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HARPER'S WEEKLY

MAY 16, 1914
PRICE TEN CENTS

Babies, Blood and "Science""  
FLEXNER DEFENDS HUMAN VIVISECTION;  
BABIES USED IN GUINEA PIGS' PLACE;  
TESTS ON CHILDREN IN N.Y. HOSPITALS  
DYING INFANTS USED IN TESTS BY DOCTORS  
1,000 Babies Tortured By the Tuberculin Tests Method of Vivisection  
CHILDREN, GUINEA PIGS AND MONKEYS LED TO SLAUGHTER  

Hearst-Liar  
See pages 13 and 16

THE McCLURE PUBLICATIONS  
NEW YORK
A Campaign of Lies

By Katharine Loving Bueell

The crusade against doctors and the only method by which they can reach a complete solution of the problems of disease—live-section, is carried on epidemically in different parts of the country. This year the crusade was in New York. At another time it may be in San Francisco. Heart is in this case aided the Anti-Vivisectionists with his New York dairies.

Year after year the opponents of science wage an intermittent guerilla warfare against those men who are devoting their time and trained energies to the investigation of disease and its cure. Because much of the work has to be carried on through experimentation upon living animals, a group of animal lovers and their paid assistants keep up this scattering annoyance. Always shown to be absurd when subjected to the light of common sense, this year they have beaten their record. Though they have been busy in a minor way in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York, they concentrated their recent efforts upon an energetic campaign in New York. It was the last day of the New York American, put into this campaign the element of publicity which made its collapse so complete and so sudden.

There are three principal Anti-Vivisection Societies, belonging respectively to Mrs. Diana Reinh, Mrs. F. B. Spear, and Mr. Frederick Bellamy. It was Mr. Bellamy who accomplished the alliance with Heart. All Anti-Vivisectionists are difficult to pin down to the simplicity of facts and the refined logic. Mr. Bellamy, one of the most skilful quick-change artists of the group, was a lawyer; among whose clients has been a certain Miss Green, a lover of animals and an ardent Anti-Vivisectionist. It was in her behalf that Mr. Bellamy inaugurated his campaign. Until 1910 all expenses of the Society for the Prevention of Abuse in Animal Experimentation, which is the Society he represents, incurred in attempting to secure Anti-Vivisection legislation, were defrayed by Miss Green. Since then no report has been made of the source of supplies for the Society, but it is probable that Mr. Bellamy's client is still financing his humanitarian enterprise.

Heart in his first campaign which was patently Anti-Vivisectionist, although he never admitted that he himself was of that persuasion. Mr. Bellamy changed his base and began a campaign for investigation by a bi-partisan Committee. The motto of seven members, two of whom shall be physicians or persons experienced in the practice of vivisection and residing within this state, two of whom shall be active members of some organization within this state having for its purpose the prevention of cruelty but who shall not be physicians, and the remaining three members of which commission shall be lawyers residing within this state. The result of such a committee would be to make two reports, one by the members of the committee who represented disinterested, responsible persons, and the other by the two Anti-Vivisectionists. Such a double report is so much ammunition in the hands of the Anti-Vivisectionists whose ability to use material favorable to themselves, regardless of its source, is well known. A British Commission similar to the one suggested by Mr. Bellamy made an investigation of vivisection on England. The majority of the Committee handed in a report so exhaustive and complete that it filled seven large pamphlets, completely vindicating the scientists and dispelling entirely the charges made by the Anti-Vivisectionists. The members replying the Anti-Vivisection Societies disposed in testimony giving their view of the matter. Much of this testimony was disproved. Nevertheless the Anti-Vivisectionists have continued to quote from the discredited report as though it were the side which had been justified.

