

Why Are You Likely To Die? And At What Age? Here It Is

Each Period Of Life Charted By
Health Department, Shows
Death Causes.

New York Times.

With a view to the reduction of the mortality rate in preventable diseases, the health department has recently charted and analyzed the chief causes of death at different age periods in New York during the six years 1923-1928, inclusive. Finding that certain diseases account for most of the deaths at particular age periods, the department also lays down advice for prolonging life by a considerable span.

These recommendations include observance of prenatal care to insure the birth of healthy babies; immunization against smallpox and diphtheria; scrupulous cleanliness; caution to avoid accidents; work, recreation and rest in proper proportion; good food, fresh air and sunshine; health examinations, and avoidance of quackery. These rules, says the department, are better than any startling "elixir of life."

In the youngest age group—under one year—the most common cause of death is premature birth, accounting for 23 per cent of the total. Pneumonia is a close second, with diarrhea disease third. These causes are distinctly responsive to preventive measures.

During the second year of life the proportion of deaths caused by pneumonia, measles, diarrhea, tuberculosis and whooping cough reaches the startling total of 70 per cent, a percentage which, says the department, can certainly be reduced.

Accidents Take Big Toll.

During the next few years the causes of death undergo a decided change in their relative standing. By the time a child has reached the age of 4, deaths from accidents constitute 20 per cent of the total, with pneumonia and diphtheria each over 15 per cent, and tuberculosis ranking fourth. It is thus seen that as soon as a child is able to toddle in the streets, motor accidents begin to figure.

Accidental deaths are by far the leading cause of mortality in the age with the accidental deaths of boys nearly double those of girls. In the males, 250, or 32 per cent of the total deaths for this age group, are killed yearly by accident; in the females, 109, or 17 per cent. Experience shows that a large proportion

of the deaths are due to street accidents, which explains the preponderance of boys. The deaths from diphtheria in this and younger groups decrease, and should, according to the department, disappear with the immunization of all young children with toxin-antitoxin. Practically all that has been said in connection with this age group applies also to the group of 10 to 14 years inclusive.

With adolescence, pulmonary tuberculosis in the age group 20 to 24, inclusive, this disease accounts for 332 women. Tuberculosis takes the lead as the cause of death, especially in females yearly, or 31 per cent of the total for the group, and 274 men, or 25 per cent. Earlier recognition of this disease and more attention to the importance of bodily nutrition is the department's formula for a reduction in this cause of death. Fatal accidents still are numerous in the group, and present a difficult problem, as one is no longer dealing with young children subject to parental discipline.

Conditions in the age group 20 to 24, inclusive, are very similar to those of the preceding one. In the next higher group, 25 to 29 years, inclusive, the role of industry is reflected in raising the proportion of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis among males, with 302 deaths from this disease yearly, or 23 per cent of the total for the group. Among the females, 294, or 24 per cent of their group total, die yearly from this cause. Industry, too, plays an important part in the accidental deaths within this group, 193 men, or 15 per cent of the group total, being the victims of fatal mishaps.

Cancer assumes a prominent role in the age group 35 to 44 years, inclusive, and among women of this age it constitutes the third most common cause of death, with 462 yearly, or 15 per cent of the group total. From that age on, for both sexes, diseases of the circulatory system constitute the leading cause of death, with pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia about tied for second place. Among men, circulatory diseases account for 776, or 17 per cent; among women 662, or 20 per cent.

In the age group 45 to 64 years, inclusive, cancer ranks next to heart disease as a cause of death. The proportion of deaths from diabetes among women is more than double that among males. A study of the

various causes of death in this group, according to the department, gives little hope of effecting any considerable immediate improvement through preventive measures, although more effective control of the infectious diseases in infancy and childhood should gradually be followed by a reduction in some of the degenerative diseases of later life. Practically the same can be said of the deaths occurring in the last group—65 years or more—when diseases of the circulatory system, including chronic heart disease and arteriosclerosis, are responsible for more than half of the deaths.

