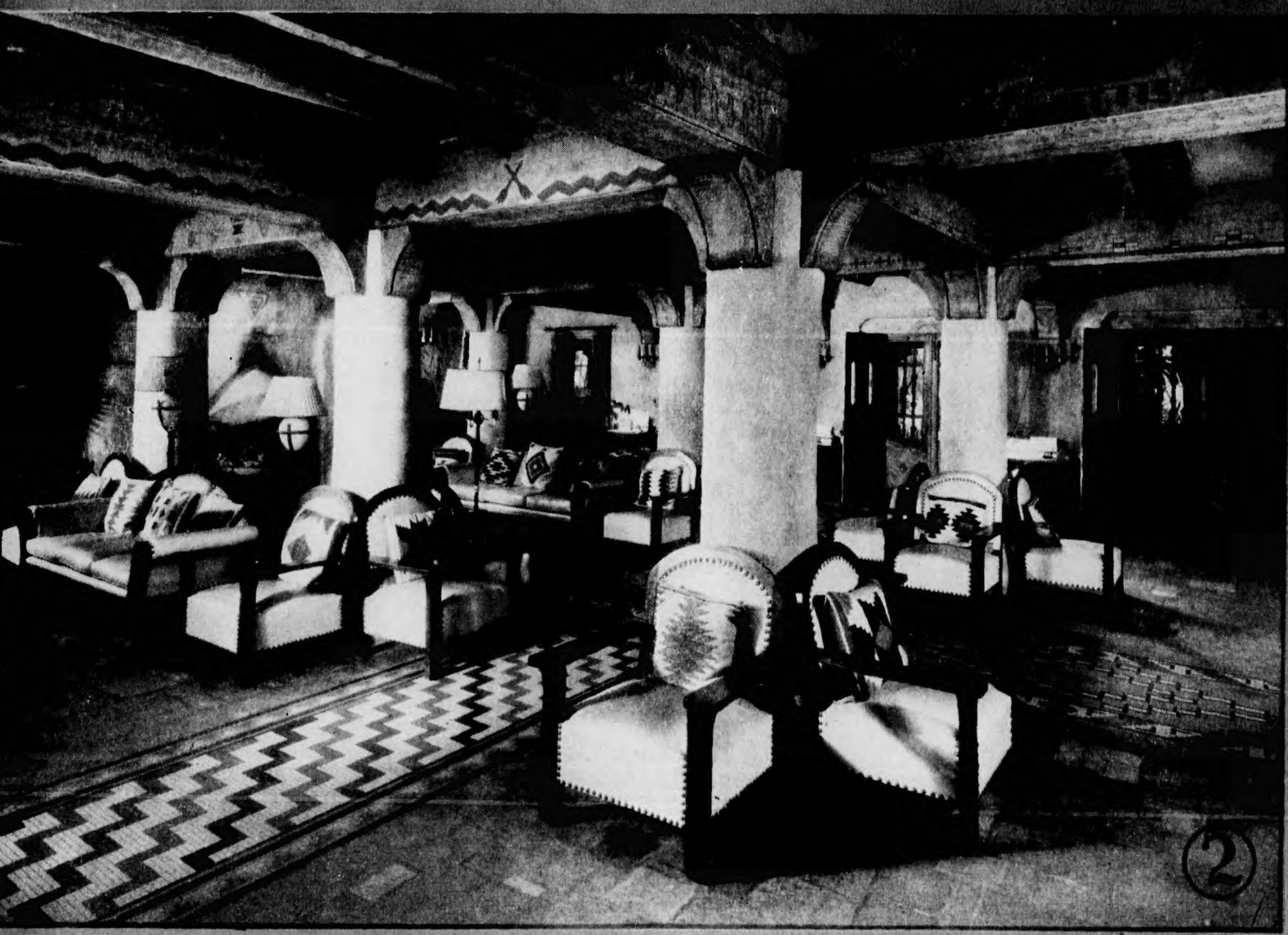


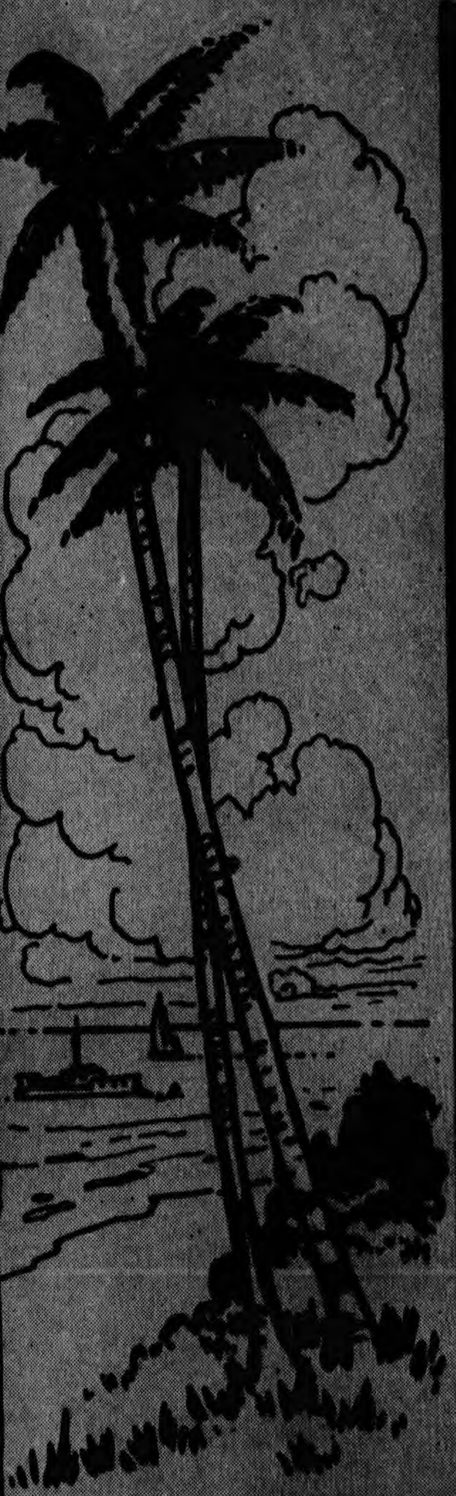
THE atmosphere of the Miami-Battle Creek is not that of a hospital. Its architecture, furnishings and appointments, are all planned as one would a lovely home. The photograph above shows a typical guest room, with a glimpse into its individual sun porch beyond. Each room has a bath and a private telephone. The rooms are furnished with single, double, or twin beds, as may be desired.

THE main lobby of the Miami-Battle Creek is to be seen below. The decoration of ceiling, walls and floor, as well as of the pillows for chairs and davenports, is all in harmony with the motif of the Mayan-Aztec architecture of the building as a whole.

The Miami-Battle Creek is never excessively hot, thanks to the constant trade winds, and therefore makes an ideal spot to spend weeks or months during the temperate South Forida summers. The building is provided with heating facilities, so that if the weather becomes uncomfortably cool in winter, the Miami - Battle Creek guests can always be warm. The great majority of the time, however, both summer and winter, the guests spend most of their daylight hours in the garden patio, or in the solaria enjoying the fresh air and sunshine.

The Battle Creek Idea holds that Nature is a healer and restorer, and that if we give her opportunity, she will do much for us.





ANOTHER view in the garden patio of the Miami-Battle Creek is to be seen above. Note the novel cactus garden behind the guest sitting in the left foreground. A Peruvian tree cactus has attained a height of 25 feet, and is still growing.

In these fevered, critical stressful times, the guests at the Miami-Battle Creek find welcome surcease from the cares of life amidst such peaceful and beautiful surroundings. And this is as it should be, for the human mechanism cannot long endure continued strain without irreparable damage to nerves, heart, arteries, etc. However, if one has a careful physical checkup at least once yearly, and has learned how to relax and throw off care and responsibility betimes, he can carry surprisingly heavy loads and burdens. The regimen at the Miami-Battle Creek is particularly helpful for business and professional people, who, when at work, are always under pressure and nerve strain.

LEFT below, guests enjoying a game of Chinese checkers. Note the interesting tropical foliage in the background. Right below, the pandanus palm, a rather rare species of palm. The management of the Miami-Battle Creek has spared no effort or expense in bringing to the grounds rare specimens of tropical shrubs, plants and trees. Botanists and garden lovers revel in them.

THE ROAD TO SUPERHEALTH

THE scientific program of living as exemplified by the Miami-Battle Creek is the road to superhealth, to exuberant vitality, to resistance to disease, to longevity and useful service in the later years of life.

