

DRINK HABIT AMONG WOMEN ON INCREASE

GROWTH OF DANGEROUS EVIL IS SEEN

Prof. Quackenbos and Dr. Parkhurst Join in Deploping Present Conditions—"Common Among All Classes," Declares the Former Columbia Professor—Testimony of the Present Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital.

NEW YORK.—According to Prof. John Duncan Quackenbos, specialist in nervous and mental diseases, member of many American and foreign medical societies, and formerly of the Columbia university faculty, the drink habit is spreading at an alarming rate among the women of New York. To a representative of the Sunday World he said:

"It is with real alarm that I note the rapid growth of the drink habit among women in New York city. I



JOHN D. QUACKENBOS

have been in a position to watch that growth closely and I can say with full knowledge that ten women drink to-day where one drank a dozen years ago.

"The growth of the habit has been among women of all classes, the rich

"School misses and college girls in great numbers are among the throng of women drinkers. A case was pointed out recently of a luncheon given here in New York at which 24 debutantes drank 36 bottles of champagne, and 15 of them smoked seven dozen cigarettes.

"As everyone knows, the punch bowl figures largely in the growth of the drink habit among women of New York. It is found at all functions, and many a girl has got her first taste of liquor by a dip into it. The punch bowl, however, is not to be blamed entirely. Many women dip into it and may do it many times without acquiring the drink habit, but many get their start there. It does give them the taste of liquor and then, with many of them, the taste for liquor.

"Now, the tendency of the American woman is to go to extremes, and in drinking she over-drinks. It is dangerous for her to touch liquor at all. This is particularly true of the New York woman, because of the added excitement of life in New York.

"It is not my object to preach unless the mere statement of fact is a sermon, and the fact is New York women do drink, or rather too large a percentage of them drink, and drink to excess. If one doubts it let him go to any of our large hotels and restaurants any night and look about him. On every hand you find them and their sister visitors to New York drinking. No one thinks anything about it, and the women think they are simply doing the proper thing. Many of them drink just because they do think that way and many of them drink because they like the liquor.

Do Not Want to Be Cured.

"I have treated in the last eight years 700 cases of alcoholism, with a large percentage of women, and I found in many cases where the patient was a woman that she did not, deep down in her heart, want to be cured of the habit. This fact is true especially in the case of the rich so-

her and drink the wine. But she found that she could not lift the glass from the table. You see, she did not really and honestly want to be cured and wasted but little time in rushing into temptation.

"Conditions might not be so bad, however, if women or men drank real, pure whisky, real, pure wine and real, pure liquors of all sorts, but they don't. They think they do, but what they are really drinking is a deadly poison and one swift in its execution. I feel safe in saying that out of 100 drinks sold in New York city as whisky not more than one is the real article.

Counterfeit Whisky.

"But so cleverly is whisky counterfeited to-day that club connoisseurs cannot detect it, as was shown in an experiment made recently by Dr. Darlington of the board of health. Dr. Darlington went around and collected a number of samples of whisky from saloons of all classes, took the samples to his club, where he had several of the members test them, and much to his surprise the cheap im-

taken excessively, is not harmful, but I do say that a man could drink the pure article in moderation all his life and not be hurt by it. Why, 15 drinks of pure whisky would not do a man the harm that one drink of this vile stuff they sell for whisky in New York would do him.

Poisoned by Vile Liquor.

"I know a man who left his office one evening all tired out, dropped into a saloon of the best class and took only two drinks of their bar whisky and was lost for four days. I was called in to help find him, as he was a friend of mine, and when we found him he was in a pitiable condition, his mind was clouded, he could not remember where he had been or what he had done after leaving that saloon. He only remembered that he had taken two drinks of whisky.

"The beer drinker, if he gets real beer, is handed a glass of the beverage which, to meet the demands of trade, is put but too new and improperly fermented. Beer should be kept in the keg for six months before being sold to the drinker.



"A case was pointed out recently of a luncheon given here in New York at which 24 debutantes drank 36 bottles of champagne, and 15 of them smoked seven dozen cigarettes."—Dr. Quackenbos.

tations of whisky were judged to be the real thing.