To a large extent the time has gone by when considerable reduction in the death rate can be effected by administrative control measures says the health department, except in abating the infectious diseases of early life. Further progress depends on the practice of personal hygiene by the individual, and on his utilization of well-established principles of preventive medicine and public health.

Another Jurist Says Booze Buyer Is Guilty By Law

Judge Plays So-called "Good Citizens" Who Patronize Bootleggers.

Louisville, Ky.—The October grand jury of the United States district court here was under instruction from Judge Charles I. Dawson to indict, if the evidence warranted the buyer as well as the seller of liquor.

Attacking the "so-called good citizen" who patronizes bootleggers, Judge Dawson, former Kentucky Attorney General, declared the widespread impression that it is not against the law to purchase liquor is erroneous.

Referring to a recent decision of the circuit court of appeals of the second district at Philadelphia, Judge Dawson said that he had not read that court's opinion, but it was his opinion "that what that court really decided was that one who purchases liquor is not such an aider or abettor of the seller as to make him guilty as a seller under the federal law."

Point Of Disagreement.

To that extent, Judge Dawson said in his charge, "I agree with the opinion, but if that opinion holds that it is not an offense against the national prohibition act for one to purchase liquor without a permit and not on a prescription, then I cannot agree with it, because I have no doubt whatever that the Volstead act intended to and does, in express terms, make it illegal for individuals to purchase liquor for personal consumption for beverage purposes."

He cited section 6 of the national prohibition act, which, he said along other provisions declares:

"No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commission to do so, except that a person may, without a permit purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician."

"If the language just read," Judge Dawson commented, "does not prohibit the purchase of liquor by individuals for personal consumption for beverage purposes without a permit, then I am incapable of understanding the meaning of language."

PARIS LANDLORD WAITS 15 YEARS FOR RENT FROM ABSENT TENANT

Paris.—A landlord who waited 15 years for his rent has come to light. More than that, he had not seen his tenant in that time nor had he inquired as to what might have become of him.

The landlord finally called on the police, who learned that a German, M. Fourmann, the tenant, was seen last by the concierge in July, 1914, just before war was declared.

The owner, it developed, never worried about the unpaid rent because he considered M. Fourmann honest, knew that his household goods were valuable and, besides, did not consider it any of his business whether his tenant lived in the apartment.

SCIENTISTS TO REMEASURE THE DISTANCE TO THE SUN

Cincinnati.—The distance to the sun is to be remeasured through work at the University of Cincinnati in cooperation with the Royal Observatory of Berlin.

The latest computation, accepted by astronomers fixes the mileage at 92,900,000 believed to be within 50,000 miles of the exact distance.

Astronomers use a planet as a stepping stone to help them reach out with more accurate computations toward the sun's exact position.

In the present measurements Eros, the latest planet discovered, which is but 14,000,000 miles from the earth, is the stepping stone. At the beginning of 1931 it will be in a favorable position for the solar work.

Zara Agha, the world's oldest man, died in Constantinople recently. He was 155 years old, and had never been sick. He was killed when struck by an automobile.

Latest New York Vice Racket Is Traced To Night Club Hostesses

New System Of Clubs And Road
Houses Supersedes White Slavery,
Girls Confess.

New York.—A new traffic in women, a more vicious successor of white slavery, of which night clubs, speakeasies, public dance halls, certain types of employment agencies and concessionaires in amusement "palaces" are the integral links, has been created by the development of the "hostess" racket, according to the annual report of the Committee of Fourteen, made public recently.

The report, which reviews vice conditions in New York during 1928, condemns Harlem as the most pernicious center of prostitution in the city, a "slumming ground for certain classes of whites" looking for "picturesqueness, for thrills, and, too frequently for a convenient place in which to go on a moral vacation."

While supporting New York's claim to being the cleanest metropolis in the United States, if not in the world, the committee, organized in 1905 to fight for the suppression of disorderly resorts, fires a broadside for the second successive year at night clubs and speakeasies which it says have brought about a vice situation comparable to the days of the Raines law hotel and the backroom saloon with its "family entrance."

Whalen Warmly Praised.
The report disavows any intention of placing the blame for these conditions on prohibition "in frankly exposing the relation between prostitution and places in which an illegal liquor traffic exists."