The Miami-Battle Creek regimen postpones old age. It teaches one how to grow old, not only gracefully, but also healthfully. In the restoration of health by natural means, rejuvenation occurs. As digestion and elimination improve, old age seems to retreat. Elasticity of skin and muscles returns, wrinkles smooth out, the face lifts appreciably, and new spring appears in the step. The rejuvenescence thus promoted by regimen therapy means an extension of the span of life—not into doddering old age and increasing senility—but in added years wherein the zest for living is not lost, wherein the mental faculties are alert far beyond the proverbial "three score and ten."

Bell boy delivering a telegram to guests at Miami-Battle Creek. The service is equal to that of a first-class hotel.

THE "TIRED BUSINESS MAN"

The "tired business man" or woman who comes to Miami-Battle Creek, not only rests but learns that there are, besides work, other causes of fatigue, the removal of which results in a great increase of energy and endurance. He learns, for example, that the average American adult has a slow and sluggish colon, that his bowels should move oftener than once a day, that myriads of unfriendly and dangerous germs find habitat in his colon because of putrefaction there, that an unbiologic diet promotes and produces this putrefaction, and that his intestinal flora, his eating habits, and his colon habits, all need drastic change. He also learns that his laggard colon action and the unfriendly flora therein are not to be cured by cathartics and purgatives, but by biologic diet in particular, and by following the biologic regimen as a whole.

When he has learned these truths, and put them into practice, he soon finds himself on the road to superhealth and abounding energy.

Among other gratifying results which may reasonably be expected by the patient at the Miami-Battle Creek are more refreshing sleep and the disappearance of any tendency to insomnia. This is accomplished without recourse to drugs of any kind, thanks to methods which often cure by removing the cause, not merely by treating the symptom.

The Miami-Battle Creek program of living is also markedly beneficial in many cases of High Blood Pressure, Heart and Kidney Diseases, Obesity, Arthritis and Rheumatism, Emaciation and certain types of Anemia, Nervous Exhaustion, Hyperacidity, Hypoacidity, Peptic Ulcers, Gall Bladder Troubles (not due to calculi), and other Gastro-Intestinal Disorders.

Thus hope for a new lease of life is offered to thousands of sufferers who need the help of a thoroughgoing examination, followed by institutional care under meticulous superintendance and guidance in a complete health-building program.

Scores of patients return each year for a few weeks in order to have a physical check-up, and to renew their resources of energy and vitality. There is no substitute for a thorough, scientific physical examination at least once a year, particularly for those over forty.

Furthermore, the instruction in right living given at the Miami-Battle Creek is so practical that you can take it home with you, and put it into daily use long after you have left the institution. Literature in book, periodical, and leaflet form, is always procurable by ertswhile guests for continued instruction in biologic living.

UNDER BLUE FLORIDA SKIES

At the Miami-Battle Creek you find the road to superhealth, and the blue-ceilinged skies of Florida, too. Amid ideal surroundings and in the environment of the American Tropics, you discover "The New Way to Health."

For information about rates, write—

THE MIAMI-BATTLE CREEK

MIAMI SPRINGS (MIAMI), FLORIDA

In the garden patio of the Miami-Dade Greek the palms and palmettos are green and lush, shine and beauty. This artistic photograph was taken in early February when the states "up north" were in the midst of snow, ice and blizzards.

SURF AND SAND at Miami Beach in January. Thanks to the warm Gulf Stream, the ocean waters off the coast of southeastern Florida run from 70° to 76° throughout the winter months, a temperature ideal for ocean bathing. The beach is only fifteen minutes' drive from the Miami-Battle Creek.

ONE of the finest golf courses of the Nation lies within three hundred yards of the Miami-Battle Creek. Upon the Miami Springs course the United States Open Golf Championship Tournament is played each December. Picture below shows Miami-Battle Creek guests playing this beautiful course.

Miami-Battle Creek

INVOICE NUMBERS

3400
3403
3475
3490
3497
3509
3536
3541
3558
3562
3563
3572
3582
3585
3590
3602
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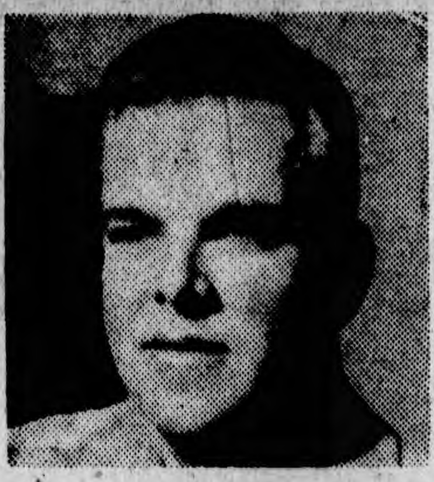
CASH 478 59/ch 10916
SOURCE 12/28/49
REC'D. DEC 30 1949
ACK. RM
CARDS O.K.
acct
Miami Sfg Bk
Miami Sfg

CREDIT MEMO

1949

6-30-49	3.38
6-30-49	1.75
9-19-49	.85



W. C. HERRELL

Mayor Herrell Will Seek Seat In Legislature

W. C. (Cliff) Herrell, mayor of Miami Springs and president of the Dade County League of Municipalities, today announced his candidacy for the legislative seat being vacated by Rep. Robert L. Floyd.

Floyd revealed Sunday that instead of seeking reelection to the Florida House of Representatives he will run for the circuit judgeship made vacant by the death of the late Wayne Allen.

Platform of Honesty

Herrell, a Democrat, said he would "run on a platform of honesty and integrity" and pointed to his record in public office. He recently was elected to aonther four-year term on the Miami Springs City Council, a capacity in which he has served for the past seven years.

Next year's primaries, in which all three of Dade's seats in the house will be up in the election, will be held in May.

Charles Vocelle, young Miami attorney, who has been active in Democratic circles, also has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Floyd's post.

Attended U-M

Herrell is the business manager and a trustee of the Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium, having been a member of the staff of the sanitarium since 1933. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Battle Greek Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

He attended the University of Miami and is a graduate of the Lewis Hotel School of Washington, D. C.

The Miami-Battle Creek

200 CURTISS PARKWAY

MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE 8-2476

file

The Miami-Battle Creek

FOUNDED BY JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M. D., LL.D., F.A.C.S.
MIAMI SPRINGS (MIAMI), FLORIDA

Feb. 16, 1951

Race Betterment Foundation,
165 N. Washington St.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

INVOICE NO. 4048
DATE 3-13-51

Gentlemen: Attn: Mr. Bloese

Last night Mrs. W. S. Frost of the local W. C. T. U. called me on the phone to ask if we had any literature on tobacco that we could send to two junior high schools that had asked for some literature. I told her we would send 2 copies of Tobaccoism and 24 copies of the reprint "How Harmful are Cigarettes?" to each of the schools. This literature went out today. I just called her to report that her order had been taken care of. Then she told me that there are 87 schools here in Miami who need this information. February 26th to Mar. 2nd is Narcotic Week in all the schools. I told her that I would write you to ask if it would not be a fine thing to send 100 copies of Tobaccoism to be distributed to the schools and supervisors for Narcotic Week and in memory of Dr. Kellogg's birthday which is Feb. 26th. She said it would be a wonderful God-send for the students and teachers.

Clifford and I would approve this being done and I am sure Dr. Case would and I am sure you and Miss Goodwin would approve it. If Battle Creek schools are having the same work going on, it would be fine to do the same thing for them.

We will send the schools the reprint from Reader's Digest, "How Harmful Are Cigarettes?"

I am now the president of the Greater Miami W. C. T. U. and we hope to accomplish many things worth while for the good of the public.

The books should be sent to -
Miss Alice MacVicar, Ass't. Supervisor of Junior High Schools,
275 N. W. 2nd St.,
Miami, Fla.

Trusting that you have the books in stock and can have them here by the 26th, I remain,

Cordially yours,
Gertrude Cottell

100 Jul
136 Book Prod
45 Spec. Lel
181
2/23/51

The Miami-Battle Creek

JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., MEDICAL DIRECTOR

MIAMI SPRINGS (MIAMI), FLORIDA

June 18, 1936.

Race Betterment Foundation,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find a check for the interest on our note due June 1st. The check is for $526.45. The delay in paying it was an oversight on our part. Thank you for your letter.

Very truly yours,

THE MIAMI-BATTLECREEK

Gertrude Estill

"PACKAGED" HEALTH

One Week $100.00

Two Weeks $160.00

Effective

October 1, 1941 to March 1, 1942

Battle Creek Sanitarium

Battle Creek, Michigan

ONE-WEEK PROGRAM $100.00

What You Get . . .

Room with private bath.

Three excellent meals a day, with Dietetic Service.

***Entrance Examination Includes:**

- **Medical history**
- **Physical examination**
- **Routine laboratory work**
- **Fluoroscopic examination of heart and chest**
- **Dental survey**

Services of Sanitarium physician.

