

# DON'T KISS THE BABIES

## Osculation Dangerous to the Very Young and the Very Old, Says Famous French Physician.

The recent campaign had many hazards for candidates, but too little consideration has been given to the matter of baby-kissing and contagion. At least this is the declaration of the famous French physician, Dr. Martinez, who writes of promiscuous baby-kissing in his "Archives de Medecine des Enfants."



To kiss a woman may be to show evidence of soul or soulfulness, suggests the doctor, but to indulge in promiscuous kissing in babydom is to provide the evil gods who reign in Tartarus with an easy method of inflicting baleful ills upon the sons of men. For, says the heartless medico, the little round-eyed mite is nothing less than a sink of contagion. And whenever you kiss one you are liable to fall a victim to one or all in the following interesting catalogue of ills to which our ignoble flesh is heir: Scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, tuberculosis, smallpox, nursemaids' lip, scrofula, nasal catarrh, galloping chorea, quinsy, maxillary tetanus, bacterial nose, mumps, nettle rash, colic, panada poison, papillary tongue and tonsillitis.

As everybody knows, the doctor says, disease causes most havoc among the very young and the very old. It is not well, therefore, he suggests, that the extremely aged should be allowed to fondle or kiss babies, and as much for their own sake as for that of the little ones, for each may communicate to the other the germs that put the human animal beyond further interest in mundane affairs. The theory is carried even further in regard to the choice of one's associates. It is well-known that people in extreme old age derive an increase of vitality and considerable rejuvenation from association with those who are in the bud of youth. The law of compensation nevertheless exerts its inevitable influence, and what the aged

gain the youthful lose. Statisticians point out that length of life is greatest among schoolmasters, or those whose life-work is carried on among young people. The same soulless statisticians hold that the reason why that fair creature of rare bloom and extra domiciliary heart-burnings, known as "the old man's darling," is a common enough phenomenon in human society, must be attributed, not so much to profound love on the part of the admirer, as to the keen interest he may feel of prolonging his own life-span.

As if to back up the learned Dr. Martinez, Lady Violet Greville gives to the world a woman's ideas on kissing, writing as follows in the London Graphic:

"There is an idea abroad that kissing is injurious. Mothers are urged not to kiss their babies, lovers not to kiss each other, and parents to refrain from embracing their children. A great deal of kissing might be very properly dispensed with. The formal peck at the parental cheek morn and evening; the effusive embrace of female friends ready to destroy each other's character with jealousy and spite; the foreign habit of bearded men clasped in each other's arms, the false kisses of the wheedling wife, or the specious smack on the cheek of the husband who is arranging a solitary holiday, all these might be suppressed; kissing, too, is an art and not all its votaries have studied the rules.

"Some kisses are horrible. There is the slobbery kiss, the indifferent kiss, which wounds one's amour propre to the quick, the salacious kiss, the hurried kiss, usually administered between couples at a railway station, the brutal kiss, the clumsy kiss. But for lovers, for mothers, what can replace the kiss? The reverent, inspired, passionate, tender kiss, the expression of all that is noble and best in human nature? The kiss of forgiveness, the kiss of pity, the kiss of charity, which elevates and restores self-respect, who would part with these? The kiss is, perhaps, the most perfect expression of love, but it should be kept for the intimate, the ecstatic, the supreme moments of life, and never, never, given in public."

plex and expensive processes is, of course, well known," said Capt. Warren, "but my process is the first by which it may be produced economically and utilized in an engine or a motor.

**Economy in Its Use.**  
"In the process of burning coal and generating steam power in an engine an efficiency of from five to ten per cent. is the best that is realized with the most highly developed modern equipment, and this is not taking into account the manufacturing cost of the coal—mining, cleaning and transport-

tain conditions and its recombination through combustion with the oxygen with which it was originally associated in the form of water."