"It stands to reason, of course, that the great proportion of the liquor sold is counterfeit, when it is known that the consumption is far in excess of the ability of distillers and brewers to produce the genuine product. Adulterations and criminal counterfeits must be resorted to in order to meet the demand. I will wager that there have been inmates of Bellevue's alcoholic ward who have never tasted a drop of real whisky in their lives. They just think they have been drinking whisky, and if they had been drinking real whisky the chances are they would never have been in Bellevue. I don't say that real whisky, if

"It is rather surprising how many of our school children have become beer drinkers, especially those of foreign birth, and the habit is making them mentally sluggish to a degree that is attracting the attention of educators and philanthropists.

"Another habit which is getting control of our shop girls particularly is the cocaine habit. This habit has grown in the last few years with such rapidity that to-day thousands of young girls as well as mature women and men are held in its clutches. The effect of the habit is noted in the dull, sunken, eyes and pinched faces, and the continuance of the use of the drug leads to nervous wreckage, delirium and insanity."

Dr. Parkhurst Says "It Is a Fact"

WHEN a representative of the Sunday World read portions of Dr. Quackenbos' article to Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst he said:

"It is undoubtedly true, and a deplorable fact, that the drink habit is growing rapidly among the women of New York.

"I have not made a real investigation, as Dr. Quackenbos has, but one does not have to investigate; it is a fact which stares you in the face, it is all on the surface, and one cannot overlook it.

"A chief reason for this increase in the number of women who drink is, I believe, that there has been too much prosperity. Of course, just now we are passing through a period of hard

times, so to speak, but before the panic for a number of years the country was most prosperous, everybody had money, and life became too easy. When life is made too easy we are in a danger zone and more prone to give way to temptation. That long period of prosperity made us too material, also turned the desires of many only

to what they could see and eat, and drink.

"I suppose the growth of the drink habit has been principally among the women of the richer classes. It is at least reasonable to believe so, as they have the money and time to indulge in such luxury. Idleness is usually dangerous.

"Another phase in the drink question is the quality of the liquor. Dr. Quackenbos points out the shameless adulteration in whisky, but let me ask why it is tolerated? Where is our pure food law? Why, it is in our statute books, but it isn't in the hearts or minds of those in authority or in the hearts or minds of the people who put those men in authority. If it were, the law would be enforced.

"The growing tendency of the American people is a disrespect for laws. We have plenty of good laws, but they are not enforced. That is the whole trouble. The men who should enforce them do not do it, and the people who elect those men to office do not make them do it, and they keep on electing men who will not do it.

"Our mayor is sworn to be active in the enforcement of the laws, but is he? He is not. Well, if the mayor is inactive can you expect those under him to be otherwise? He is the man to whom the lesser officials look, and if he sets such an example, what is the result? Inactivity all along the line and our laws become mere printed matter.

"We also send incompetency to our legislative bodies in Albany. We have done so for years and probably will keep on doing so. We know that we are doing it and have little or no respect for a large majority of the men we send there, so how can we have respect for the laws they make? We cannot have respect for those laws and we have not."



Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SEEKS SOUTH POLE



Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, M. V. O., the young British officer, introduced several innovations when he started for the south pole with an English party recently. Profiting by past experience, he went practically without vegetables, it being found that they do not keep well, and carried only the best of meats. He will use a specially built automobile for the earlier stages of the journey and, instead of relying on dogs for the final dash over the snow and ice, he will rely mainly on the hardy little Siberian pony.

As commander of the expedition he has taken with him 28 men. "Success" has been painted on the funnel of the old Newfoundland sealing vessel, Nimrod, whose name has been changed for the trip to Endurance, and Lieut. Shackleton expects to plant on the south pole itself the union

jack, presented to him by Queen Alexandra. Almost as many fruitless expeditions have been made to the Antarctic regions as to the Arctic, with the odds in favor, however, of the Antarctic explorers getting back to a warmer and more congenial climate.

Shackleton's vessel sailed from Lyttleton, New Zealand, and is expected to reach King Edward VII. island February 1, which will be midsummer in the Antarctic region. The vessel will then return to Lyttleton and wait until January, 1909, before going to the base of operations on King Edward VII. island to bring the explorers back to civilization. The motor car is not built for speed. It will carry the provisions.

The base of operations is 750 geographical miles from the pole. It is expected on the return of the spring to establish depots to within 500 geographical miles of the pole. The dash to the pole will be made by only three members of the party.

Lieut. Shackleton went with Capt. Scott five years ago in the latter's historic dash to the pole, in which a record for "farthest south" was established. During the 96 days' journey over the ice Lieut. Shackleton was stricken with snow blindness and so had to be fastened to the sledge, when all the dogs were dead, in order to do his share of the pulling. He spent Christmas day, 1902, 300 miles from the ship, and the party had a plum pudding which weighed only nine ounces. On his return to England Lieut. Shackleton was made a member of the Victorian order.