Daily bath treatment (6 days) as prescribed.

Daily massage (6 days) as prescribed.

Daily sunlight bath (6 days) supervised.

Mechanical gymnastics (where your exercising is done for you.)

Swimming in indoor pool.

Gymnasium exercises, games, etc., under direction of trained expert.

**In some cases additional examinations and special treatments are advisable, for these there is an additional moderate charge.*

. . . There are numerous sports and social activities for those who desire to be actively entertained

L E A V E T H I S W

What Is . . .

"Packaged" Health?

We have "wrapped up" in one-week and two-week "packages," as listed on the inside of this folder, the famous health services of Battle Creek Sanitarium.

These "packages" of health are available at definite all-inclusive one-week and two-week rates.

The time allotted may be entirely too short to cover the field in a thorough and comprehensive manner, but the aim of the Sanitarium is to offer as much information and training as possible in the time permitted.

For 75 years the Battle Creek Sanitarium has pioneered in Health Conservation, and the object of your visit to the Sanitarium would be directed toward this end.

Here, under most pleasant surroundings you will find a program of check-up and correction fitted to your personal needs. Here you can avert the tragedy of a physical breakdown.

We invite you to come and keep fit, with us!

. . . . or . . . .

These Rates Effective October 1st, 1941 to March 1st, 1942

These Special All-Inclusive Rates are available only to those remaining for one full week, or two consecutive weeks. Guests remaining a fraction of a week will be charged for a full week under this plan. For any time over the two weeks the rate will be $60 per week for the same service as rendered under the "Packaged" Health.

Bills will be rendered at the end of the pre-arranged period.

Notice: These Special Rates are subject to change or withdrawal without notice.

W E E K F O R B A

TWO-WEEK PROGRAM $160.00

What You Get . . .

Everything available in the more intense program outlined for one week.

Room with private bath.

Three excellent meals a day, with Dietetic Service.

***Entrance Examination Includes:**

- **Medical history**
- **Physical examination**
- **Routine laboratory work**
- **Fluoroscopic examination of heart and chest**
- **Dental survey**

Services of Sanitarium physician.

Daily bath treatment (12 days) as prescribed.

Daily massage (12 days) as prescribed.

Daily sunlight bath (12 days) supervised.

Mechanical gymnastics (where your exercising is done for you.)

Swimming in indoor pool.

Gymnasium exercises, games, etc., under direction of trained expert.

There are numerous sports and social activities for those who desire to be actively entertained.

Time is available not only for Physical Inventory but also for additional examinations, if they are desired.

Ample time also is allowed for relaxation and obtaining the fullest benefits of the daily bath treatment, massage and sunlight bath.

**In some cases additional examinations and special treatments are advisable, for these there is an additional moderate charge.*

T T L E C R E E K

Leave This Week *for* Battle Creek

Battle Creek Sanitarium

Battle Creek, Michigan

75th Year

Established 1866

September 20, 1939

The health work in Battle Creek began in 1866. The first thing that was done was to start a health journal. In the spring of 1866, a little journal called the "Health Reformer" was started. Elder J. N. Loughborough had much to do with the matter at that time. He wrote a book intended to represent the general principles of the reform, and it was very well done for a layman. By means of the "Health Reformer, an interest was created. A few months later, the Health Reform Institue was opened, and the journal was the means of promoting an interest in the institution. The journal was first edited by Elder Loughborough and some of the doctors. Dr. Lay was one of the contributors, and the articles were very radical. The Health Reformer was the mouthpiece of the institution and its representative. It belonged to it. There were several editors later. Finally, in 1873, Elder White took charge of the journal, after his recovery from sickness. He was very busy with other things, and insisted that I leave the work I was doing and take a year in the study of medicine, which I did, in the spring of 1873, and have been doing ever since. I carried the journal along with my medical studies; and after I took charge of the work at the Institute, continued, simply adding it to my other tasks, and did the editorial work daily nights. Used to work until three or four o'clock in the morning. From that time until this, Good Health has been gotten out with what time I could spare from my other duties. From the beginning, I thought it was very necessary to have a radical change in the character of the journal. It had been very

radical before. For instance, Elder _____ announced that cane sugar was unwholesome, because it was inorganic: that it was no more food than salt or powdered glass. While the fundamental ideas were sound, there were always ideas of that sort that weakened the force of all the arguments presented. I endeavored to eliminate all such elements. There was a Dr. _____who devoted much of his time to tirades against orthodox medicine. He was educated as a physician, but in his enthusiasm for reform, he went too far. He abused the doctors roundly. He was very witty and a good writer. One of the first thing I did was to eliminate him.

I changedthe name of the Health Reformer to Good Health. I had had enough experience in New York to find that people were always ready to be <u>in</u>formed, but not always to be <u>re</u>formed, so I thought best to change the title to one that would not create prejudice.

At that time, you would not find a single article in a newspaper about health. I used to search the papers carefully for some little item that might help me in fillinf out Good Health. When I was in New York, I used to visit a place where they sold all sorts of magazines and newapapers, and tried to find something I could make use of. I was taking a heavy course. I spent $200.00 in my tuition, but $500.00 for instruction from private tutors. I wanted something more than I could get from my regular classes.

I managed to get enough money together to buy a microscope.

THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA

EDUCATIONAL NUMBER

POINTERS ON POSTURE

Correct posture in standing and walking is of the highest importance as a means of preserving health. When the chest is raised and the abdominal muscles are drawn in, the breathing and heart action are carried on in a more efficient way and the stomach, liver, intestines and all other vital organs are enabled to perform their functions properly.

Here is a simple method of acquiring a correct position:—

Stand against the wall so that the heels and hips touch the wall.
Have shoulders and head free from the wall.
Clasp the hands behind the back as far up as possible.
Press the elbows back until they touch the wall.
Draw in the chin.
Take a deep breath.
Breathe out, without letting the chest drop, pulling in the abdominal muscles.
Take another deep breath.
Breathe out. (Repeat this several times.)
Hold the chest high, the chin in and drop the arms to the sides.
Step forward and walk about the room, maintaining the erect attitude attained.
Maintain this erect pose in sitting as well as when standing or walking.

The Battle Creek Idea

Vol. XXIII August, 1923 Number Three

Published by The Battle Creek Sanitarium (Health Extension Bureau) Battle Creek, Michigan

Educating the Human Race to Live Biologically

By JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S.

BIOLOGIC living means health, efficiency, long life. It means good digestion, sound sleep, a clear brain, a placid mind, content and joy of living.

Scientific research informs us that man is naturally a long-lived animal; his span of life normally reaching to a hundred years and beyond. The labors of physiologists have made clear the principles which govern biologic living, but we fail to apply these principles in our daily lives, still clinging to old practices bequeathed to us by ages of darkness and ignorance and so rob ourselves of at least one-half the length of life to which we are entitled, to say nothing of the tortures to which we subject ourselves at the hands of numberless maladies.

That there is something radically wrong with the habits of the American people may be fairly inferred from the rapid increase of chronic maladies in recent times.

Man, the most complicated of all animal organisms, and hence the most likely to be injured by unfavorable conditions, finds himself at the present time subjected to an environment most dissimilar from that to which he is adapted. Naturally an out-of-doors dweller, freely exposed to the sunlight and bathed in pure air, man has become a house dweller, secluding himself from the sun and the air, smothering himself in clothing and spending the greater part of his life as a prisoner within air-tight walls, exposed to a vitiated atmosphere and the disease-producing germs which thrive under such conditions. Naturally a low-protein feeder, he has adopted a high-protein diet which is hostile and damaging to the human constitution.

Naturally fleet of foot, agile and muscular, supple and enduring, man has, by sedentary habits, become puny, rheumatic, gouty, short of wind, hobbled by flat feet, and is beginning to lose his toes. In his haste to become civilized, man has neglected to provide compensations for the departure from normal conditions of life which civilization necessarily involves. We need not return to savagery to be healthy, but we must see that the air we breathe is as clean as that the savage breathes, that the food we eat is as wholesome. We must give our pale skins more contact with the sun and air. We must keep the inside of our bodies as clean as the outside. We must cultivate "clean" blood. Society must establish laws and sanctions which will check the operation of heredity in the multiplication of the unfit.

Life expectancy is a matter to which the average citizen gives little attention until the doctor informs him that he must prepare to meet his undertaker in the not distant future. The interest which he then manifests in extending this existence is often truly pathetic. He is ready to undergo any treatments, to submit to any regimen, any restriction, to make any sacrifice required, if assured that his life may be extended.

The proper time to become interested in life expectancy is not when the mortgages imposed by bad habits are about to be foreclosed and liquidated, but when one's life title is still unclouded and there is a clear outlook ahead.

To live biologically is not an innovation. It is a return to the "old paths" from which the perversions of our modern civilization have gradually diverted millions of men and women.

