ARE FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

State Legislatures Taking Action to Lessen the Malady.

Only five States in the United States, including the District of Columbia, have laws directly compelling the reporting and registration of tuberculosis, and of these, but two and the District of Columbia, make very much of an effort to enforce the law. Only eight States have laws forbidding spitting in public places, and in none of these States is the law strictly enforced. Realizing the dangers from promiscuous spitting, and inability to locate tuberculosis cases without a registration law, bills are being introduced in over a dozen different legislatures to remedy these

According to a report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the reporting of tuberculosis cases is one of the fist requisites in the stamping out of the disease. Until the health authorities know where those afflicted with tuberculosis reside they are powerless to remove the dangers caused by these infected persons. It is now established that tuberculosis must be classed with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other infectious disease. This being the case, the report declares it is just as necessary for the public health that it be registered.

The most decided step in the registration of tuberculosis was taken in 1904 by the State of Maryland, where a law passed compelling the reporting of this disease, and inflicting a heavy fine for non-compliance. This law requires that the State Board of Health pay \$1.00 to every physician reporting a case of tuberculosis, and also that it furnish him with literature and preventive supplies for the use of his patients. This measure was influenced by the success of a movement started in New York city in 1897, to compel the reporting of tuberculosis. In 1908 laws modeled somewhat after the Maryland law were passed in New York State and the District of Columbia. The State of Vermont had passed a registration law in 1902, and in Washington it had been a law that tuberculosis be reported in the first and second class cities as early as 1899. These laws had, however, never been of much service, and few new cases were secured through them. Besides these States, which have direct and special laws compelling the reporting of tuberculosis. there are six which require reporting of tuberculosis as one of the infectious diseases. They are California, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Utah. For the most part, these laws are of little value.

The following States and Territories have regulations of the Health Departments requiring that Tuberculosis be reported: Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philippine Isdesired results. The other States of the Union have no laws or regulation

on the subject. Other legislation affecting tuber-

culosis is, in the main, that concerning spitting and with regard to State sanatoria and dispensaries. There are nine States and Territories which have laws forbidding spitting. They are Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico. Philippine Islands, Tennessee and Virginia. Twelve states and the District of Columbia now maintain sanatoria or hospitals for indigent tuberculosis patients. They are Massachusetts. New York, Iowe, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Besides these, in Indiana. Ohio, New Hampshire and Virginia, sites have been purchased for similar institutions, and in Massachusetts work has been commenced on three state hospitals State Sanatorium at Rutland. In Alabama and Georgia, laws have been passed authorizing and providing for the erection of State sanatoria. In Connecticut and West Virginia, commissions are preparing to recommend the establishment of suca institutions at the ensuing regislatures.

In Washington, Oregon, California, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and West Virginia, active campaigns will be carried on this winter in the various legislatures to secure action affecting the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

IN DEATH VALLEY MINUS FOOD.

Prospectors Rescued By Relief Expe-

of seven persons which left Nevada recently and became lost in Death Valley region, has been rescued by searchers, who found the lost prospectors huddled together in a cave in the Panamint mountains, where they had taken their shelter from heavy showers. For three days the men of the party had been without food.

creditors the court issued an order for the compulsory winding up of the affairs of the London and Paris exchange, one of the biggest outside brokerage firms in England, that went into the hands of a receiver January 25. The receiver has intimated that the amount of cash at his disposal is barely sufficient to cover back rent. Rumor places the loss of the company's clients anywhere from \$1,250,000 to \$2,500,000. These losses are chiefly in small amounts.

WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE BY LEUTZE -HOUGH the pages of American history are adorned with the names of many great men, none are brighter and more beautifully described in letters of chased gold than those of Washington and Lincoln. Students of history are divided in their judgment which of the two men is the greater. But it is not really important that this question be decided. Destiny planned a certain line of work for both men, and they did that work well. Their innate ability is only partly responsible for their success; it was their unselfishness and desire to do well whatever they undertook which helped them to succeed where others might have failed. If Lincoln deserves praise because necessity spurred him on to greatness, Washington deserves as much credit because he became great without being driven on by necessity. Destiny demanded a double role of Washington-she made him a soldier and a statesman, and he performed both well. His trials as president were almost as great as those he encountered as commander-in-chief lands, Rhode Island and Tennessee. of the army. He was placed at the head These regulations seldom secure the of a new form of government, and did not have precedents to guide him in his undertaking. It was his early training which taught him to think calmly and with judgment. His mind once

made up, to act without fear. He was born on the banks of the Potomac river in a farmhouse; though the house was far better than a log cabin, it was not the mansion it is supposed to have been. It was a large, roomy place, with a deep sloping roof and a big outside chimney at either end. He was one of many children. His father was rich in crops and land, though he had little real money. Most Virginia farmers planted tobacco, and when money was scarce they traded this product for food and clothing. His early years were spent on the farm, with plenty of exercise and little schooling. George loved to

tramp across the fields, forests and to swim in the streams. His education was gained at a country school where he was taught for three hours a day. Limited as his education was, he was fond of reading, and he had a book for advanced cases in a littion to the into which he copied everything he wished to remember. In this book he put many rules which he himself had formulated. These are only a few of the many:

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

"Think before you speak." "Whisper not in the company of others."

Lawrence, one of the half-brothers, had been sent to England to school, and the parents had planned the same for George, but the father died suddenly, and Mrs. Washington realized she could not afford to send him across the ocean. The boy had spent considerable time on the wharf and talking to seamen had awakened a desire for adventure. These stories created a desire to earn a living as a sailor, and he suggested it to his mother. Mrs. Washington did not like the idea of having George leave home nor did she approve of his career. He was sent back to school to study surveying. When not studying he was training his company of boys to become soldiers, and he often got very impatient when they made mistakes.

Shortly after his brother Lawrence had married the daughter of Lord Fairfax a member of this family took a great interest in the boy. He had such a fancy for the lad he put him to surveying a large tract of land in the Shenandoah valley. Though the work was no easy task, he was so strong and enthusiastic he acquitted himself exceedingly well. He did not go alone-a boy, George Fairfax, went as his aid. They rather enjoyed the new experience of hunger, cold and facing Indian strategy. In later years George recalled his experience of roughing it in the Shenandoah valey with great pleasure. This work was suddenly interrupted by sickness in the family. Lawrence, his half-brother, was ill and the physicians sent him to the West Indies. George went along to keep him company, only to be taken with smallpox. Although Lawrence started for home, he died after his return.

This was a great shock to George, for the brothers were exceedingly devoted; but the sting of this loss was partly forgotten by a commission to go to the French who were building forts on English territory. He was

WASHINGTON AT TRENTON, BY FAED GOED his interview with the French commander he started for home. The journey back was worse than going, for the rivers were exceedingly treacherous. The French governor refused to heed English commands and continued to build forts, so George Washington was appointed to command soldiers to march against the French in the spring. This was the beginning of a war between the French and English, which lasted seven years. Gen, Braddock was sent over from England and George was made a colonel and commanded the Virginia troops. Though Braddock was a capable general, he did not understand the art of fighting the Indians and refused to heed young Washington's advice. The general was shot in one of these

were shot under him. The war at an end, Washington returned home. He was anxious to see his mother, whom he had not seen in some time. Though Mrs. Washington was not a brilliant woman, she had plenty of good judgment and common sense, and was always ready to give her son wise counsel. Proud though she was of her boy's energy and desire to serve his country she was careful not to spoil him by excessive praise. She loved to hear of the hazards of war, but she emphasized the dangers more than her boy's success.

engagements. With this the Redcoats began

to run, but Washington tried to call them back.

All day he was in the midst of the fight. Four

bullets went through his coat and two horses

Hardships and long-fought campaigns had done much to impair his health, and he went to Williamsburg to consult a physician. On this trip he met Mrs. Martha Custle, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, one of the wealthiest planters in the colony. They were married some five months later. Very little is known of her except that she was petite, pretty and exceedingly devoted to her husband. She was very proud of his successes, and used all her energy to make his trials as easy as she could. There are those who attribute Washington's first step upward to his marriage. This is certainly untrue, for he was on the road to success when he married her. Whenever Washington went on a long campaign his wife took up headquartors where she might be near him. These winterings gradually became a regular custom. She seldom complained, although she frequently had to put up with inconvenient headquarters. When Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the army he did not accept the place with great eagerness, for he

knew it was to be a long and hard fought war, and a posilay down their arms and go home, but his courage never failed him and

he pushed on.