The late Joseph A. Warren and his successor as police commissioner, Grover A. Whalen, are warmly praised for their co-operation with the committee's work, as are Chief Justice Kernochan of Special Sessions and the Women's courts. Again urging the centralization of the Magistrates' courts, the report urges reform in the following three directions:

1. An amendment to the state laws relating to the hours of employment of women in restaurants to prevent its present evasion by the ruse of listing hostesses as entertainers.

2. More effective enforcement by the commissioner of licenses of the provisions relating to closing hours of resorts.

3. Increased allowances for police investigation of places suspected of violating the law.

In startlingly frank language the

report, which covers fifty-five pages, describes in minute detail the operations and activities of the various parasitical organizations and individuals directly concerned in the new vice traffic upon which public attention was focused recently by disclosures of a widespread white slave ring in Boston.

"A total of 392 night clubs and speakeasies were investigated more than once in 1928," the report says. "Of this number, 380 were found to be definitely identified with prostitution. In all 998 'hostesses' were observed in these resorts, of which number 544 admitted they were prostitutes. In addition, a total of 525 other women met in the same places, but not regularly employed by the management, admitted that they were prostitutes. A total, therefore, of 1,069 confessed prostitutes were found in 380 places."

Compulsion Not Direct.
The alarming aspect of the new traffic, according to the report, is that the white slavery traffic involved direct compulsion, whereas under existing conditions "compulsion is indirect or non-existent—usually the latter." The great majority of the victims, the investigators found, come from small towns in adjoining and distant states, especially from places under economic depression.

Many of the girls get their start in vice at certain types of employment agencies which advertise for hostesses. The committee's investigators found 68 per cent of these employment agencies "shady" and 40 per cent "definitely engaged in the traffic." A horde of these offices are in two buildings in the "West Forties," where depraved and perverted characters congregate, the report says. The offices were continually crowded with girls, many of them runaways.

"Usually the employment agent seems to think it is business to determine the girl's status by personal experimentation rather than by mere inquiry," the report says. "Again, when the hostess is given an assignment in a night club the proprietor or others connected with this operation may also attempt in the same way to ascertain whether or not the new hostess is 'regular.'"

Concessionaires Involved.
A syndicate which contracts for the check room, tobacco and candy concessions at 160 places also was investigated by the committee. Only attractive girls were hired by this syndicate, which paid them \$2 a night and took away their tips. The girls were told they could make

money by doubling as hostesses and being "nice" to male customers.

Of the public dance halls investigated the most objectionable ones were found between 14th and 125th streets, the report continues. In all but one or two, "very bad conditions were observed, including indecent dancing and soliciting for prostitution."

Almost four pages of the report are devoted to a special survey of Harlem, which "has been found to present this problem in its most acute form, due in a large measure to the inability of white officers to understand and win the confidence and co-operation of this densely populated negro district."

The prevalence and openness of vice in Harlem is graphically illustrated by the findings of one investigator who worked only five days a week against a six-day week for his associates, yet reported a number of violations exceeding the total of four other investigators in other districts.

Harlem Congestion Blamed.
Harlem is the Mecca of the American negro, and waves of immigration have poured into it from the south and the West Indies, the report says.

"These newcomers," the report continues, "are largely unmarried men and women or are representatives of broken families. They find that rents are disproportionately high; the direct result is a widespread lodger evil, with its inevitable attacks on privacy, morality and the integrity of family life."

Inmates Cater To Negroes.
In three houses of prostitution catering exclusively to negroes the managers and the inmates were all white.

Winding up its review of conditions in night clubs and speakeasies, the report says: "This shows only too well wherein the vice problem of New York lies today. Street soliciting by prostitutes is so rare that it may be considered as practically negligible. Prostitution in hotels, apartments, rooming houses and similar places has been greatly reduced. It is the clubs and speakeasies which have furnished commercialized prostitution with a long wanted place and opportunity for its illicit operations."

Girls employed in such places are not only exposed to immoral influences but come into close contact with crime, the reports point out. Gunmen and desperadoes make such resorts their habitat, the investigators reporting that thirty of these were pointed out or introduced to them.