Modern medical research has demonstrated that most maladies from which human beings suffer, chronic as well as acute, are due to infection of the alimentary canal with poison-forming germs. Natural foods—those which are naturally adapted to

the human constitution—combat these disease-producing infections. Natural food imparts to the body the greatest amount of energy and maintains the normal conditions of life.

Meats of all sorts, (flesh, fowl, fish, including "sea food") are unnatural. They are likely to contain deadly parasites of various kinds, and always contain countless numbers of noxious germs, "meat bacteria" or "wild germs," which infect the intestines, cause putrefaction and other poison-forming processes, and inoculate the body with colitis and many other diseases. These germs are not destroyed by ordinary cooking.

A bacteriological examination recently made in the laboratory of the Battle Creek Sanitarium of fresh meats purchased at seven different markets, all in apparently fresh condition, showed the following number of putrefactive bacteria per gram (one-thirtieth of an ounce):

	Bacteria per gram
Beefsteak	1,250,000 - 1,500,000
Pork Chops	170,000 - 2,900,000
Beef Liver	100,000 - 31,500,000
Corned Beef	10,000 - 31,000,000
Hamburger Steak	170,000 - 75,000,000
Pork Liver	100,000 - 95.400,000

ANIMAL FECES EXAMINED SHOWED:

	Bacteria per gram
Calf	15,000,000
Horse	25,000,000
Goat	69,000,000
Cow	80,000,000
Oyster Juice	3,400,000
Sewage	1,800

The bacteria in meats are identical in character with those of manure, and are more numerous in some meats than in fresh manure. All meats become infected with manure germs in the process of slaughtering, and the number increases the longer the meat is kept in storage.

Food should never be taken into the stomach when remains of a previous meal are present. The best plan is to eat twice daily. When breakfast is omitted or taken late, it is an excellent plan to take some fruit soon after rising.

Good cheer promotes good digestion. Anger, worry, and irritation stop digestion. Dismiss work, worries, business cares and annoyances while eating.

Three or four pints of water, including liquid food, are needed daily to carry on the activities of the body. Drink a glassful of water on rising in the morning, on retiring at night, an hour before each meal and two or three hours after eating.

Deep breathing aids digestion, encourages the liver and bowels to action, develops the lungs and purifies the blood. The only directions needed are: Hold the chest high and breathe as deep as you can ten or twenty times each hour, or oftener. The best "breath" gymnastics are swimming, hill or stair walking or running. Always breathe through the nose.

Sleep eight hours each night. If not strong or if neurasthenic, take a nap before dinner. Growth, assimilation and repair are most active during sleep.

It pays to give daily attention to the cultivating of good health. Study the conditions and surroundings of the home and business and give careful thought to personal habits and practices with special reference to their bearing on health.

Take an "annual physical inventory." An automobile needs a careful looking over at regular intervals. So does a man. By such timely examinations, weak, worn parts may be discovered before they break down and thus a catastrophe may be prevented. Many an automobile has gone over a cliff on a sharp turn when the brake failed to hold because it needed a new lining.

The body needs repairs, just as does a limousine or a flivver. New parts are needed also, and the body has the advantage of being able to repair itself and make replacement of worn and damaged parts if attention is given in time, before the damage becomes irreparable.

Many a man has collapsed suddenly with heart failure due to an undiscovered high blood pressure, whose life might have been extended for years by timely treatment. Every person who considers life worth living, who values life as an opportunity for usefulness or even for pleasure, who appreciates the "joy of living," should annually submit himself for a thorough examination.

Every man who carries large responsibilities should devote a few days every year to a personal inventory. He owes this to his business, to his stockholders, his constituents, his associates, his dependents.

Health of mind and body is one of the most valuable of all personal assets. Make every reasonable effort to maintain them intact and, if possible, increase the capital of physical and mental strength.

There is urgent need for a nation-wide, indeed, world-wide, educational campaign for the purpose of placing before men and women in all walks of life, the great practical facts in relation to biologic living which physiological research, by elaborate laboratory and clinical research, has in recent years placed upon a solid scientific foundation. Here is a field of activity which in recent years has attained almost unrivaled prominence among the greatest of organized human activities.

The Battle Creek College

Great University of Health

HE BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE is the first school of accredited college standing to grant "degrees in Health." Graduates of the new College will not only receive degrees in their chosen field of work but will have a thorough foundation in health training that will promote efficiency and success as well as general physical well-being.

The Battle Creek College is not altogether a new institution. It is the development of many years of educational work promoted by the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

It began back in 1880 with a training school for nurses—one of the pioneer schools of nursing in this country. Some twenty-five years later, a school of home economics was established—followed by the opening of a school of physical education in 1911. All these schools have graduated classes in their several professional specialties each year since their opening.

Battle Creek nurses, dietitians and physical directors are now to be found and are favorably known not only in all parts of this country but in foreign countries as well. They are filling important positions in government and city hospitals, hotels, academies and in public health work as well as in the private professional service.

From year to year, the attendance of the several schools has steadily grown, the courses of study have been increased until the work done so nearly approximated that of a four-year course that it remained only to make a few additions to meet the requirements for collegiate standing.

The necessary academic chairs have been added, and with the beginning of the next college year, September 10, 1923, the three schools will become the leading departments of the Battle Creek College. Each school will maintain its identity, and will, as heretofore, grant professional diplomas to nurses, dietitians and teachers of home economics, and to physical directors. However, it is expected that most of those who enter the College hereafter will take one of the courses leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing, home economics or physical education as the case may be.

The added educational opoprtunites offered by the Battle Creek College will enable graduates to secure the most important position in their respective fields.

The large stone building formerly known as the Main Annex was a gift to the new College from the Race Betterment Association, together with the island property at Gull Lake, the location of Camp Pottawottamie. The large brick building occupied jointly by the College and Research Laboratories will continue to provide a number of class rooms and student laboratories.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium has from its inception fostered health educational work as a part of its many race betterment activities, and, through a close and sympathetic affiliation, supplies certain important and unique advantages which are characteristic of the institution. Among the most important of these are opportunities for practical experience in the lines of professional work toward which the several courses lead. The work is thus made pracical as well as theoretical.

Another advantage afforded students is the inspiring scientific and health-promoting atmosphere which prevails at the Sanitarium. The whole place is a veritable "university of health."

Opportunity is afforded a very large number of students to pay a large part of their expenses by working in the various departments of the Sanitarium.

Since the primary purpose of the Battle Creek College is to make a contribution to the cause of race betterment through training and education in the principles of biologic living, as great stress is laid upon physical fitness and attainment as upon intellectual capacity and progress.

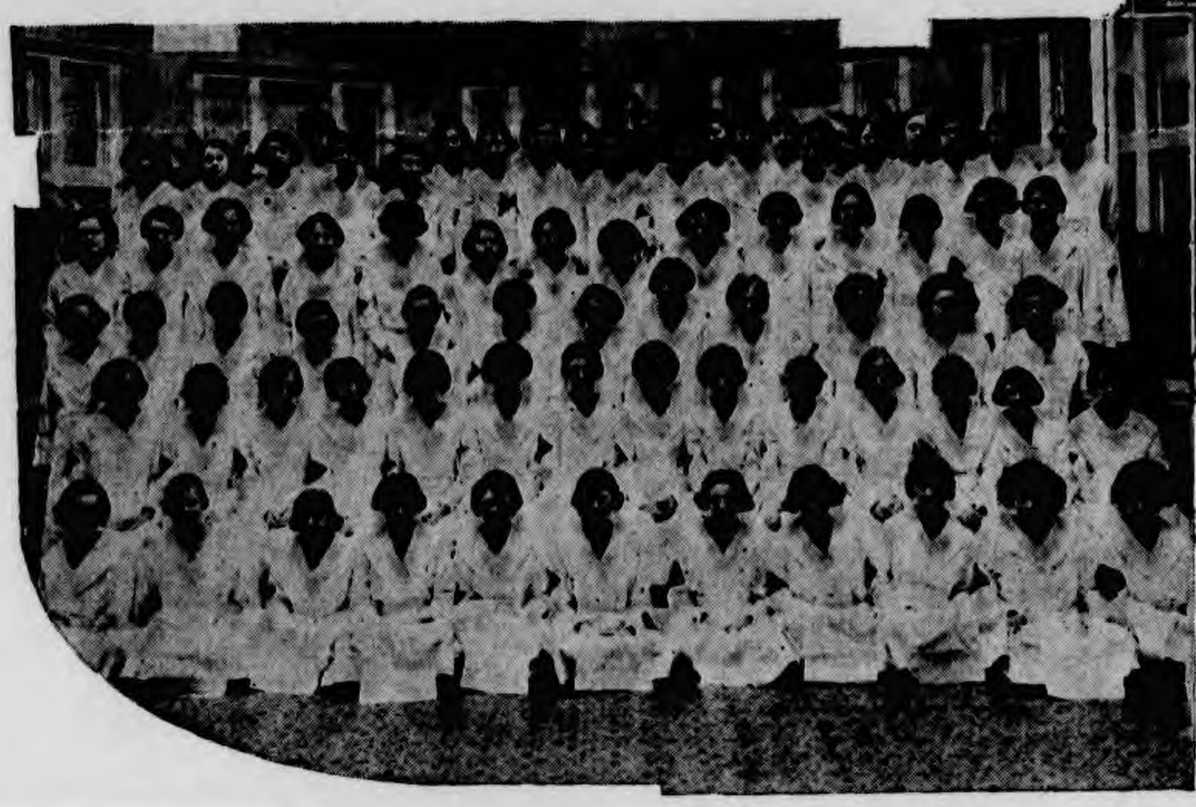
On entrance each student is given a thorough physical examination, essentially the same as though entering the Sanitarium as a patient. Heart, lungs, digestive and eliminative systems are carefully tested, and a graph prepared showing each student her physical status as compared with normal standards. The necessary measures for correcting defects are applied; students receiving such special medical care receive liberal considerations.