While Mr. Warren would not discuss in detail his methods by which nature is thus to be tapped and her exhaustless sources of fuel made adaptable to the airship, the automobile and other power plants, it is known that the process is chemical and economical and by its adoption fuel will be provided in condensed and portable form within the reach of all. Thus the world will have made the



SYMBOLICAL OF THE NEW POWER.

ing—or even the prodigious cost of merely shoveling it into the furnace, this latter item in the case of the Lusitania amounting to nearly as much as the cost of the coal delivered aboard ship. All this is eliminated when we manufacture our fuel as we go along, drawing our own supply of raw material without cost from the boundless ocean of water and air in which nature has stored her hand-

ful stores of fuel energy in the form of hydrogen and oxygen, to be had for the taking and costing nothing but the harnessing to yield us in measureless abundance that mechanical power so essential to human advancement.

"Suppose carbonic acid, the product of carbon and oxygen in combustion, were readily condensable into liquid form at atmospheric pressure and temperature, would we not then be found endeavoring to effect its immediate decomposition into its elements in order that we might again avail ourselves of the energy liberated by their union? But the natural cycle of carbon carries it through the complex evolution of plant life before it is finally returned to a concentrated condition. In carbonic acid it retains its gaseous form at all ordinary temperatures and pressures and so is difficult to deal with.

"Not so with hydrogen. When burned with oxygen it takes the form

of highly rarefied aqueous vapor which is immediately condensable into water at ordinary temperatures, and we can immediately recover it in form adapted to our needs.

**In Heating Value.**  
"The heating value of hydrogen in combination with oxygen is 60,000 heat units per pound. The heating value of the best coal is about 14,000 heat units per pound. Heat units mean power units, and it is heat units we want when we buy fuel. A process for the manufacture of hydrogen on a basis that will yield us more heat units for a dollar than a dollar will buy in the form of coal must obviously put an end to the use of coal for fuel, for hydrogen is a perfect fuel. It leaves no ash, makes no smoke or poisonous gas and, being derived from water and being made as required, it requires no transportation or handling."

"But what is the secret of the production of this new motive power?" Capt. Warren was asked.

"The secret of the production of hydrogen for fuel lies in the successful manipulation of that mysterious force in nature called chemical affinity of elements—in other words, the isolation of the hydrogen under cer-

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# JOHN HENRY ON LAWMAKERS

BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: I've been in this burg for a few hours mingling with the lawmakers, and it isn't such expensive mingling at that—only about 50 kopecks to the hour.

This afternoon I was introduced to a couple of hand-made politicians, and they certainly did hand me a scream.

These two language-killers have been political enemies for years, and every time they meet they simply stand around and throw worn-out words at each other.

One of them listens to the name of Mike, and the other will squeeze up to the bar and nominate his brew if you call him Rudolph.

As for their last names—well, in the interests of good government I won't mention them.

Suffice it to say that Mike bears the same relation to Albany politics that a mustard plaster does to a cold on the chest—even if he doesn't get there, he leaves his mark.

When Mike reached the age of discretion he decided to become a great man, so he opened a saloon and became.

I was standing in front of the Ten Eyck talking with Mike when Rudolph, his lifelong opponent, bore down upon us.

Just to show me a good time, Mike immediately stopped Rudolph and asked him if business was good in his lemon factory.

"Ha! ha!" roared Rudolph, like an old war-horse answering the bugle-call; "I challenge you to a joint debate!"

"All right," said Mike; "let us go to my joint and have it."

They did so, and I followed on.

Never before in Albany were there so many quick questions and loose answers.

Epigrams flowed like water.

"Two beers—what will you have?" inquired Mike.

"Make mine the same," answered Rudolph.

"You are my opponent, I believe?" said Mike.

"Your belief gives me much pleasure," said Rudolph, with a tall, fat bow.

"How long have you been in politics?" asked Mike.

"Not so long in as to be out," answered Rudolph.

"Score one for Rudolph," said the referee.

"One what?" asked Mike.

"Make it a beer," answered Rudolph.

"Do you know Demosthenes?" asked Mike, winking at the bartender.

"Yes; his first name is Abe, and he works in a seegar-store near the N. Y. Central depot," said Rudolph.

Mike began to look worried.

"I wish to conduct this joint debate along literary lines," said Mike.

"All right," said Rudolph; "make mine the same!"

"Do you know Socrates?" asked Mike.

"Do you mean the guy that runs the

butcher-shop over at Troy?" said Rudolph.

"No," said Mike; "the Socrates I mean is dead."

"Cut out the dead ones—they don't vote," said Rudolph.

"Score another for Rudolph," said the referee.