A searchlight has been invented that will throw a light five miles in the air, but there isn't anything to see up there when they do it.



THIS FROCK FROM

Peggy Paige

Features

Ubiquitous Tucks

They are placed, in scallops, hemming the blouse, the plaited skirt, and forming an interesting frame for the "Venise" vestee.

Two scarfs flare from the collar and can be smartly adjusted into a bow at the neck.

(Peggy Paige models are exclusive with this store)



LACE

Interprets a quaintness and charm of delightful originality in this new frock by

Peggy Paige

This is a version of the newest and smartest silhouettes.

On display at

J. C. McNEELY CO.
STORE of STYLE - QUALITY - SERVICE

Your Winter Requirements

Your requirements in Winter Merchandise of every description can be satisfactorily met by this store. We have made our greatest efforts to buy the merchandise you will require for the season now here at the lowest possible prices in keeping with quality and are offering you this merchandise at the most attractive prices ever shown here. Before you make your purchases we invite you to visit our stores and take just a few minutes in inspecting our offerings. We will esteem it a privilege and pleasure to show you without any obligations to buy.

CAMPBELL'S

MORE NEW FALL SUITS FOR MEN And BOYS

NOW ON DISPLAY AT

INGRAM - LILES CO.



Suits from the Merit Clothing Co., Bettman Kleinhauser, Korecht Co., Curlee Clothing Co., and other good makes.

Suits for Men and Young men, with one or two pairs of trousers, in latest shades of gray, tan or blue; also Blue Serges. Priced from—

\$15.75

TO

\$35.00

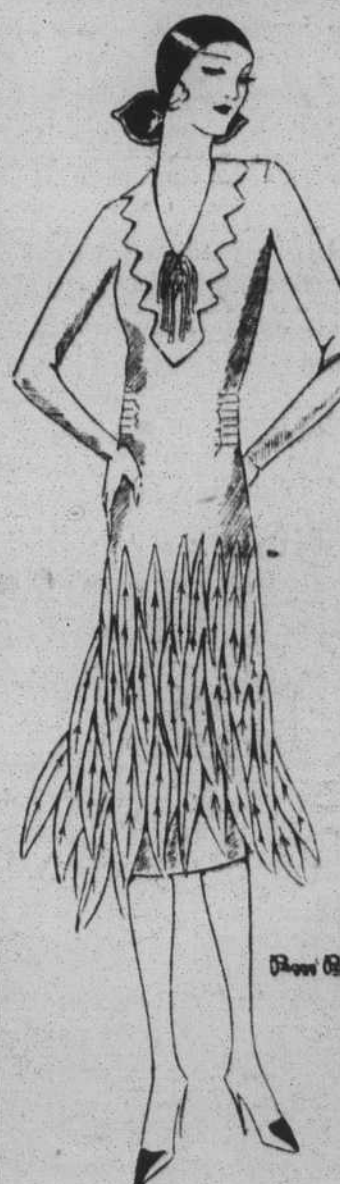
Boys' Suits in either short or long trousers, all sizes. Priced to please.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN—In Blue Herringbone and New Shades of Gray. PRICED \$15.75

If in need of a Suit or Overcoat it will pay you to investigate.

INGRAM - LILES CO.

NEXT DOOR TO A. & P.



NEW—

In every detail—the moulded silhouette, raised at the waistline, the smartest of collars, pointing out the originality of PEGGY PAIGE, and a skirt as striking as it is beautiful—tucks forming a ubiquitous design of leaves, reminiscent of Fashion's favorite season—Fall.

Fashioned by
Peggy Paige

Exclusively featured by



Feminine—

And, Oh, so smart, is this georgette frock, tucked of bodice, flared of skirt. The scalloped Bertha collar ties into a perky bow at the back.

This is one of the newer frocks from PEGGY PAIGE, featuring the radically changed silhouette.

Fashioned by
Peggy Paige

Exclusive with

J. C. McNEELY CO.
STORE of STYLE - QUALITY - SERVICE