All efforts are made in the interest of physical betterment, and an earnest endeavor is made to develop a conscientious regard for those laws.

The courses of study fall into three general groups, corresponding to the major courses offered in the three schools of the College. Each school has a program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and also shorter programs leading to professional diplomas, arranged for those who cannot remain in College the length of time required to obtain a degree.

The entrance requirements for all courses are the same: the completion of at least fifteen units of study in an accredited high school or preparatory institution, or their equivalent. The degree of Bachelor of Science will be conferred upon students completing the following requirements: (1) all entrance requirements; (2) all the prescribed courses in the four-year program of the School of Home Economics or Physical Education, or the five-year program in the School of Nursing, or accepted equivalent credits; (3) a total of not less than 124 college credits; (4) at least one year of resident study at the Battle Creek College.

The School of Home Economics is designed to meet the need for trained dietitians and institutional administrators, and to satisfy the growing demand for instruction and training in home economics in public schools and other educational institutions. The Nutritional Research Laboratories of the Battle Creek Sanitarium afford unusual opportunities for observation as well as affording actual experience in the working out of the problems of nutrition. Both the four-year course, leading to a degree, and the two-year course, leading to a professional diploma, offer a choice between two majors—food and nutrition, or teacher training.



The curriculum of the School of Nursing covers all that is comprised in the courses of training given in schools connected with large city hospitals; but includes, in addition, specialization in all branches of natural or physiological therapeutics embodied in the complete Battle Creek System of Health Training. The outdoor clinic and dispensary give training in medical and surgical emergencies of all sorts. Thus practical and theoretical training are combined to prepare the student to deal promptly and efficiently with the actualities of her profession, by daily experience under supervision, as well as by sound theoretical instruction.

The courses in the School of Physical Education are intended to fit young women for positions as physical directors, playground directors, health organizers, medical gymnasts, teachers of physical education in schools and colleges, and for social service work. The whole country is beginning to awaken to the need of physical training for its youth. In response to the growing demand for physical betterment, many states have passed laws making physical education a required part of the curriculum in all schools and there is a resulting demand for qualified teachers that far exceeds the

supply. Graduates from the two-year course for teachers of home economics, and the three-year course for teachers of physical education, as well as those majoring in four-year courses in teacher training receive life certificates to teach in Michigan.

In addition to the regular college session, the school offers special facilities for summer camp life. Pottawottamie Summer Camp at beautiful Gull Lake is a delightful place from the standpoint of all-around educational camp activities.

Enough graduates from the professional courses of each school, who entered with advanced academic standing, have signified their intention to remain for the new four-year courses to make it possible to graduate a class from the new Battle Creek College in 1924.

Several libraries are accessible to students. The College library contains over eight thousand volumes and more than one hundred current periodicals are kept on file in the reading rooms. Advanced students have the use of the Sanitarium medical library with its complete series of medical periodicals and standard works.

A fundamental aim of the school will be to develop a scientific conscience; that is, a respect for

and conformity to the biologic laws which are expressed in our bodily functions. A careful survey will be made of the physical condition and personal habits of students on admission in relation to eating, sleeping, exercise and posture. Credit will be given for health attainment through conformity to physiologic standards as well as intellectual attainments. Each student will be required to give the same conscientious care to the formation of correct health habits that is given to the development of the mind and the acquisition of knowledge.

It is believed that the ideals and standards maintained by the school will draw to it a student body composed of those who are interested in race betterment and who are desirous of participating in, and profiting by the special opportunity which the school offers for the attainment of the ideal of the ancient Greeks, "a sound mind in a sound body."

It is hoped to make the Battle Creek College a race betterment center, from which will go out into the world graduates who will be excellent examples of the results of biologic living, and who will be filled with enthusiasm for the promotion of the principles and the methods by which they have themselves profited. In other words, it is proposed to make physical health the foundation, and improvement of health the basic method for promoting intellectual and moral culture and development.

The Battle Creek College through its close affiliation with the Battle Creek Sanitarium fairly breathes the atmosphere of Health.

NOTE.—Additional information on any of the courses offered at The Battle Creek College will be gladly sent upon request.

A Scene from "The History of Physical Education" by K. S. P. E. Students

Concert on the Drivew

Students Have Unexcelled Laboratory Facilities

The Science B

Quiet Corner in the Mezzanine Reading Room

Prize Posters in the POSTUR

eway by Military Band

"At Your Service" in the Main Dining Room

e Building

Laboratory of Chemical Analysis

he Recently Observed
RE WEEK

A "New Arrival" Dinner in the Banquet Room

Aug. 1923

A Great Scientist Visits the Sanitarium

Research laboratory bearing his name is feature of scientific interest here.

PROFESSOR J. P. PAVLOV, of Petrograd, whose discoveries concerning the secretions of internal digestion have been a great blessing to the human race, was a guest of the Battle Creek Sanitarium for several days in July. A dinner given in his honor was attended by a large number of physicians, many of whom came from other cities. Following the dinner, he addressed a large audience in the Sanitarium Chapel. As he speaks no English, his son, Vladimir Pavlov, who is a professor of physics, acted as his interpreter.

Doctor Kellogg, before introducing the speaker, showed some lantern slides made from photographs which were taken when he visited the laboratory of Professor Pavlov in Petrograd sixteen years ago. He explained that the experiments there made on dogs revolutionized the methods of treating disorders of the digestion and had been of the greatest help to physicians in their work. Undoubtedly, Professor Pavlov is the most eminent of all authorities on internal secretions of the digestive tract. Dr. Kellogg stated that of all the famous surgeons of Europe whom he had seen operate on human beings, none had exhibited so fine a technique in intestinal surgery as Professor Pavlov displayed in his experiments on dogs.

PROF. J. P. PAVLOV OF PETROGRAD

Professor Pavlov came to the Sanitarium expressly to visit the Physiologic Institute, which bears his name and which was established at the Sanitarium two years ago to carry on the experimentation with dogs begun in Petrograd. This has a splendid equipment, and is in charge of Professor William N. Boldyreff, who was head of one of Professor Pavlov's laboratories when Doctor Kellogg made his first visit there.

Profesor Pavlov spoke on some of the experiments which he had been carrying on for twenty years concerning the nervous functions of dogs. His studies were purely physiologic and not psychologic. For a certain time, whenever he fed a dog, he would have a musical sound made of 1,000 vibrations per second. Then if the note was sounded without giving the dog food, the animal would, nevertheless, give the food reaction; that is, the saliva would flow. If the music had a vibration as low as 960 per second, or as high as 1,100 per second, the result was the same. But if the note was much higher or lower, the reaction did not occur. If the music was played several times without the presentation of food, the reflex was finally lost.

A most interesting experiment with white mice was described. A bell was rung to summon some of these little creatures to their feeding place. This procedure had to be repeated three hundred times before the mice were so trained that they would come for food at the sound of the bell. But with the offspring of these mice, only one hundred lessons were needed to teach them to obey the summons. In the third generation, thirty lessons sufficed, in the fourth, ten and in the fifth, five. Professor Pavlov said that he supposed that when he returned home he would find that the sixth generation would by instinct answer the signal without any instruction whatever.

Professor Pavlov expressed his gratification over the establishment of the institute in Battle Creek, and hoped that it would produce results in healing the sick.

