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D.

"Malaria and yellow fever are propagated only by the mosquito and the corrollary, therefore, is: No moschitoes, no malaria, no yellow fever, While the elimination of these insects presents a task the magnitude of which demands State aid, much also can be done by municipalities, as the yellow fever mosquito is domesticated and breads only in actificity hodes yellow fever measures is domesticated and breeds only in artificial bodies of water, in cans and barrels found around habitations. It is therefore a part of municipal sanitation to prevent such breeding places and en-force efficient screening against both files and messures, the former being also a known agent of the trans-mission of typhold fever.

HUMANE ISOLLATION NECES-SARY.

SARY. "I purposely omit detailed reference to diseases such as diphtheria, measies and scarlet fover. Their dangers are well known, as is their method of handling. Besides, they are only un-fortunate incidents in the life of a community as compared with tubercu-losis, malaris, hookworm disease and typhoid fever, which constantly affects its health and property. With the advent of certain of these diseases, isolation of the sick becomes neces-sary in the interest of the public one of the most serious problems of divil government, the evolution of municipal administration. For a na-tion which builds bridges in India, sells cotton goods in Egypt, and which has won a surpassing reputation in the markets of the world, this statement contains a confession which we should not have to make. But only from a frank acknowledgement of the weakness can the proper remedy sary in the interest of the public health, but this does not imply that they should be confined in a pest-house and undergo an additional hardship because of their misfortune. Patients should be cared for in a human manuar under anthority of humane manner under authority of law or ordinance and access should be had to comfortable isolation hos-



sentral popular conception of the mail cost of maintaining the city. I would be vary giad indeed to com-promise at that figure, but in addi-tion I have had to meet this year 15,086,955 debt and interest charges making another total of \$12,495,955, and lastly there are State tax and as-seement obligations of \$4,854,575, which include the Motropolitan water assessment of \$1,786,515, provided for out of revenue and not in the tax ular conception of the maintaining the city. I It is inte Assessment of \$1,788,915, provided for out of revenue and not in the tax levy. Out of the addition of all these sums we find that the real total cost of maintaining the city for the pres-ent fiscal year runs to \$27,251,000. This figure should be impressive enough to arrest and hold public at-tention, but another step is necessary. Besides totals there must be some public education in detail.

HOW IT RUNS IN BOSTON.

HOW IT RUNS IN BOSTON. In the budget of the year an ap-propriation of \$356,060 was made for the sewer division of the street do-partment. But the sewer division has had altogether \$1,365,660. Under a State law, over which we have no jurisdiction, we are compelled to spend \$655,600, or 1-26 of 1 per cent. of the total valuation, for the separa-tion of sewerage and surface water, and we are also able to borrow, if necessary, \$1,600,600 by means of a loan for sewer construction work. Only \$300,000 was borrowed this year. This is api to escape the eye of the average citizen. In the same way he will find from the budget an ap-propriation of \$200,000 allowed for the bridge division, but if he draws the conclusion that this is all the money spent he will be far astray for noney spent he will be far astray for loan for bridge construction

without usurping any of their powers or privileges. "As I see it, the cardinal duties of the Federal government in conserving the public health are, first, the pre-vention of the introduction of con-tagious and infectious diseases from without as well as their spread from one State to another; second, the in-vestigation of communicable diseases, the conditions favoring their spread and the methods necessary for their provention; third, the dissemination of sanitary information thus acquired, and fourth, co-operation with State a special loan for bridge construction of \$205,000 was passed, making a total credit to the division for its work of \$405,000. The same story can be told of the children's institutions, the pauper in-stitutions, and various other divisions

of city work, all of which tends to a confusion of the citizens. Another phase: While endeavoring to reduce pay rolls, removing from the pay rolls a number of unneces-

and fourth, co-operation with State and municipal health officers for the protection of his and health." sary employes, the city auditor made a statement as to the bond issues of the first part of my administration. The citizens who believed that be-The full text of the address of May-or Hibbard, of Boston, is as follows; cause of the reduction a new era had dawned for the city were amazed to MAYOR HIBBARD'S ADDRESS. learn that I had issued bonds aggre-gating over \$4,970,000. The effrontery The American people to-day face me of the most serious problems of of a chief executive pledged to reform who could thus forget his pledges