"Make mine the same," said Rudolph.

"What is politics?" inquired Mike.

"Politics is where we get it—sometimes in the neck and sometimes in the bank," answered Rudolph.

"You're full of wisdom, ain't you?" said Mike.

"Yes; but I'm willing to get it wet—another beer, please!" said Rudolph.

"Time!" said the referee; "take your corners!"

"Now," said Mike; "you ask me some questions."

"What is a politician?" asked Rudolph.

"A politician is the reason we have so much politics," answered Mike.

Much applause left the hands of those present.

"What is a statesman?" inquired Rudolph.

"A statesman is a politician in a glass case," answered Mike.

"Do you believe that all men are born equal?" said Rudolph.

"Sure I do," said Mike; "but some are lucky enough to get over it."

"The joint debate is finished!" exclaimed the referee.

"What is the result?" inquired Mike.

"About eight dollars in cash and 16 rounds of beer on the house," said the bartender.

This shows you what to expect in

Albany, Bunch, where the streets are full of wisdom and the hot air from the legislature keeps the citizens warm and happy all the winter.

It is here, Bunch, that all the laws are made which govern New York city.

Realizing that fact, and, inspired by the local atmosphere, I have written a little booklet on that subject.

Go to it, Bunch, and think it over carefully:

"WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN."

(Or, Don't Step OR the Car Backward.)

"Bugosh!"

The speaker had a red fringe on his face from both ears downward to the chin, where it swayed gently to and fro in the breeze.

"What is it, Si?" inquired another voice, after its owner had indulged in a terrific encounter with a large fragment of Navy Plug.

"Guldern it, Seth; I was thinking about New York City, that's all!"

"Eeus!"

"Makes me devilish uneasy thinkin' about it; by Heck, it does, Seth!"

"Eeus!"

"Biggest guldern taown in this yer contynent, Seth!"

"Eeus!"

"More houses an' people an' street-



"Cut Out the Dead Ones, They Don't Vote," Said Rudolph.

cars an' sech than you could shake a good-sized stick at!"

"Eeus! but we don't have to go thar, do we, Si?"

"No, Seth; but havin' been elected to the Legislatur, I'll have to leave the farm of my childhood an' go to Albany an' make laws to guide and govern the citizens of that thar City of New York."

"Eeus!"

"I saw it in the Spoonburg Chron'icle that New York City wants local option," said Seth, after a long pause.

"Eeus!"

"I s'pose that means suthin' different from haow it sounds; them things always do."

"Eeus!"

"Well, whatever it means! New York City ain't goin' to git it while I'm in the Legislatur. That is your opinion about it, Si; do you reckon it's some new-fangled kind of a trolley-car?"

Si was silent, but from the manner in which the hair on his head came down to meet his eyebrows one would surmise that his brain was being sent along under forged draught.

Presently, however, Si "bugoshed," and the silence fell apart.

"If it means what I think it does," said Si, bitterly, "then New York is more wicked than I tried to find it the time I went thar—eus!"

Si leaned over and whispered something to Seth.

Then they turned pale, and got up and left the room.

THE END.

There may be a moral concealed in this romance, Bunch; I'm not so sure about it myself.

If you're ever here in Albany, you might mingle with some of the law-builders and inquire.

But when you do inquire, be sure to pick out a law-builder at least two sizes smaller than you are.

Self-preservation is the first law of Albany. Yours all the while,

J. H.

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# We May Burn Water and Solve the Fuel Problem, Says Tesla.

CAPT. EDWARD C. WARREN, master mariner, engineer and scientist, has invented a new hydrogen motor with which he expects to revolutionize the science of power production.

Capt. Warren bears some resemblance to the wizard of electricity, Nikola Tesla, who speaks to me in the highest terms of Warren's achievements in the engineering world. Capt. Warren has recently returned from a two-years' vacation cruise on a sailing vessel and has brought with him the crystallized results of many months of study and research. While he has been sailing the deep or leading alternately the strenuous and the simple life ashore he has steadily pursued his experiments, building boats and apparatus for the purpose, and now he is preparing to give the results to the world.

This invention is nothing less revolutionary than manufacturing fuel out of water—as Mr. Tesla remarks the process represents in the broadest sense the burning of water.