Doctor Kellogg explained that these tests with mice were of great importance and interest as proving that acquired characteristics could be transmitted by heredity. This theory had been disputed by eugenists, who declared that the germ plasm could not convey such qualities. In one experiment, the tails of rats had been cut off for many generations, but the offspring continued to be born with tails. Doctor Kellogg declared that this test was not conclusive because an acquired characteristic was one which came from within and not one which was forced from without. The demonstration by Professor Pavlov was of vast significance as showing the capability of the human race to indefinite improvement.

After the address, a reception was held to give all an opportunity to meet Professor Pavlov. For thirty years he has been director of the physiologic institute of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petrograd. In 1904, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his contributions to medical knowledge.

The Battle Creek Program of Health Education

AN outstanding tendency of medical science today is the stress it lays on prevention. Indeed, optimists foresee that as greater and greater emphasis is placed on this, the merely curative measures of physicians will lose their relative importance. That this is no idle dream is indicated by the successful campaigns which have already been waged on the great plagues which have afflicted mankind in the past. Such terrible scourges as yellow fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, smallpox and cholera, have been either wiped out or reduced to a shadow of their former destructiveness. Other widespread diseases like tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria and diphtheria, are gradually succumbing to persistent onslaughts of modern medicine.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium has long recognized the supreme importance of education along health lines. It has long been known as the great "University of Health." This title is no mere vague symbol; it expresses an actual fact. The institution is a great school. It cannot follow the exact lines of an ordinary university because its circumstances and its problems are different. But its constant aim is to impart knowledge and to teach those who come primarily to be cured of their bodily ills, how to keep well.

The average newcomer thinks of a sanitarium as a center of healing and nothing else. Until he learns more of the genuineness of the place, his idea is merely to get well, and then to go home and resume his old life. But the educational feature soon impresses itself on his mind. He comes to understand that his own ignorance, coupled perhaps with lack of self-control, is largely or wholly to blame for his plight. He will see that if he wants to journey back to health, he must not be content to be a passenger in the boat, but must help at the oars. The physicians will require his co-operations for the speediest and most complete recovery. Then, too, before going back to his usual occupations, he will have learned what to do to avoid a recurrence of his difficulty.

As far as concerns knowledge about the causes and remedies of disease, medical science continues to make tremendous progress. The results of research are continually spread abroad among the profession. Under the old idea that the doctor was merely a healer, it was enough for him to attend medical meetings and to study medical literature. But as the preventive and educational side of his duties grew more important, it became necessary for him to spread his knowledge abroad among the laity.

The modern doctor, in his effort to forestall disease, takes the patient into his confidence more than did his predecessors, and tells him about right living.

But a great sanitarium has an advantage over the individual practitioner in the multiplicity of its opportunities for teaching. The pupil, instead of having an occasional brief lesson, spends all his waking hours in educational surroundings. He reads health knowledge in a score of publications, he hears it on all sides. It is not taken in as a mere theory, but is practised at the table, in the gymnasium, in the treatment rooms and out of doors. He lives in an atmosphere of improvement along health lines. His associates have a similar purpose, and stimulate him to heightened interest.

To deal specifically with the curriculum of our "University of Health," the most important of your professors is your physician. He has direct and immediate charge of your case, and you see him daily. Other members of the medical staff are called in consultation as occasion requires, but all tests and examinations are reported back to the specialist to whom you have been assigned. He studies all the data, including account of your condition and its antecedents; and then prescribes your diet, baths, treatments, exercises, etc. He deals with you frankly, and explains just how your ailment was brought on, and exactly how it has affected your various organs. Then follows advice as to how you must order your life if you wish to keep fit. Each day you report to him the effect of the measures he is prescribing; and he varies the diet, baths, exercise, and rest, as your response to them seems to indicate. You thus take an intelligent interest in your symptoms, and learn how to make headway toward health.

The patient in this institution has far more incentive to profit by instruction than has the ordinary college student. What he learns will lessen discomfort and suffering, will aid to prevent disease, will increase both physical and mental vigor, and will lengthen life. Merely as a financial proposition, this is a good investment. Thus, he enters into his studies with zest, seeking information and enlightenment from every possible source.

A dietitian, a graduate of the Sanitarium School of Home Economics, is assigned to look after his food. She is, of course, under the direction of his physician. She seeks to make her patient's dietary as delectable as possible, and varies his menu according to his preferences. The daily consultations can be of great value to him because of her thorough training, wide experience and sympathetic interest. She will teach him to apply the principles of dietetics to his own case, which should be helpful to him as long as he lives.

The social secretaries, nurses, bathroom attend-

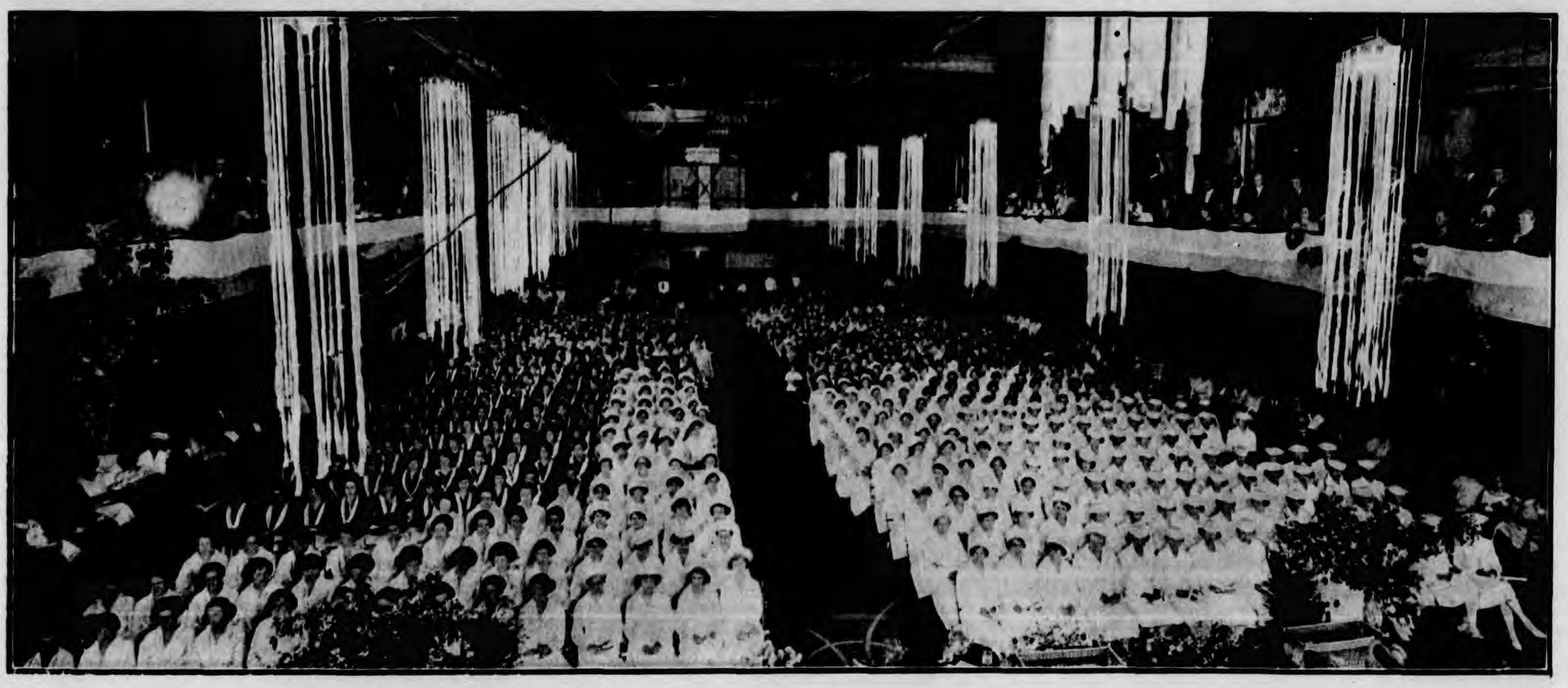
ants, office assistants, and many other employees, are steeped in knowledge of the Battle Creek Sanitarium ideas, and are often sources of real inspiration to the patients with whom they are brought in contact. They give their own personal experience in biologic living, and thus inspire the ardor for health and efficiency. Furthermore, the guests themselves are a most important part of the educational faculty. Many of them have been coming here for years and have absorbed a large amount of health knowledge. Probably they are more helpful, however, for encouragement than for the mere giving of information. They have been personally benefited by their Sanitarium experience, and are glad to tell newcomers just what profit they have derived. This stimulus from outsiders is often most efficacious, for after all, knowledge alone is not enough. It amounts to little unless it is put into practice. Association with those who have adopted biologic living is a great help in strengthening the determination to do likewise.