DEFENDER OF ROCKEFELLER

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, comes forward as the defender of John D. Rockefeller, whom he represents as the burden-bearer of the community, conveying inferentially the impression that the multi-millionaire takes the money of the American people with a sole view to using it for the best interests of humanity by establishing universities at Chicago, general educational boards and institutions of research. And Dr. Judson is no doubt sincere in the opinion he expresses, for he is a man of considerable independence of thought and not a mere truckler to the money power.

He comes of an old American family that was mainly instrumental in organizing the Baptist church in America, a family that was of considerable importance in the early days of New York state. Incidentally, he is a nephew of Grover Cleveland, but he does not trade upon that.

The doctor was born in Jamestown in 1849 and was graduated from Williams college in 1870. He was for 12 years assistant-principal of the high school at Troy, N. Y., and in 1885 accepted the chair of history and a lectureship on pedagogy in the University of Minnesota. Seven years later he went to the University of Chicago as assistant professor of political science, and was shortly afterwards promoted to head of his department. The administrative qualities he displayed while acting president during Dr. Harper's illness caused him to be selected as president of the university at the latter's death.

Dr. Judson is the author of a number of authoritative works, including: "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," "The Growth of the American Nation," "The Higher Education as a Training for Business," "The Mississippi Valley," and a number of others on a wide range of subjects. He has been decorated by the German emperor as a compliment to his literary ability.



THAW TRIAL JUDGE



Victor J. Dowling, justice of the supreme court of New York, who is sitting as trial judge in the Thaw murder case, is one of those judges who believe in deciding every question as it arises, promptly and definitely, and allowing no criticism of his ruling afterwards. At the last Thaw trial Justice Fitzgerald allowed the lawyers the fullest latitude in arguing every little point of law, and after he had decided the point would permit them to carry on another long drawn-out debate. This is a thing that Justice Dowling has never been known to tolerate. He holds the record for the shortest murder trial in New York. By holding the attorneys down to the case and excluding all extraneous matters he had a verdict in 40 minutes from the time the case was started.

Dowling studied law in the office of Justice Fitzgerald. At the University of New York he won many honors, particularly the Devlin prize for classics, and also prizes for both the best written and the best oral examinations. From the beginning he has been an ardent politician and he has served two terms in the state senate, besides being for several years one of the party leaders and one of the secretaries of the Tammany hall executive committee. In 1905 he was elected by a handsome majority justice of the supreme court, the term for which is 15 years and the salary \$17,500 a year.

The judge is 41 years of age. He is a recognized authority on constitutional law and is the author of the Dowling anti-gambling bill, which he presented while in the senate. He belongs to a number of Catholic benevolent societies, several historical societies and the Oakland Golf club. He has fought many battles for the labor unions.

NEW OKLAHOMA CONGRESSMAN

That he is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish is the boast of Charles D. Carter, new member from the fourth Oklahoma district. His paternal ancestor, Nathan Carter Sr., was captured when a small boy by Shawnee Indians at the Lackawanna valley massacre, when all of the other members of the family except one of Nathan's sisters were killed. Nathan Carter was afterward traded to the Cherokees, one of whose full-blooded squaws he married. Mr. Carter's father, a captain in the confederate army, added to this strain of Indian blood by marrying a one-fourth breed Chickasaw woman, a sister of Gov. Guy, chief of the Chickasaws.



The new representative was born in a little log cabin near Boggy depot, an old fort of the Choctaw nation, 38 years ago. When seven years old he was taken by his parents to Mill Creek, a stage stand and postoffice on the western frontier of the Chickasaw nation. When 11 he started to school at a log school house nearby. When 13 he entered the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, where he finished when 18. Two of these five years at the academy he missed in order to work as a cowboy on his father's ranch.

As a cow-puncher and broncho-buster he began life for himself at "Diamond Z" ranch, where the city of Sulphur now stands. He was then 18. When 20 he accepted a position in a store where he advanced from clerk to book-keeper, cotton buyer and cotton weigher. When 23 he was appointed auditor of public accounts for the Chickasaw Nation, and three years later became a member of that nation's council. From this position he advanced to superintendent of schools and mining trustee of Indian territory. At the time of his selection to the new congress he was in the insurance business.

