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DEATH SEEMS RESPECTER

OF "WHITE COLLAR" MAN

Compared With Every 100 Deaths Among Unskilled, There Are But 53 Among Professional Classes, Statistics Show.

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, July 2. — Death has been declared to be no respecter of persons, laying his hand alike on kings and beggars, but studies of the United States public health service show that death is a respecter of occupations. It is shown that the death rate among the professional classes is only seven out of every 1000, while that among unskilled workers is 13 per 1000. Indeed, the death rate for the unskilled is 50 per cent. higher than for all other workers combined.

There are some highly hazardous occupations which are classed as skilled, such as the occupation of structural steel workers, where a high death rate is shown, but taking broad classifications, it is the unskilled more frequently visited by death. Compared with every 100 deaths among the unskilled, there are but 53 among the professional classes—doctors, lawyers, dentists, and the like. For every 100 deaths among the unskilled, there are but 56 among business executives and managers and the same number among clerks and office workers. It would seem, almost that death respects the white collar. Among the skilled industrial workers, mechanics, and so on, there are 63 deaths for every 100 among the unskilled.

Tuberculosis is the guise in which death comes most frequently among the unskilled. Of all the deaths in that class, 13 out of every 100 were caused by tuberculosis of the lungs. This compares with a figure of only five out of each 100 among professional and business men. The tuberculosis death rate is more than twice as high in the ranks of the unskilled as in all other occupational classes combined. For business men, on the other hand, the tuberculosis rate was only half as

high as for all others combined.

Tuberculosis pneumonia, and accidents are regarded as the greatest occupational hazards with close relation to the job. It is interesting to note that accident incidence is highest among the skilled industrial workers, four out of every 100 deaths in the group being accidental. Liver diseases, diabetes, suicide, and heart disease show a higher incidence among business men than in any other occupational class.

All the records go to show that the individual in the low income class has the greatest amount of illness. Poor and perhaps unsanitary housing, food of poor quality and sometimes insufficient quantity breaks down the resistance to disease. There are exceptions in every group. There is many an unskilled laborer in a low income class who is a very Hercules of strength and resistance and plenty of the pampered rich who are sickly but, nevertheless, the general rule of disease follows the line of income.

For one thing, in case of an epidemic disease, the poor man is unable to escape. He cannot go to the mountains or seashore or any distant place to escape the infection. He must remain and face it out. It is of the utmost interest to note that in 1934, for the first time in many decades, the death rate in large American cities increased, even though there were no serious epidemics in that year. It was a year when there was a great amount of unemployment and in which, in spite of federal and local relief, there was bitter economic hardship. Normally the American city is a more healthful place than the rural regions, but the congestion of poor families in the cities has a tendency to combat the normally better conditions.

LARGEST DIAMOND ON VIEW IN NEW YORK CITY

\$750,000 Stone About Size of Hens Egg Placed on Exhibition by Owner

NEW YORK—There was quite a ceremony in the Morgan Hall of the American Museum of Natural History at noon today when the world's largest uncut diamond—the Jonker diamond—was unwrapped and shown for the first time to about seventy-five photographers and reporters.

The stone recently was purchased by Harry Winston, an American dealer in precious stones with offices at Fifth street and Fifth avenue, for a price believed to be in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

Every one fairly held his breath as F. Trubee Davison, president of the museum, cut the string and broke the seals of the package, pried up the lid of a sturdy wooden box, tossed aside cotton wool and tissue paper and unwrapped the gem. At Davison's elbow was Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the museum, and Herbert P. Whitlock, curator of mineralogy.

The diamond, which is unique in that unlike most of the famous stones of South Africa it has come into the possession of an American dealer instead of being sold abroad, is about the size of a hen's egg. Since it is uncut and unpolished some of the fire and intensity of a finished gem is lacking, but in the camera lights the unusual depth and purity of the stone are immediately marked.

"Do you suppose it will be worn by a bride?" some one asked.