Health lectures are a part of the regular Sanitarium program. Notable and unique among these is the Question Box, conducted by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg each Monday night. The patients ask a score of questions on every conceivable topic connected with health, which are answered with such fullness as time permits. Regular attendance at this feature will give one an extensive knowledge, much of it being on the health problems of the individual listener. Uusually on two other nights of the week lectures are given by members of the faculty. On Saturday afternoon there is a talk on exercise, eugenics or some other subject allied to medicine. There are other lectures on general topics by distinguished guests, which add to the variety and interest of existence at the Sanitarium.

Diet is so fundamental in the scheme of efficient life that instruction in it is persistent. One afternoon each week, a lecture is given in the Parlor on some phase of the subject. Five days of the week, there are food demonstrations, showing the preparation of wholesome foods. On two of these days the patients take part in the cooking. Two of the days are solely for diabetics. They are taught to put together the foods which they are permitted to eat. If individuals wish to acquire skill in a particular branch of cookery, private lessons will be given to them. The aim is to meet every proper desire for knowledge.

"Good Health," the oldest popular health magazine in the world, serves for postgraduate study. Patients by reading it from month to month on their return to their homes, can keep in touch with the marvelous developments of medical science. They are kept informed especially on such points as will aid them in approximating a hundred per cent efficiency.

The books written by Doctor Kellogg, which embody what has been termed "The Battle Creek Idea," form a small library in themselves. They are the fruit of many years of study, observation and experience. In the care of the many thousands of patients who have passed through the Sanitarium in the last half century, there has been developed a great body of very practical medical knowledge. This is of especial usefulness because the control over an individual, the opportunity to keep close daily watch on his symptoms and his responses to diet, treatments, exercise and other curative measures, are far better in an institution than they are when the person is at home or engaged in his usual occupations. Doctor Kellogg has written a long series of books covering personal hygiene in all its phases, and their wide circulation shows their educational value. The most recent of these, "The Natural Diet of Man," is particularly illuminative, the author having gathered and arranged an amazing mass of information on this important subject.



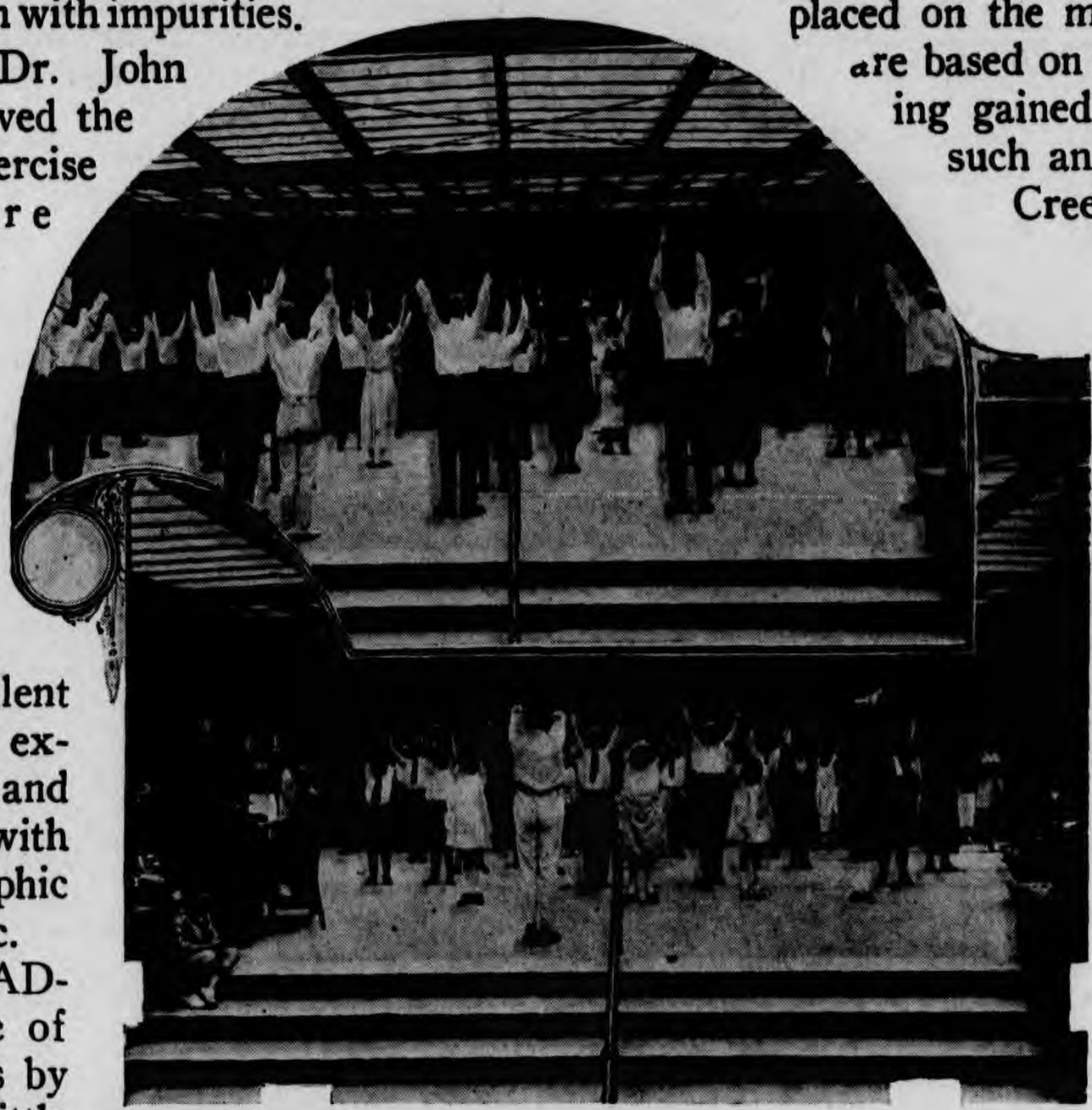
Making Physical Exercise a Daily Delight

Regular daily exercises have long been recognized as an essential factor in the science of health-building. Read how music transforms them into a fascinating pastime.

NEVER was there a greater need for physical exercise than in this Twentieth Century. As a result of sedentary occupations, few there are who get other exercise than walking to and from work—and, unfortunately, the automobile relieves the majority of people of this form of exercise. Daily physical exercise is as necessary to maintain health and high efficiency of mind and body as are food, pure water, fresh air, sunshine and sleep.

Inactivity of the body breeds disease deep in the tissues, fills the system with virulent poisons and clogs up the blood stream with impurities.

Forty years ago, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg conceived the idea that corrective exercise could be made more agreeable and more efficient with the aid of music. During all this time, exercise with music has been a conspicuous feature in the system of health training at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The results have been so excellent that a special series of exercises has been made and adapted to home use with the aid of phonographic instructions with music.



THE HEALTH LADDER is offered as one of the most efficient means by which those who have little health can get more, and those who have good health may maintain and improve it. It rests on a sound, scientific basis, and thousands of semi-invalids have, with the aid of the methods incorporated in THE HEALTH LADDER, climbed to health, happiness and efficiency.

Exercise not only develops the muscles of the limbs and trunk but also the heart, lungs and other vital organs. It stimulates the appetite and aids digestion, blood-making, tissue-building, liver and kidney function—every form of vital activity.

Everyone needs exercise—the growing child, the youth in school, the person past middle life and chronic invalids—all are benefited greatly by corrective exercises. The arrangement of THE HEALTH LADDER is such as to bring all parts of the body into active play, thus encouraging symmetrical development.

Exercise is generally looked upon as a duty rather than a pleasure, and naturally people will put off exercising just as long as possible. But such isn't the case where there is a HEALTH LADDER in the home. Young and old will look forward to the time set apart for exercising. Their full joy will only be realized when they feel the wonderful results gained by this system of health-building.

True, a number of exercise courses have been placed on the market, but none of them are based on the experience and training gained after a half century at such an institution as the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Another excellent aid to health is a series of seven vital lessons in health training which are adapted to home use. "THE BATTLE CREEK SYSTEM OF HEALTH TRAINING" is based on a scientific study of more than 150,000 actual cases.

While daily exercise is essential to good health, and is one of the most competent means of promoting long life and efficiency, it must be augmented by proper diet in order to produce the best results.

Diet is thoroughly discussed in this "Health Course," and every phase of the subject is based on a world-wide survey for the principles of right living.

The busy man or woman who values health will find these invaluable instructions an efficient aid in maintaining health in their daily activities. A special bureau, known as the Health Extension Bureau, which is located in the Good Health Building, cooperates with those desiring to obtain dependable information upon general principles of health reconstruction. For information about the "Health Ladder" write to Modern Medicine Publishing Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Lobby Notes

Senator Robert M. LaFollette and wife, of Wisconsin, have been interesting and interested guests for several weeks. Mrs. LaFollette was a visitor here last year. The Senator avoided politics but consented to give his lecture on "Hamlet." A very large audience greeted him in the gymnasium, and generously applauded his fine delivery and eloquent words.

