

FRIEDMANN NOT MOVED BY CRITICS

Discoverer of Turtle Germ Smiles Benignly When He Reads Report on Cure by U. S. Surgeons.

MORITZ EISNER EXPLAINS Purchaser of Rights to Sell Treatment Says the Berlin Doctor Will Issue a Signed Statement To-day.

FRIEDMANN REJECTED IN TUBERCULOSIS MEETING.

The following resolution was adopted yesterday at the convention in Washington, of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis: Whereas, Widespread publicity has been given to the claims of an alleged cure for tuberculosis. Resolved, That there is no information before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to justify the belief that any specific cure for tuberculosis has been discovered which deserves the confidence of the medical profession or the people, and Resolved, That it is the duty of the public to continue unabated all the present well tried agencies for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann was not at all disturbed yesterday when he heard of the report made on his "cure" by United States Surgeons Anderson and Stimson to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Anderson and Dr. Stimson have been supervising the government tests of the turtle germ remedy in the hospitals of this city.



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FORMER INSPECTORS ON WAY TO PRISON. No. 1, Sweeney; No. 2, Murtha; No. 3, Thompson; No. 4, Hussey.



Friedmann is All Smiles. When seen last night at the majestic turtle germ discoverer was all smiles. To that part of Dr. Anderson's address in which he said that "the facts thus far observed do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity" he only shrugged his shoulders, saying the criticism meant nothing. As to the resolutions passed by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Dr. Friedmann said he had never even heard of it.

Moritz Eisner was so impressed with its significance, however, that he said he would have Dr. Friedmann issue a signed statement to-day in answer to it. "And furthermore," he said, "the government report is not so bad, after all. It's only the headlines that are bad." Eisner then went on to philosophize on the antagonism aroused by medical discoveries in the past. "Did you ever hear of Jenner?" he asked. "And don't you remember the great opposition that diphtheria antitoxin had at first?"

Admits It Is No Specific. Dr. Friedmann had never made a claim that the turtle bacillus would cure all cases of tuberculosis, Eisner declared, and added that the plan of distribution should not be looked on as a commercial one. "We are going to conduct clinics and make clinical studies of the cure," he asserted. "Does that mean that the cases will be treated free?" he was asked. "Oh, no; those who can afford it will have to pay. The rich will have to pay for the poor," was Mr. Eisner's explanation. Dr. Friedmann arrived in New York from Canada early yesterday morning and got immediately in communication, first with Eisner, and then with Dr. Stimson. Eisner was very anxious to conceal the fact of the doctor's arrival in the city, and tried to prevent his being interviewed.

Confidence Not Warranted. It is stated in the report that too much confidence and optimism have been aroused, with the result that confidence in recognized methods of combating the "white plague" may have been lessened. The reports say: "We must not lose sight of the possible therapeutic value of this preparation, and, on the other hand, it is necessary to guard against too great an optimism in respect to its merits."

Relative to Dr. Friedmann's failure to keep his promise to the Public Health Service, the report says: "It being one of the duties of the Public Health Service to investigate the diseases of man and their methods of control, correspondence was entered into by the Department of State (this was before Friedmann came to America) to ascertain whether Dr. Friedmann would submit details of preparation and administration of his remedy and its effects on patients to representatives of the Public Health Service, and, if so, on what conditions."

Details Kept Back. "At our first interview with Dr. Friedmann we ascertained that he was not willing to reveal all the details of his methods, contrary to the offer contained in his previous correspondence. "In our series of patients Dr. Friedmann has almost exclusively made use of the intramuscular method alone in pulmonary cases, and a very considerable proportion of them have either developed no considerable infiltrate at all or have suffered from a secess formation. It is evident, therefore, that a very considerable portion of these patients may expect their treatment at the hands of Dr. Friedmann to extend over a long period."

Never Met Plorkowsky. Dr. Friedmann denied he had ever been associated with Dr. Plorkowsky, who, according to foreign dispatches, claims that Dr. Friedmann worked in his laboratory in Berlin some years ago. Dr. Friedmann said he was not worried over reports that the Plorkowsky germs were on the way here to rival his.

Eisner, commenting on Plorkowsky, said that imitators would very naturally begin now to come to the front. He made no reference, however, to the suits instituted some years ago against his company, in which he was scored by a judge of the United States District Court for putting up Hunyadi Matyas in bottles so similar to Hunyadi Janos as to deceive the casual purchaser.