"It already has been worn, by a woman," Mr. Whitlock replied. "After it was found by a South African prospector named Jacobus Jonker on his plot at Elandsfontein in Pretoria, Mrs. Jonker wore it about her neck at night wrapped in a stocking, for safe-keeping, while the men guarded the farm."

The actual dimensions of the stone in its present rough state are: weight 726 carats (about five ounces); length two and three quarters inches; height one and a half inches; breadth, about one inch; circumference, lengthwise six and three quarters inches, at broadest point, four and three quarters inches.

Its color is a soft, silky blue, and, like the famed Cullinan diamond, one side is flat. In fact, the most intriguing circumstance about the gem aside from its unusual size, which makes it the largest and rarest diamond in the world today, is that flat surface. Experts have advanced the hypothesis that it once was part of an even larger diamond, and that the missing sector may have been the Cullinan, which also had a flat facet when found. The Jonker diamond was found twenty-nine years later than the Cullinan, just three miles from where the latter was discovered. Other experts, among them Mr. Winston, disprove this theory.

The situation has become such that there is a strong movement in favor of substantial federal grants to subsidize local public health service.

In addition to the toll of diseases of various kinds, the accident record continues alarming. It is true that there has been a great amount of accident-prevention education in recent years and the great industrial corporations have made efforts in the way of prevention, yet accidents continue to occur. In 1933, for example, there were 91,000 accidental fatalities. The automobile continues to be the greatest menace, but 14,500 workers were killed in industrial accidents, while such accidents permanently crippled 55,000 and temporarily disabled 1,369,000. Final compilations of the national safety council are not yet in for 1934 but the preliminary reports indicate the number of fatalities was 99,000—an 8,000 increase over 1933. Of these, 15,500 industrial workers were killed at their jobs—an increase of 1,000 over 1933.

The year 1933 was the low year of the depression and because of the slack activity in many industries, fewer men were at work and therefore susceptible to accidents at their jobs. With 1934 there was some industrial revival but at a cost of thousands of lives. The money cost is difficult to assess, but one official estimate has placed the cost for 1933 at \$2,135,000,000.

"The Jonker stone is much finer, it's fire much purer than the Cullinan," he said.

When cut the Jonker diamond, it kept in one piece, will weigh 425 carats, second only to the Star of Africa, cut from the Cullinan, now in the British royal collection.

The gem was brought to the museum from the appraisers' stores on Varick street by an armored car and three guards of the United States Trucking Company. Twenty five or thirty photographers recorded every step taken by G. W. Kleinknecht, the messenger, as he carried the valuable package through the museum halls to the Morgan Hall on the fourth floor, where Mrs. G. B. Hunnafford, secretary to Mr. Winston, signed for it.

Kleinknecht, who "has carried as much as 7½ millions in securities inside his coat without thinking anything about it," plainly was impressed by the unusualness of the parcel he was delivering. He said it gave him a thrill because it was "so different," and he willingly posed for photographers holding the light-blue paper package. He took a long look at the stone when it finally was unwrapped and then retired to a secluded spot for a smoke, gratified that his responsibility was ended.

The stone is to be taken to the Winston offices for study with regard to cutting. Later it may be exhibited for three days in the Morgan Hall, according to Mr. Whitlock.

THIS DIOGENES IS OUT OF LUCK

BOSTON, July 1.—Three years ago Albert S. Pierson barred the third door in his home on Riverbank road, Quincy, and let it be known that it would stay closed until he had met an honest man to walk through it.

Three years have gone by and although hundreds of persons, after recounting their many virtues, have pleaded to be allowed to be the first to enter through the door, Pierson announced that it still remained closed as none of the applicants had withstood the acid test by which he judges what constitutes an honest man.

When Pierson started to build a small home in which he could spend the remaining years of his life, he conceived of the plan to include three doors in the structure. The first door, which is in the rear, is for "ordinary people," the second door, in the lower front part of the cottage, is for sinners. The mysterious third door, which is reached by climbing 10 stairs symbolic of the Ten Commandments, will not be used until Pierson discovers a person who is "thoroughly honest" in all his dealings and his thoughts.