Senator James Couzens, of Detroit, after a banquet in Battle Creek at which he was the guest of honor, spent the night at the Sanitarium.

One of the most charming and attractive of recent visitors has been Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, of Washington, D. C. She and her husband, Mr. Franklin Pierce Adams, spent three years travelling in Central and South America. Another long journey was from Siberia to Sumatra. She has been not merely a traveler but a scientist bent on adding to the sum of human knowledge about strange places, their fauna and flora, and especially about their people. She has written extensively about her journeys and has also given many lectures. She is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of various scientific organizations in this country and South America. Mr. Adams is first counselor to the Pan American Union.

The outdoor gymnasium is for many men the chief attraction of the Sanitarium this summer. Among experts who come year after year to enjoy volley ball are Messrs. George Y. Travis, a lawyer of East Liverpool, Ohio; L. B. Brydon, coal operator, of Grafton, W. Va., and Walter R. Yates, of Winetka, Ill.

A recent visitor has been the Rev. Dr. V. G. A. Tressler, Dean of Wittenberg Seminary, Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Tressler accompanied him.

The Hon. Vespasian Warner, of Clinton, Ill., has averaged a visit annually for the last ten years. Mrs. Warner came with him. He is one of the few remaining officers of the Civil War. He served two terms in the House of Representatives and was Commissioner of Pensions in 1905-9.

Mr. A. R. Beal, of Newburgh, N. Y., an official and a director of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company, stopped here for a few days while on his way home from the Rotary Clubs' meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Beal has been here several times.

Mr. Otto H. Wentcher, of Wichita, Kansas, has been here on his third visit. He was formerly one of the representatives of the International Harvester Company in Russia. His wife has been with him here.

Mrs. Mary Hanchett Stone, of Saginaw, was a guest for several weeks, in which time she organized the Battle Creek Chapter of the Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims. The initial meeting of the branch was held in the Sanitarium parlor. During her stay, Mrs. Stone gave an interesting talk on the European situation, with special reference to Russia. She has traveled extensively abroad, having lived three years in the household of Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, "Carmen Sylva."

Major Henry H. Armstead, of Talache, Idaho, and New York City, was a returned visitor recently. His mother, Mrs. A. M. Armstead, and sister, Mrs. Bessie Armstead Davis, visited him here. He is primarily a mining engineer; but now has large interests in mining and manufacturing. During the war he served in the Engineer Corps, and later was active in the organization of the American Legion.

The important holidays are marked by special programs at the Sanitarium. At the Fourth of July celebration the speaker was General George Van Horn Moseley, who is in command at Camp Custer, just outside of Battle Creek. Through his courtesy the Sanitarium guests enjoyed a concert on the lawn by the Second Infantry Band.

Colonel Jesse M. Cullison, of Washington, D. C., now retired, registered recently.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., our distinguished visitor from New York, is back. He has been a guest several times in the last five years.

Mr. William W. Gross, mine operator, of Joplin, Mo., may be classed as a veteran Sanitarian, having been here thirty-five years ago. He drew many interesting and favorable comparisons between the old and the new institution.

Three brothers, Messrs. James, Michael and Henry Dugan, all of Chicago, formed a family party here. Mr. Michael Dugan was a visitor twenty years ago. He is a retired mine superintendent. Mr. James Dugan is a retired coal operator.

The countries to the south of us are steadily represented in the arrival list, among the summer's visitors being: Mr. Augustus F. Marques, accountant, of Georgetown, British Guiana; Mr. William W. Murkland, purchasing agent, of Lima, Peru; Dr. Pedro P. Palma, of Havana, Cuba; Mr. Felix Schafer, merchant, of Mexico City, Mexico; Mr. Fredrick Norman, merchant, of Havana, Cuba, accompanied by his wife; Mr. Mosies A. Vietes, lawyer, of Havana, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Drake, accountant, of Chaparra, Cuba; Mrs. J. R. Arellans and daughter, Miss Marie L. Arellans, and Mrs. Julia Batista, of Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. David Warfield, wife of the renowned actor, is here from New York.

The Rev. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., has become a familiar figure around the Sanitarium. He has from time to time favored us with one of those eloquent addresses for which he is famous. He spoke this summer on "If Lincoln Were Here."

The golf links of the Battle Creek Country Club is practically an annex to the Sanitarium. Two of the most enthusiastic of the golfing fraternity are Mr. Beverly B. Myles, of New Orleans, mine operator, and Mr. George T. Dunlap, of the publishing house of Grosset & Dunlap, New York. Both visit the Sanitarium year after year.

Mr. Richard M. Fairbanks, lawyer, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been on his third visit here. He is the son of the late Vice-President Fairbanks.

Judge and Mrs. George G. Scott are registered from Detroit.

A Few Pages from the Sanitarium Calendar of Diets

Reducing Diet

SOUPS: Clear vegetable broths and soups made with very little fat.

RELISHES: Celery, lettuce, endive, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, green onions and water cress.

VEGETABLES: Greens, asparagus, cabbage, string beans, onions, carrots, Brussels sprouts, turnips, cauliflower, parsnips and mushrooms.

FRUITS: All fresh fruits. No dried or preserved fruits except prunes.

DESSERT: Fresh fruits should be the only dessert taken. This may be varied with ices and vegetable gelatine.

Laxative Diet

SOUPS: Vegetable and fruit soups.

RELISHES: Ripe olives, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, French endive, cucumbers and radishes.

ENTREES: Eggs, vegetable and cereal loaves, macaroni, spaghetti, cottage cheese or Yogurt cheese.

VEGETABLES: All vegetables.

BREADS: Bran, graham, corn, oatmeal, rye, whole wheat, rolls, buns, bran wafers and bran biscuits.

DESSERTS: Sherbets, ices, ice cream, simple puddings, plain cakes, tapioca, dates, prunes, raisins and figs.

Low-Protein Diet

SOUPS: Vegetable soups.

RELISHES: Ripe olives, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, radishes and cucumbers.

VEGETABLES: All vegetables, especially green vegetables, greens and potatoes.

BREADS: All breads.

FRUITS: All fruits, cooked or fresh.

DESSERTS: Light puddings, tapioca, ices and rice custards.

Fruit Diet

FRESH FRUITS: Apricots, figs, dates, oranges, pineapple, apples, grapefruit, grapes, pears, peaches, melons, plums, berries, cherries, bananas, raisins.

FRUIT JUICES: Apple, grape, prune, blackberry, lemonade and fruit nectar.

COOKED FRUITS: Baked apples, baked pears, prunes, prune marmalade, figs, fruit ices, stewed raisins, stewed apples, pears, cranberries, cherries, plums and fruit jelly.

Blood-Building Diet

SOUPS: Vegetable soups of all kinds.

RELISHES: Celery, tomatoes, lettuce, olives, endive, water cress and radishes.

ENTREES: Vegetable loaves, protose, nuttolene, eggs, macaroni, spaghetti, lentils and beans.

VEGETABLES: All vegetables.

FRUITS: All fresh fruits and cooked fruits. Figs, dates, raisins, prunes, Zante currants, almonds, filberts and walnuts.

DESSERT: Plain cakes, ices, ice cream, tapioca, sherbets and custards, malted nuts.

Non-Toxic Diet

SOUPS: Clear broth or soup of any vegetable.

RELISHES: Tomatoes, celery, lettuce, kraut, endive, cucumbers, radishes, ripe olives. Meltose, Yogurt and cottage cheese.

ENTREES: Spaghetti, macaroni, cereal or vegetable loaf.

VEGETABLES: All vegetables.

BREADS: Zwieback, toast or any bread 24 hours old.

DESSERTS: Fruit ices, fruit gelatine and figs.

The Great University of Health at Battle Creek

In the picturesque city of Battle Creek, Michigan, is situated a unique "School of Health"—where thousands come annually to learn how to maintain health and efficiency through "biologic living."

Battle Creek is truly an "Educational Health Center,"—the result of fifty years of growth and development. Three schools based on health training are conducted by the Sanitarium—a School of Nursing, a School of Physical Education and a School of Home Economics—having an average enrollment of 700 students.

A continuous series of physical training activities, health lectures, food demonstrations, educational moving pictures, concerts and entertainments add profitable and refreshing interest to the daily program.

The visitor to Battle Creek absorbs a wealth of information upon the subjects of healthful living and personal hygiene. The value of a wholesome, antitoxic dietary; the necessity of physical activity, fresh air, sunshine, posture training and the outdoor life—these and other essentials are demonstrated by the most practical and scientific methods.

An interesting booklet — "Origin, Purposes and Methods" — will be sent free on request.

Health Extension Bureau
Good Health Building
Battle Creek · Michigan

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