"The Medical Record" in an editorial in to-day's issue calls attention to the fact that there is no federal law that can reach the establishment of Friedmann institutes in the thirty-six states which are said to be covered by the Friedmann-Eisner contract. It calls on the individual states to take action.

REPORT ADVERSE TO FRIEDMANN'S "CURE" Federal Physicians Conducting Official Tests Find No Reason for Confidence in Serum. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 9.—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann and his reputed "cure" for tuberculosis were criticized, if not condemned, in a report by Dr. John F. Anders, of the United States Public Health Service, made to-day at the convention of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

EX-INSPECTORS NOW IN STRIPES

Continued from first page.

John B. Stanchfield made formal motions for new trials and other technical details for the record, all of which were promptly denied, the court imposed the maximum penalty under the misdemeanor indictment, of which they were found guilty—one year in the penitentiary and a \$500 fine each.

None of the men showed the slightest emotion at the sentence. It was as if they had received exactly what they had expected, and inside of a few minutes they left the courtroom and began to prepare for their trip to the island. Murtha obtained permission from the court, through his counsel, to visit his wife and sick children at his home in Brooklyn.

Lawyers for each of the men stated that there would be no application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Francis L. Wellman, for Hussey, said that though an appeal would be taken in Hussey's case the former inspector would not attempt to evade punishment in the meantime. The lawyer added that the conviction of his client was due to the fact that the "air of New York is surcharged with a prejudice against the whole police force at present."

Home Visit Depresses Murtha. The visit of Murtha to his family in Brooklyn had a depressing effect on him. In spite of a few attempts by neighbors and policemen stationed on posts near his home, in East 32d street, to hear him, his two youngest children, Charlotte and Cecil, are still in bed with an attack of the measles, and though their coats were pulled up to the windows, where they waved a brave farewell at their father, the big inspector would not trust himself to look back once he had left the house.

Sheriff Harburger, with three deputies, one named William Whitman, took charge of the four convicted men soon after 2 o'clock. The "Black Maria," which is actually painted a rusty red, was backed into the Tombs yard, so that the crowd which surrounded the old prison did not see the men while they were entering it.

Then with the Sheriff, duly upholstered with an "automatic," of which he whispered "eleven shots in eight seconds," mounted on the front seat, and Deputy Sheriff William Whitman on the back seat, the prison van went up Lafayette street and around to the Centre Market Place entrance to Police Headquarters.

Another crowd augmented by the curious ones who trailed up from the Tombs, watched the Sheriff escort Murtha and Sweeney, handcuffed together, and then Hussey and Thompson, also handcuffed to each other, into the Headquarters building. Each of the men, except Hussey, shielded his face from the crowds, but the inspector who was termed by Mr. Wellman, his lawyer, as "the gamest of them all," outstared the crowd with a defiant grin and smoked an uptitled cigar.

Sweeney seemed to have been confused by the short ride in the darkened prison van, for he blinked in a questioning manner as he got out of the "Black Maria," and apparently not realizing that he was at the back door of Police Headquarters, he turned to Murtha, saying: "Well, where do we go now?"

They were in the basement rooms at Headquarters, where their Bertillon measurements and photographs were taken, about twenty-five minutes during which time the original crowd was increased by perhaps two hundred persons. When they entered the prison van again that disreputable looking vehicle was pulled over to the Bowery, and then over St. Mark's Place to Second avenue. The crowd melted away, and thereafter, until they arrived at the 53d street dock of the Department of Correction, the convicted inspectors attracted nothing more than an occasional shout of "There they go!" from sharp-eyed urubins.

Detective Gives Them Cigars. Although it was noticeable that there was no uniformed policeman in sight while the crowd waited around Police Headquarters, just after the van turned toward the Bowery, a detective jumped on the tailboard seat, and reaching down into his pocket, pulled out a handful of cigars, which he patiently wriggled through the closely set shutters of the Black Maria. Some one on the inside took them and that they were appreciated was evident from the clouds of tobacco smoke that soon drifted out between the shutters.

At the dock in 53d street there was a half hour wait, which the inspectors endured in the prison pen waiting room, while the Sheriff discovered that neither of the two boats of the regular fleet was available. Then the Lowell of the Department of Charities was borrowed from the 70th street dock, opposite the Metropolitan Hospital, and the former inspectors were placed aboard that boat. There were no other prisoners to be taken over on that trip. Within half an hour Sheriff Harburger had his receipts for his charges and they had become a part of the prison routine.