shocked them, to say the least. And yet in allowing the issues in question, I was in the main simply obeying the mandatory statutes. Of this amount \$2,000,000 was for the Washington street subway, which the Legislature authorized in 1962, six years ago; \$1. 000,000 was for schools authorized in 1907, \$115,000 was for Northern ave-

nue and Biesper street, authorized in 1903, and \$490,000, part of a bond is-sue advertised for sale in 1907, which the city treasurer had been unable to lispose COST OF MAINTAINING CITY.

To review briefly, the real cost of

the weakness can the proper remedy be found. The idea that the struggle toward that goal has only begun may seem strange, in view of the regeneration waves aweeping over the country. Municipal reform is already a hack-neyed subject in many communities. The query naturally arises as to how it happens that with all this work going on, the net accomplishments are so few. My answer is that we have been working from a wrong basis. We have been crossing swords with personalities rather than with methods. Because of this, our achievements of a necessity are tran-story rather than permanent. The proposition which I have adotest ordinary department First. -The -The budget demands of police departments, whose financial The proposition which I have ad-vanced may be novel, and perhaps will not meet with immediate ac-quiescence. The old style campaign, with its slogan, "Turn the rascals out" has much more swing to it than the new one, which would "the the rascals up." One opens the way for fary denunciation on the stamp, the other calls for long, threame times, checking figures in the various de-partmental offices of city hall, about which the public knows nothing. Yet I have me fear of heins able The proposition which I have ad-

water and sewer districts. Fifth.-The tax laid by the State

CHARLOTTE DAILY OBSERVER, NOVEMBER 18, 1908

BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SIGN

OF COMING KIDNEY TROUBLE Gives a Simple Home Prescription Which Any One Can Prepare to Overcome Kidney Trouble and Rheumatiam — Any Druggist in Charlotte Can Fill It. Take care of backache. A great many cases of kidney complaint are reported about hare; also bladder trouble and rheumatism. An authority ence stated that pain in the back, ioins or region of the kidneys is the danger signal nature hangs out to notify the sufferer that there is something wrong with the kidneys, which should receive im-mediate attention. Only vegetable

mediate attention. Only vegetable treatment should be administered and

absolutely no strongly alcoholic medi-cines, which are harmful to the kid-neys and bladder.

The following prescription, while simple, harmless and inexpensive, is known and recognized as a sovereign remedy for kidney complaint. The ingredients can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy and any sone can mix them; Compound Kar-gon, one ounce; Fluid Extract Dande-lion, one-half ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in tea-spoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

at bedtime. This preparation is said to restore the natural function of the kidneys, so they will sift and strain the so they will sift and strain the poisonous wasts matter, urle ariu, etc., from the blood, purifying it and re-lieving rheumatism. Beckache will be relieved, the urine will be neutral-ized and cleared and no longer a cause of irritation, thereby over-coming such symptoms as weak blad-der, painful, frequent and other urinary difficulties urinary difficulties

is worth trying and may prove This just what many people here need.

fairs. The manner in which the money is expended must be tallied by a system of standard cost accounts for each line of endeavor, whether it is paving or cleaning streets, building sewers, or schoolhouses, or public buildings, caring for parks, play-grounds or beaches. The purely cleri-cal departments - as well can be cal departments as well can be brought under the rule. By this sys-tem a reform administration can make standards of a definite nature, standards which a following admin-istration will have to follow, or ex-plain to the public. To illustrate: The Collecting De-partment now has a permanent force of fifty-eight clerks as against expres-

over the roll of a year ago has been made. The City Collector has set a standard. He was not a political appointee. He had served for twenty-

five years in the Collector's office. He was not of the same political faith as To review briefly, the real cost of myself, but if the turn of the political maintaining the City of Boston can be summarized as follows, with side no matter what the intentions of the man following him, he will be in shoal

water as soon as he attempts to loat budget which the mayor actually has up his office beyond a certain point in expenses, and the people will not stand for it.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING PLANT.