A good many of the misstatements of these animal lovers are quite childish, but as the ordinary editor does not take trouble to verify them, they are widely believed, and add fuel to the prejudice that often smolders in the minds of the ill-informed. For instance, in one of their recent congresses, Richard Coan, who subscribes to their views, was put down as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. There is no Coan to be found, but there is a Coen. The "Royal College" to which he is related is that of Ireland only. Even in that he is not a fellow. He is not even a member, he is only a licentiate. He has been a licentiate since 1887, and in those twenty-seven years he has not risen above the lowest rank. Another popular argument is that Great Britain has no trouble with rabies although it has no Pasteur Institute. Of course, they leave out the fact that the quarantine order prevents any possible attack by dogs suffering from rabies as such dogs are excluded. It is not only the misuse of facts and of statements which have actually been made that distinguishes the Anti-Vivisectionist, but many of their allegations are pure inventions. Mrs. Henderson, Vice-President of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, promised the editor of this paper the numbers of the pages in Doctor Cline's book in which she stated that the words "no anesthesia" occur. But although the promise was made months ago and she has since been reminded of the matter several
times no such information has yet been
received in this office. Another favorite
trick is that of quoting opinions without
telling how long ago the man lived, so
that a careless reader does not realize
the comments date from the
time when anesthetics were unknown.
One of the most recent attacks on progress
by these people relates to typhoid in-
vaccination in the Army. The facts are
striking. In 1899 and 1900 preventive
vaccination was entirely voluntary and
gradually won its way. The results were:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>145</td>
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On September 28th, 1911, vaccination
was made compulsory. Notice the sud-
den drop:

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1913 (first six months)</td>
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Not a single case in the United States,
Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Panama or the
Philippines occurred from January to
June, 1913, although the Army had in-
creased in numbers from about 69,000
to 85,000, and many of the troops had
been taken out of barracks where arti-
ficial drainage prevailed and stationed
on the Texas border in camps of their own
making. Yet the Anti-Vivisectionists in-
still that no good is accomplished by in-
vocation for typhoid.

But Mr. Bellamy fortunately was not
successful in passing legislation which
would force the scientists to undergo an
investigation by the people with the fore-
gone habits of thought. The fight against
animal experimentation ended in defeat.
Then Mr. Bellamy had a brilliant idea.
Surely the topic of human vivisection
would be sensational enough to create a
scare and give him a popular backing.
He prepared and introduced into the legis-
lature in Albany a bill to investigate the
problem of human vivisection. The
important sections of the bill was as follows:

Such commission shall fully investigate every
part upon which the present condition and the
practice of experimentation upon human
beings has been exercised, especially upon
children and other patients in hospitals, pub-
lic institutions or elsewhere within this state by
inoculation or by any other form of treatment
or tests undertaken for the direct benefit
of the individual experimented upon and not
having relation to their individual necessities.
It shall also report what further laws are nec-
ecessary to protect such persons from any injury
by any interference with their personal rights by
such practices or by the above listed.

Thus the bill came to a hearing he journaled about the country to the vari-
sions conventions of the Humane Societies asking to be allowed to address the as-
sembled delegates. These societies re-
fused to listen to him. He, therefore,
sent them a circular letter hoping to
renew them to join his campaign.

The most serious aspect of this question is
found in the well authenticated instances of
cases where healthy children in some of our
public institutions have been “by the courtesy
of physicians in charge submitted to experi-
mentation to which it is incontestable that
any sane parent would reluctantly submit his
healthy offspring. This is the natural se-
quence of unceasing animal experimentation.
Every physician in large practice knows this
but he be a fact.

It was at this point that Abraham
Heustis entered the game. The subject
was one of the kind particularly suited
to a class of periodicals that appeals to
the passions of an unenlightened class.
Articles were printed in the Contra-
pollution Magazine by well-meaning sen-
timentalists. The quality of the thinking
in these effusions is illustrated by the
following paragraphs from an article by
Ellie Wheeler Wilson:

The cause for opening upon human beings, which has been growing so rapidly the last
few years, is an outgrowth of the vivisection
mania. When physicians begin to thirst for
the sight of blood, and to lose all sense of pity
or sympathy in their desire to cut and slash
and experiment, they cannot be satisfied with
using only dumb creatures as victims.
Every physician who advises an operation should be made to put his destination in writing, saying it is the only remedy which can save the patient's life. "Should the patient recover without an operation, the physician should forfeit the respect of the public.

But just before the legislative hearing on the New York bill was to begin a large number of new material was being made available, old material that had been known for six years and had since been forgotten was dug out of the files and printed with large headlines as "disillusions."