Their jewelry, cufflinks and scarfpins were taken from them and deposited in the penitentiary safe, after which their pedigrees were taken, still in the same order in which their names appeared on the indictment—Sweeney, Murtha, Thompson and Hussey.

The next step—to the barber shop—brought them face to face with the proposition of close-cropped hair and clean shaven faces. The latter requirement meant the loss of a mustache to each man, but Thompson was practically immune on the hair cutting part of the ordeal, because he has always worn his hair close-cropped.

Striped suits and caps for each man were produced next, and, strangely enough, this final step to the level of an ordinary penitentiary prisoner seemed to cheer Sweeney up rather than depress him. Up to that time the

"most indicted police inspector of New York" had been more surly than any of his companions, but before he started for the bathroom to discard his civilian clothes and don the prison uniform he turned to the newspaper men with a laugh and said: "Well, goodby, boys, no hard feelings, no kick at all. Come over and spend the night sometime."

Thompson and Murtha, who had been taking everything stolidly up to that time, appeared to be more hurt at the sight of the prison stripes than at any of their unusual experiences during the day. Hussey took everything stripes included, with the utmost nonchalance.

FAX INCOMES OF \$1,000. SAYS EX-PRESIDENT TAFT Then, He Explains, Every One Would Go to "Nosing Around."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) New Haven, May 9.—Professor William Howard Taft to-day scored the initiative, inspired the referendum in a limited sense and urged the imposition of a tax upon incomes as small as \$1,000 in a Yale lecture on "Government Questions."

"I am in favor of an income tax if it is practicable," he said, "and of a graduated tax, but every one should contribute something to it. It is important that as many as possible pay a part of the tax. When a man pays \$5 into a fund he's active in nosing around to see what's done with the money. The lower the im-

munity from the tax the better for public policy. "We hear much of the danger of corporate control of the government, but there are other evils that should be provided against, and I think that slavish insubordination and coddling to supposed popular will is one of them. Ultimately the people learn the truth and reverse their action as soon as the hypocrisy becomes visible."

"The initiative movement will come to an end through non-use, and, as an institution, the referendum will be infrequent. The American people will reverse their present tendency. Here is the book of law submitted to the people for ratification in the state of Oregon at the last general election. It contains 252 pages, and if you don't lay the book down with fatigue, tired eyes and disgusted feeling I shall be surprised."

"How much more must the average voter feel the same sensation? What was the result? Not 25 per cent of the voters who balloted for candidates tackled the question. What do you think of a system that puts forth a book like that to vote upon and then says in a statement that it favors a 'short ballot'?"

"We have corruption because of the sluggishness of the people. How much logic is there in the claim that you're going to escape from the sluggishness by a system that requires three times as much popular activity?"

SIX DIE IN STEAMER FIRE. Vancouver, May 9.—Hemmed in by flames, six members of the crew of the steamer Ophir, which sailed from Vancouver last night and tied up near Ladner, in the Fraser River, were burned to death today in a fire that destroyed the vessel. The Ophir was a wooden river steamer of 20 tons.

B. Altman & Co. will place on Special Sale this day (Saturday) Several Thousand Yards of Desirable Dress Silks including the following, at unusual concessions from regular prices. Imported Dress Silks, 32 to 42 inches wide, regular prices \$3.50 to 4.50 per yard at \$1.75 Imported Crepes in evening shades, 36 inches wide, regular price \$3.00 per yard at \$1.25 Checked Dress Taffetas, 36 inches wide, regular price \$2.25 per yard at 90c. White Washable Habutai, 27 inches wide, regular price \$1.00 per yard at 60c. Imported Fancy Taffetas, 19 inches wide, regular prices 75c. to \$1.25 yd., at 48c. Sold in Dress Lengths Only.

Other Special Sales for this day (Saturday) will consist of Misses' and Small Women's Tailor-made Suits, Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits, Youths' Outing Trousers, Stationery and American Wilton Rugs.

B. Altman & Co. have ready for the outing season a new stock of Cameras and Photographic Supplies, at attractive prices.

Motoring Garments in the new assortments for Summer are now ready for inspection; also Fitted Hampers, Suit Cases and a large selection of Leather Goods for the Motorist's use. Motor Robes, Rugs, Pillows, etc.

The Shoe Department is showing a new assortment of White Buckskin Shoes and Ankle Ties for Misses and Children; also low-heeled Shoes and Pumps for Misses.

All shoes for the younger set are made on lasts constructed especially to meet juvenile requirements and are fitted by thoroughly qualified salespeople.

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