police departments, whose financial matters are outside the control of the mayor. Third.—The county charges, fixed by law, which also have to be met on demand. Fourth.—The assessments which come on Boston by reason of its par-ticipation in the metropolitan park, water and sewer districts. Fifth.—The tax laid by the State

In the Public Buildings Depart-ment all sorts of petty services were Could there be any system better devised for general confusion? Could there be any system better there be any system better



ment is so great that the city cannot afford to retrench. I am in no dan-ger of being accused of exaggeration when I assert that money spent in the cure of tuberculosis brings greater re-turns than almost any other form of municipal effort. Tuberculosis, if is true, is only one small part of the whole problem of public health. Other diseases are equally prevent-able and almost as costly to the com-munity, but tuberculosis is more immunity, but tuberculosis is more imforts put forth to reduce it will at the same time reduce largely other liseases, for the reason that the meth-

also on his family and Triends, can-not be calculated. It would be idle to estimate this in money, but it is certain that each consumptive places on three or four other members of the community the burdens of his prolonged illness and death. In the City of Boston there are at least 15,000 people upon whom the dark shadow of this dark scourge rest, and troble that number when we include those who mourn the suffering and loss of their loved ones. Summar-laing these conclusions, therefore, we find that the average death from consumption means money spent and wages lost prior to death of \$2,400 each, which means a loss of \$3,000,000 every year, and does not include the loss to relatives and friends or the loss to relatives and friends or the loss to relatives and friends or the out the earnings cut off. the loss annually is not less than \$9,000,000 for those who die. Omitting the capitalized value of the capitalized val-ue of the earnings cut off, however, and estimating the ac-tual cost of the disease and the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and estimating the ac-tual cost of the disease and the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands of the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands of the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands of the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands of the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss of wages because of it, the scourd off, however, and stands the loss od of preventing and curing consump-tion is at the bottom only the promo-tion of hygienic habits and condition of hygienic habits and condi-tions of life; and, specifically, because this money will be spent to cure a preventable malady, the most expen-sive disease from an economic stand-point which afflicts the human race, picking its victims at the very period, when the value of life is at its max-imum, when the investment in the education and preparation of the youth is finished, and before the period of declining vitality, when the igroductivity of the individual has become exhausted.

come exhausted. CONSUMPTION IN BOSTON.

Of the people now living in the City of Boston 50.000 are doomed to die of this dread disease, and the estimates show at least 15,000 adults in Boston actually suffering from tuberculosis. It can thus be seen that while the building of a street or a public park may be postponed for a year or more, of the postponed for a year or more,



Mayor O. B. Eaton, of Winsto

pitals if they cannot be properly solated in their own homes, ple to this new standard, and it is not to be an easy task.

"In order to carry out isolation effectively, there must be prompt and accurate netification of the intectious diseases us well as causes of deaths. MUST BE PERSONAL BUSINESS. TYPHOID BACILLI SHOULD BE

MUST BE PERSONAL BUSINESS. First, the idea that the city personi-fied is a "good follow" must be erad-icated. I think you know what I mean. Another phrasing of it is that "the city can afford to stand it." In my ten months' experience as chief executive of Boston, I have been amaged at the daily cost the whole people have been obliged to bear be-cause of these two states of mind. One is evidenced by the men who have two prices, two qualities, and are us-"The undue prevalence of typhold fever in the United States is a no-torious fact and its prevention is a torious fact and its prevention is a duty devolving upon every com-munity. The infection is contained in the dejects of typhold fever patients and is most easily desiroyed by disinfection in the bed pans. If is the province of the attending physician to see that this measure of prophylaxis is observed, and he should be held responsible for its observance by desire and other toods capable of infection. If is a singular fact that our barbers and other tradesime in many places are required to source hereits and through in many in-places and venders of foods continue their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of foods continue their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continue their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body continues their calling absolutely with out costs and yenders of body One is evidenced by the men who have two prices, two qualities, and are us-ing two schemes of weights for their goods for their private and city trade. The other is shown by juries of our own citizens who bring in verdicts against the corporation, not because they believe we are liable, but on the theory that the municipality can af-ford it anyway. Lastly, it shows in the actions of the head of a city de-partment who passes a bill he would not allow his own purse to meet on the ground that the city cannot af-ford to be niggardly. Them are situations which prevail