When the sky looked blackest he would plan some campaign to make of defeat a victory. A happy illustration of this was when one Christmas night the soldiers were quite ready to give up and go home. They were camping on the banks of the Delaware. Pointing to the other side, he said: "Our enemy is camping there." They were Hessian soldiers, and since it was Christmas night, they were celebrating. At was with difficulty the army crossed, for the night was wild, dark and cold. But in spite of the great blocks of ice on the river, Washington managed to get his army across, and a victory was the result. A more difficult year was spent in Valley Forge. It was a long, cold winter, the soldiers hungry for food, and they did not have enough clothing and blankets to keep themselves warm. Many times they were on the verge of mutineering. It was only by means of his tact and good judgment that he brought harmony into camp and gave the war a successful ending.

After leaving the army he went back home and spent much time improving the farm. The Mount Vernon estate gradually became an expensive affair. Here he kept open house, and never a day went by without his receiving callers and friends. Some of the dinners and levees were often elaborate, and he struggled hard not to appear bored. He had hoped to spend the rest of his life among these pleasant surroundings. He often told his friends: "Let those who wish such things as office be at the head of things. I do not wish them. All I desire now is to settle down at Mount Vernon and to enjoy my farm." But after the constitution was ratified and the votes of the electors were opened and counted it was found that everyone had voted for Washington. During his presidency he had many knotty problems, but he met them all with good sense and judgment. Because he played the double role of commander of the army and the first president of this nation equally well he is entitled to the name, the Father of His Country.

"END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

"The end justifies the means." This motto, from the coat-of-arms of Washington, will no doubt flash into the minds of certain admirers of the father of his country who glance at the genealogical tree, which is England's latest contribution to the oft-debated question of

Washington's ancestry. "Let no man fancy he knows sport," said the

Frederick W. Ragg, to convey to us the latest interesting revelation regarding the ancestry of our first president.

Barring those that champion the truly democratic standpoint, less prevalent to-day than it was in 1620, which scorns to connect itself with old world titles and abhors royalty, there remain many liberal souls among us who do not grudge to one who was acknowledged first in war and first in peace a share in the homage accorded the first family of England.

Edward I. was himself a mighty warrior, and first in many wars; his prowess was early exercised on the Turks, during the last crusade ever embarked on by England's kings, and when the throne became his own he successfully carried out his project of uniting England, Scotland and Wales. He brought the famous stone of Scone to Westminster abbey, and under him England became a mighty nation. He was a monarch wise and great, even though he had little leaning toward democratic government and did not display special fondness for Magna Charter. Edward Longshanks was not an ancestor to be despised by his descendant George, of kingly bearing and equally long legs.

That this direct line of descent has not until now been established may seem a bit surprising in view of the exhaustive research that has been devoted to the Washington ancestry. The reason is, however, not difficult to understand when one reflects that such research has been coacerned exclusively with the male line, while this royal blood is introduced into the family by Margaret Butler, who married Laurence Washington in 1588.

Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford and others who have made a special study of the Washington pedigree trace the line back to John Washington of Whitfield, five generations back of the aforesaid Laurence and his wife Margaret. These students state that this Margaret Butler was the daughter of William Butler of Tighes, Sussex, but do not follow the Butler pedigree back of this point. Here Mr. Ragg has taken up the quest, and after careful study of old records, tombstones, and entries in church registers has proved that William Butler, father of Mrs. Laurence Washington, stands tenth in direct descent from Edward I.

Reference to the above genealogical tree just completed by Mr. Ragg, and verified since its arrival in America by various genealogical experts, who have pronounced it satisfactory, will show conclusively that George Washington is In the sixteenth generation in direct descent from the monarch in question, and is, therefore, the great-great-great-great-great-greatgreat-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Edward I. Plantagenet.



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