The door is barred by a ship's helm which strangely enough, came from a captured rum ship.

Since he built the house and the news became known about the unusual entrance, Pierson has had many strange experiences with the hundreds of visitors to the place. Once, a few months ago, Pierson thought that he had found a man who could qualify. The man lives in Hartford, but as Pierson explained, the man could not come to Quincy to pass through the portal because his wife was so jealous that she would not allow him to leave town.

Just how he determines whether a person is honest enough to lift the bar Pierson will not reveal other than to say that he usually can tell by asking certain questions.

Several times persons have attempted to force their way through, but, according to Pierson, some mysterious force has prevented them from reaching the top of the ten symbolic steps. On one occasion, he said, a man came to the house and in an attempt to ridicule him, started up the steps laughing. He never reached the top, but turned around and went back. The same night he died suddenly, he said.

People from New England and other nearby states have visited Pierson requesting to be allowed to take the

Of Interest to Women

Hair and Scalp Need Reconditioning Now

This is the hair tonic season of the year. Things happen to hair in the summer as they happen to complexions. Blemishes appear unexpectedly with the general upheaval of springtime. There are a lot of reasons why hair needs an overhauling at this time. As I have said time and time again, and as any hair specialist will bear me out, the hair reflects the condition of the system. And spring, as a rule, sees the general tone of the body at its lowest ebb. This is due to heavy diets, to life in overheated rooms, to too little oxygen inhaled, and general let-up on exercise.

If you really want your hair to respond quickly with life and lustre and greater glory all round for your summer chapeau (for the hair is come to be three quarters of the success of your hat) you might do well to put yourself on a diet, say a week of fruits and vegetables mainly, with perhaps a steak, lamb chop or chicken course at dinner time, when you might also include two green vegetables or one green vegetable and a salad.

Get the system cleaned out thoroughly. There's an immediate reflection in the hair quality when this is done. There's no ho'um about this. I personally have seen it happen time and time again. You know, without my telling it, how hair is affected when one is ill. The same goes for its reflecting a better state of physical being.

Of course that wave for which you pay your hard earned money keeps you from using the hair brush. But suppose you say, "Oh, let the wave go hang for a couple of weeks. I'm going to brush my hair, wave or no wave." Then do it. You'll see what scalp massage lies in that hair brush. Even two weeks' daily care will work wonders, after which you'll arrange somehow to get more hair brushing done.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A raw potato put in soup that has too much salt in it and boiled for ten

minutes will remove the salty taste.

Cut toast in small squares when making cream toast. It is much easier served cut in this way.

It is better to scrape raw potatoes than pare them when preparing them for boiling. Full food value is thus retained.

When choosing a lobster take one with the tail curled tightly to the body, as this is a sign it is quite fresh.

It is not desirable to keep fish in the refrigerator owing to the strong odor, but if necessary to do so, keep it covered closely.

To bake potatoes quickly, boil them in salted water, for ten minutes, then place in a hot oven to finish cooking.

To clean ivory handles on knives and forks when they have become yellow rub over them a piece of lemon that has been dipped into table salt.

Anise and caraway seeds are an addition to plain sugar cookies, vanilla or lemon flavored.

If you wish to serve individual cakes bake your cake in a loaf. When cool, cut it in squares, frost them on four sides and decorate the top with nuts.

When melting chocolate for candy, a little butter added will give chocolate a gloss and they will not turn light colored.

Broken walnuts mixed with hot maple syrup makes a delicious sauce for vanilla ice cream.

When the kettles have been in use for some time a coating forms on the inside. To remove this dissolve a tablespoon of borax in a kettle of hot water and allow the water to boil one hour.

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In order to be sure that your advertisement gets in The Daily Mail all changes should be handed into the business office of this paper at 9 a.m. Short transient notices will be taken up to 10.30 a.m. Advertisements requiring extra space and requiring to have mats cast for same should be handed in the day previous to publication.

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