the ground that the city cannot al-ford to be niggardly. These are situations which prevail under good and bad administration alike, and which will confinue indefi-nitely until methods and standards are introduced which, in part at least, will make such conditions impossible. The next step must be the educa-tion of the citizens, as to the real TRAINED HEALTH OFFICERS.

TRAINED HEALTH OFFICERS. "In this and many other States executive power in local sanitary mat-ters has been delegated to the multici-part of the such matters in a state of the such matters in a state where expands. It is important, therefore, that each political unit be provided with a trained sanitary ex-provided with a trained sanitary ex-pert capable of advising with the base and ordinances. The no other way will the public health problems of the country be health problems of the country be national to a scientific manner, in this respect our progress is un-satisfactory as compared with Eng-and, where every small town or county has a medical officer of health and proveness a knowledge of sanitary proveness a knowledge of a sanitary proveness a knowledge of a sanitary proveness a on of the citizens, as to the real musi cost of their government and a conditions under which the totals the conditions under which the totals the conditions under which the totals run up. It is a figure which some-how has been concealed from public view. The taxpayer has a general feeling that when the city has built and cleaned and walered and policed and cleaned and walered and policed and cleaned the street, taking the children

ublic street, t , and such un rtunates as may ere to hospitals additions may deu blamed for that implications are over. It blamed for that implication in the case of the chase of the chase of the chase of the chase and begun to re-

estitution and ot a the future with it service, and ap-depend, not upon t, but upon proreached a tetal of a state sie, con This neuro is rathe-ing in connection with other will give you, for it rep will give you, for it rep te money over which I the control. Besides the NATIONAL HYGIENE SCHOOL

With a view to many, 4 bill has be longroup to provide a for a mational and make a total t stf.329.990 (I am si

Which the public knows nothing. Yet I have no fear of being able to maintain the position I have taken./ It is by results that men and move-ments are judged, and a comparison of the possibilities can be made now. The present methods result at in-tervals in the election of good men, whose influence passes with their, exit from office. The new methods knowld result in checks and counterchecks, so, no matter who is in office the there be any system better arranged for the juggling of public money to the confusion of the taxpayers? Is any stronger demonstration needed to prove that it is futile to attempt to correct conditions by merely changing the personality of the exto correct conditions by merely changing the personality of the exoutive officer? so no matter who is in office the spending of public money would be safeguarded. This is a business, not a political problem, and political organizations as such must not be a part of a city

Campaign against the weak or bad administration. There is no half way step in this reform. The City of Bosto eliminate the possibilities by which the weak or had man may profit. Our step in this reform. The Cry of Bos-tony when it appears before the Leg-islature is entitled to be recognized as a corporation, and the accident of the political faith of its chief officers has no part in the presentation of its case. If we are to check our costs of expenditure, we cannot do it by concealing the facts from the pub-lic, and no outside authority should have the power to impose financial failure to recognize this is the real explanation of the collapse of reform movements. The rascals have been turned out, but the old methods have

turned out, but the old methods have been allowed to remain, and perma-nent reforms have not prevalled. The opportunity to spend the city budget is the chief prize for which purely partizan organizations struggle when they seek to gain control of a municipality. This in itself should teach us the real line of effort. Yet it is necessary to educate the peo-ple to this new standard, and it is

ceptions, but they are not so frequent or important that the rule should not be imposed. An absolute prohibition should be

placed on the issuance of authority for continuing loans. I mean by that compelling or authorizing the city for a number of years to issue loans for a certain amount of money. We have now, for instance, authority to spend

how. for instance, authority to spend \$1.000,000 a year on sewerage works for an indefinite period, and \$1.000,-000 for schools for two years, and \$500,000 a year indefinitely. This is a big country but I do not think any city is so big but that if it wants au-thority to spend a million a year for any line of work it should be comany line of work, it should be comdaed to expend it. Assuming that I have proved my

ase, my program is: ROW TO BETTER CONDITIONS.