New Yorkers Becoming Hysterical

BY DR. S. T. ARMSTRONG.
(Superintendent of Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals.)

THE New Yorkers are becoming a hysterical people. They show an increasing excitability, a diminishment of self control. This demonstrates itself in all forms of excesses. Less and less restraint is exercised. The extreme tension of life here is showing on the people. One sees plenty of examples of this in individual life. A vast demonstration of it among a mass of the people is observed in the increasing hysteria of such celebrations as those of the night before the New Year. What is true of the city men is true of the city women. The increase of drunkenness is a distressing fact. It is a natural outcome of the restlessness, the overstriving, the unrestraint of present day life in New York.

This subject is of tremendous importance. We should know just what we are confronting, what the future has in store for us, just where and how we are threatened. One may form an opinion as to an increasing inebriety among women from such exhibitions as those of New Year's eve, but beyond that it is not easy to go. There are no official statistics bearing on the question. The subject has had no investigation of scientific value. One cannot speak exactly as to condi-

tions, or to make comparisons between the present and the past. The records of the alcoholic and psychopathic wards of Bellevue hospital do not show the facts of inebriety even among the classes of men and women who would seek aid from this hospital. In 1904 there were 8,941 admissions to Bellevue for various forms of alcoholism. The number now is greatly less than that. In 1906 it had fallen to 6,653. But even with this reduction the number of alcoholic patients is more than 25 per cent. of all the patients admitted to Bellevue. But these records prove nothing in the line we would follow. The number of inebriates who seek treatment at Bellevue has fallen off simply because an old offender who comes here is now liable to be turned over to a city magistrate, who will sentence him to an asylum as a chronic drunkard. This had the effect especially of keeping many women from taking repeated advantage of treatment at Bellevue.

What is the cure of the evil of increasing inebriety in New York? Whatever will bring easement to the restless life in the city will lessen all forms of dissipation. The whole subject needs careful and thorough investigation to know what palliative measures can be taken. Drinking is only one symptom of what is wrong with us.

and the poor, young and old. Girls in their teens evidently see no impropriety whatever in drinking publicly with men companions. Very often indeed I have had young girls brought to me for treatment, hysterically drunk.

"I have treated within a year women whose weekly bill for champagne alone was \$100 and who filled up the intervals between their draughts of wine with highballs and cocktails. One woman drank a quart of champagne every morning, and when ready to go out her custom was to order her maid to bring her another quart. Then before leaving the house to enter her carriage she would empty the bottle to steady her nerves."

ciety woman. She usually comes to me either at the urgent solicitation of relatives or friends, or with only a surface desire to be rid of the habit. Very few of them honestly and truly, and with their whole heart, want to be cured.

"For instance, a certain woman came to me for treatment for the drink habit and seemed sincere indeed. I treated her by auto-suggestion, giving her the suggestion that she could not lift a wineglass to her lips. She went away and the very next night she went with a man companion to one of our large restaurants, made no objection whatever when wine was ordered, and even tried her best to overcome the suggestion I had given

Fun With The Professor.

Erudite Teacher Deceived by Conscienceless Student.

A well-known professor remarks that the passion for any science may make a man hopelessly narrow, in a way. As an example he cites the case of an elderly professor in Middletown, Conn., whose love for philology was so excessive that it frequently led him

to disregard the broader principles of language in his minute searches for the particles binding an ordinary English word to its Aryan or Sanskrit ancestor.

Once a student thought to have a bit of fun at the learned professor's expense. Assuming an air of great modesty, he rose.

"Doctor, I've been thinking a great deal of late about the derivation of the

word 'Middletown.' What is your idea of it?"

The professor was a bit taken back. "Really," he stammered, "I—er—really, young man, that is a subject that will require much reflection. May I ask whether you have chanced upon anything that would throw any light on the question?"

"It is my firm belief, sir," responded the student, with great gravity, "that Middletown is derived from Moses!"

"Dear me, dear me!" exclaimed the guileless professor. "And pray, sir,

how do you derive Middletown from Moses?"

"Very easily, doctor," replied the joker; "by dropping 'oses' and adding 'iddletown.'"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Poison Used by the Ancients.

The deaths of Socrates, Demosthenes, Hannibal and Cleopatra testify to the pharmaceutical knowledge of the ancients. Phrysa poisoned Queen Sfitira, in the reign of Artaxerxes II. (B. C. 405-359); by cutting food with a poisoned knife.