This scare-raid material was based upon two pieces of scientific work that the Anti-Vivisectionists had misrepresented for years. Both happen to be coincidences illustrating one of the most important discoveries of medicine—the discovery that a body which is infected with a disease and which is accorded in a state of acute infection is more susceptible to the inoculation of the virus than the same body that is not infected. The patient does not have to be infected or inoculated with the living germs but merely with an extract that bears about the same relation to the germs that beef-borne bacillus, Tuberculosis, an extract of tuberculous tissue, is a diagnostic aid of this sort, and is used everywhere in detecting incipient tuberculosis. A drop dropped upon the arm of a healthy person into the eye has no effect if the patient is not tuberculous. But if he is tuberculous even in so mild a form that it is not otherwise apparent, a small spot appears about the point of injection and is inflamed for a day or two, or the eye will look like a case of pink eye for a short time. Such a patient must be treated for tuberculosis. After the tuberculin test had been used and recommended by Dr. L. E. Canfield who has made the test and discovered it, a great number of infected and uninfected patients have been examined at the house of Dr. E. C. Bellamy, who has been treating them for years.

Then the Heast papers began reporting that the cases being brought by distressed parents were at the request of the parents who had less opportunity for observation, as an honorable physician of such large practice had seen to it. His report of his observations has been called an admission that he experimented on 1000 babies, as the book and illustrations show.

The desirability of a similar test for latent or infected syphilis can hardly be exaggerated. Dr. Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute, who first found out how to grow the germs of this disease in quantity in the laboratory, made an extract from the serum of Dr. E. C. Bellamy, who has been treating, and called it "serum antisyphilitic." He thought this might be used as a diagnostic test, and that in advance that he would make arrangements with the surgeon to use it. He then discovered that the germ could not be recovered from the serum of the patient, and in the test the patient would probably be destroyed.

But he didn't know whether this difference would be apparent enough and uniform enough for the test to be of use to doctors. He applied the test to several hundred patients of various ages, some supposed to be infected, some supposed to be healthy, and in no case without the approval of the doctor in charge of the patient. He found that the test was valuable and it is widely used today. There was no danger in this to any one. Many of those who had syphilis developed a distinctive set temperature at the point of injection. The well suffered literally the prick of a needle. They have no pain in the injection. Mr. Bellamy now confines his criticism of the use of syphilis as a diagnostic test for diseases of the skin to be used.

Then the Heast papers began reporting that these cases were being brought to the attention of the officers of the Police Department, who had inquired of the hospitals and found that the officers had been referred to the hospital and had not been treated. A settlement worker named Death, alarmed by these reports, began to pull Bellamy's coat tails out of the fire. He complained to the Board of Health that forty-eight children had contracted syphilis. Among these, there are children of all ages, from the first day of life to the third week of life. There are also cases of syphilis in the blood stream. The Board of Health investigated. They found that all the cases were not syphilis, but cases of tuberculosis. The principal point of debate was "What could be done for the children who had contracted syphilis?"

Either explanation was horrible. The story went all over the country, properly displayed by headlines. In the meantime Commissioner Goldwater of the Department of Health had the matter investigated, and this is what he found:

Two physicians, representing this Department, visited forty-eight families named in the Heast list. Of this number fifteen were not found at the given address. Interviews were obtained with twenty-five families in which there were thirty-four children. Among those and a single case of syphilis or of suspected syphilis was found. There was no evidence of the inoculation of any of those children with serum or vaccine.

The case was amusing from beginning to end. That ended the matter for this year. The charges against Noguchi had been taken up by District Attorney William four years ago, investigated, and dismissed as trivial, as Bellamy, who had appeared before the District Attorney in the matter, well knew.
HEARST DENOUNCES VIVISECTION

He considers it too cruel to be tolerated. The dog is under anaesthetics, and the utmost care is being taken that he shall not suffer. This form of scientific research is carried on for the benefit of humanity, as shown by the wall chart.
HEARST DEMANDS WAR

He says that patriotism requires it. Young American citizens would be left after a battle to lingering death in the desert. One of the principal gains would be the protection of Hearst’s interests in Mexico.