How To BETTER CONDITIONS. First.—To educate the people to the point that they will feel the city is entitled to as much return as the pri-vate individual in all its expenditures. Second.—To provide that the peo-ple must be made acquainted with the real total cost of their govern-ment, and with opportunity of safe-guarding themselves against imposi-tion of additional burdens even by loans.

oans. The work of formulating methods for the checking of departmental ex-penditures comes naturally next in Boston, in common with many other American cities, the amount of money

loston, in common with many other merican cities, the amount of money hich the mayor has control over is mail in proportion to the total ex-enditure. I have explained already ow during the year only \$3,980,000 of the total expenditure of \$27,051,-00-about 35 per cent.-falls in this lass. This amount is large enough or the exercise of the best talent, wing to the services of the Boston inance Commission in my home city, neve has been a quickening of the ubic strention, and the problem at and is not only how to hold, but ow to advance on the gains make by solution is the general establish-ment of system. There is no mystery f finance in it. Heads of depart-nets must first explain absolutoly be purpose of each dollar they must coount for it in the mame fashion. In first information is necessed by means of special budget sheets, cer-in similar departments. It is the proportion for holding department of mining departments. It is the proportion for holding department of mining departments. It is the part in during department in similar departments. To my

The cost of maintaining the streets of the city makes an exceedingly heavy drain upon the city treasury. This is one department subject perhaps to most criticism by political usage, superintendent is regarded as The

superintendent is regarded as the political lieutenant of the mayor. In kindly appraciation of the power of this department, this office is cred-ited with having strength enough to make or break the administration. Street work is technical, and the public is compelled to take what is, told as to the cost of undertakings. Steps have already been taken to dis-sipate this mystery as to costs. The street cleaning standard has been worked out as to the cost of cleaning the downtown section per square yard. The cost of paving and the cost of sewer construction have been worked out in the same fushion.

I hope before we finish to so ar-range that if any superintendent of streets declares that he has spent so much to clean a street and the have the power to impose financial burdens on the city until the people have given their assent. I know that exigencies demand steps of this sort, public desires an inquiry, it will be easy to ascertain as to the truth of his statement. He, too, has set a standard, and he was not a political and I will admit that there are ex-

standard, and he was not a political appointee, being a graduate of the Institute of Technology. The Fire De-partment will have one or more pleces of new apparatus by reason of savings made in the department. The introduction of a properly ar-ticled budget and a system of cost ac-counts gives. I believe, the opportun-ity to make permanent, reform move-

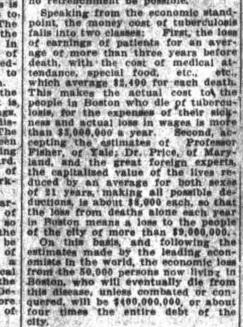
ity to make permanent, reform move-ments, and furnish a check to future mal-administration more important than even the voting down and out of bad men. THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION. Once or twice I have intimated the serious danger of the reform admin-istration, that it assumes that re-trenchment is the first and only way

to reach a result. There is danger of overdoing it. Retrenchment of the fisontal nature is apt to cut both

of overdoing it. Retreachment of the horizontal nature is apt to cut both ways. At the beginning of my first year in office I was face to face with an extraordinary situation in which little or no option was left me for decision. I had to keep the appropriation fig-ures at a certain point. With newer systems and proper estimates I ex-pect next year to be able to make due allowance in the budget for the pro-tection of our various city activities. I hope to provide for the amplifica-tion of the bath system, and public health system and the general sant-tary condition. Our waterfront he not similciently cared for, additionsly protection is needed in the way of mains and fire service, the problem of the bath system areas be not for the new year for the cam-paign against consumption which it is making. In this work it is my peting that the financial burden for one that should rest on the State andre than the city, in part, if not entirely. But ponding the settlement of this phase of the problem, our protection is to do all in our power, perhaps there is no other line of work which can be used better to point off the dangers of a merely retrenching administration which is in a set administration which is point off the dangers of a merely protecting administration which is protecting administration which is cit-terenching administration which is