We now secure power from water by utilizing its weight on an old-fashioned water wheel or a modern turbine. We also utilize the power of water by turning it into steam. Capt. Warren's invention separates the chemical constituents of water and takes advantage of the explosive capacity of these elements in recombining to produce power. The product of recombination is water, which, of course, may be used over and over as many times as extraneous forces are applied to decompose or separate it into its elements.

**"Burning" Water.**

"Burn water?" said Capt. Warren when interrogated. "Only in the sense in which we burn carbonic acid. Both are products of combustion. The constituent elements of each are combustible when isolated. The only problem is to separate or isolate them after they have once been combined. This nature is constantly doing, and we have only to accelerate or "short-circuit" her processes in order to restore immediately these combustible substances to their elemental state and have them ready to reunite at our bidding in the phenomenon of combustion. Burning, or combustion, is simply the manifestation of the action of chemical affinity. We burn the elemental substances, hydrogen and oxygen, by bringing them together un-

der conditions favorable to the operation of the affinity which causes them to unite in a new chemical compound which when condensed is water. We separate these elements by subjecting their compound, water, to conditions which overcome or neutralize this affinity.

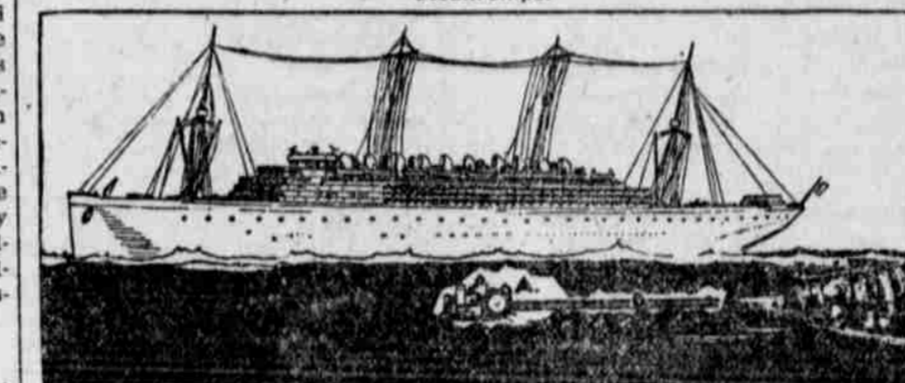
"When we can burn hydrogen for power, when the industrial world awakes to the fact that prodigious expenditures for coal and liquid fuel are entirely unnecessary and that there is right within our grasp an unlimited supply of fuel substance available practically without cost—for it is self-producing—there will be a revolution in the industrial world. When the century-old theories of the destructibility of matter and the conservation of energy and matter have once become really understood by men, we will witness the utter collapse and extinction of one of the oldest and most gigantic of human industries, the mining of coal.

**Means Increased Speed.**

"And further," he continued, "speed would receive a new impulse. We could have a 50-mile boat and a three-day Lusitania. To-day the fastest ship of the seas carries 5,000 tons of coal in her bunkers and 15,000 tons of machinery necessary to drive her. By the installation of my propulsion devices and new motive power the Lusitania would be so lightened that she could, by changing her construction somewhat, make the trip of 2,720 miles to Liverpool in three days or less. She would have more cargo room and be free from the terrific vibration that now characterizes all high-speed ships, for the new system does not involve extensive machinery. It consists of a process partly chemical and partly mechanical. The entire propelling mechanism now used would be eliminated, as the pressure of expanding aqueous vapor would be applied directly to projecting water astern."

As applied to warships the inventor believes that his new propulsive power will be of far-reaching importance and give the American battle-ships adopting the fuel and apparatus he has devised immense advantage over the warships of other navies, as the mechanism of the Warren scheme is so simple and comparatively small that it will not be easy for a torpedo or shell from the enemy to reach it. "That hydrogen may be manufactured from water by more or less com-

Capt. Warren's Diagram Showing the Application of His Invention to Ocean Steamships.



A—Generating mechanism, for oxygen and hydrogen. B—Tunnel where propulsion is effected. C—Gates for admission of water to the tunnel.

of highly rarefied aqueous vapor which is immediately condensable into water at ordinary temperatures, and we can immediately recover it in form adapted to our needs.

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