Because of conditions already not-Because of conditions already not-, I reduced by more than one-balt, e multienance requested by the proumptives' Hospital department, or the fiscal year of 1969. I am pre-to the fiscal year of 1969. I am prehowever, to allow a con-

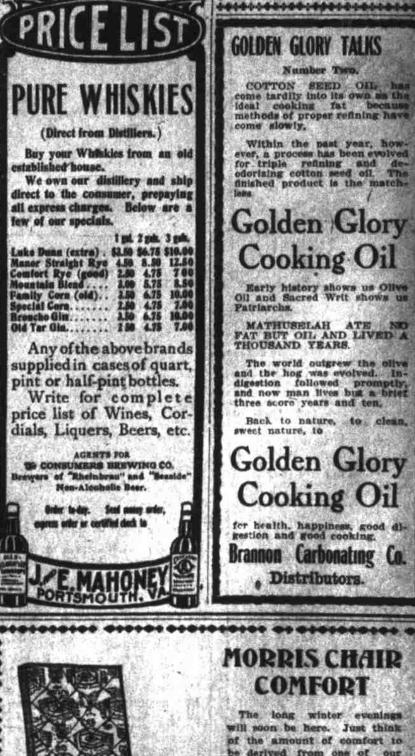
venience, the fight against disease must be carried on persistently, or the toll will be taken inevitably and no retremeniment be possible.

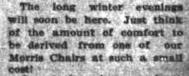


These figures simost stagger com-prehension, and when extended to the United States dwarf the expenses of government, but this is only one part of the municipal fight for good health and consumption has been chosen as the first step, because if represents the basic treatment which will con-quer all diseases. If only one-quar-ter of the deaths of the present gen-eration, who are threatened to die of this disease in Boston, are saved the saving to the city, will be \$100,000,000. It is estimated that at a cost of \$175 each, manatoria patients are receiving on an average ten years' addition to their lives. These figures almost stagger com-

addition to their lives TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CHIL-DREN. In these computations I have refer-red only to the adult cases. In the matter of tuberculosis among chil-dren, accurate data is not possible. Dr. Grancher, of Paris, however, in an examination of 4.000 children in that city, has found 15 per cant. of tuber-culous cases, and these figures are substantially verified by the investiga-tions of Dr. Phillip, of Edinburg. An examination by the Consumptives' tions of Dr. Phillip, of Edinburg. An examination by the Consumptives' Hospital transises in Boston of 650 children, who had one or more con-autoptive parents, revealed 36 per osht, suffering from active tubercu-lasts, and of 1,060 children examined, including the 650 enumerated, 66 per text had the disease in some form or other. Taking Dr. Grancher's figures and applying them to the school population of Boston, there would be af least 15,000 children, in tur public schools to-day who have tuberculosis.

iuperculosis. According to the figures, of the charity societies and the Massachu-estis State Bureau of Labor Statis-lics, it costs at least \$100 a year to bring a child from birth to its carning period, in the case of the consump-tive child this cost is double. The consumptive child is not known to be anffæring from the disease, which is intent and makes the child an easter victum of any of the infantle dis-cives which are constantly attacking childhood. These 15,000 children cost the parents of Boston an esti-mated additional HL506,000 cach year in medical attention, nursing and ethe in medical attention, pursing and or expenses of linces. These is





Our stock embraces a large Our atook embraces a large variety of prices and styles in Golden, Weathered and Early English Oak and Mahogany Morris Chairs with Velour, Corduroy, Imitation, Leather, Genuine Spanish and Grain Leather Cuanions, Golden Oak Morris Chairs with Velour Cuahing as obean as 15.75. Morris unhiona as cheap us \$5.75 muino Losther Morris Chains cheap as \$17.56. Large ather Chains and Rockers on \$15.00 to \$60.69.

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