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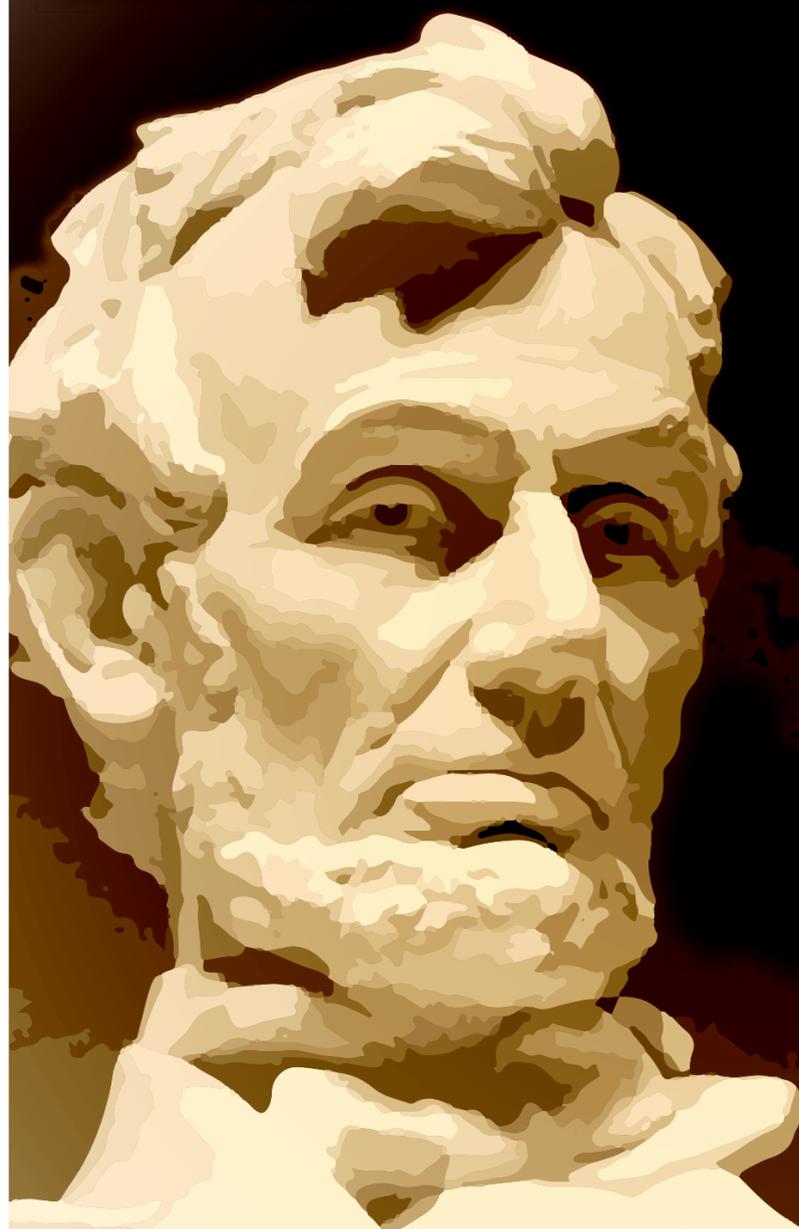
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167TH YEAR

ILLINOIS BICENTENNIAL

## LAND OF LINCOLN



### State has embraced its role in history of 16th president

Editor's note: The weekly Illinois Bicentennial series is brought to you by the Illinois Associated Press Media Editors and Illinois Press Association. More than 20 newspapers are creating stories about the state's history, places and key moments in advance of the Bicentennial on Dec. 3, 2018.

**KATE SCHOTT**  
The State Journal-Register

Abraham Lincoln may not have been born in Illinois, but he clearly is among the state's favorite sons.

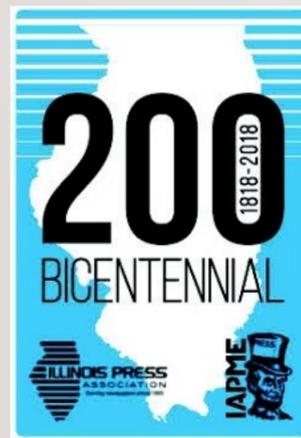
Lincoln came into the world on Feb. 12, 1809, in Hodgenville, Ky., but eventually spent several decades living in Illinois, and departed for the presidency as a resident of Springfield. He was a shopkeeper, postmaster, lawyer, and state and federal legislator before being elected president in 1860.

He served as the nation's 16th president from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. The bullet fired by John Wilkes Booth prematurely took one of the nation's greatest presidents from its citizens, but could not diminish the accomplishments — notably the abolishment of slavery — that have defined his legacy.

#### ROOTS IN ILLINOIS

Lincoln had a humble beginning. The second child and first son to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, he was born in a one-room log cabin. He did not have the benefit of consistent formal schooling, as he often worked to help support his family during his childhood in Kentucky and then Indiana.

The family moved to Illinois in 1830, and Lincoln wound up in New Salem working as postmaster and shopkeeper. He became involved in



local politics, winning a seat in the state legislature in 1834. He taught himself law and passed the bar in 1836; in 1846, he won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

He married Mary Todd in November 1842, and they had four sons, although only the eldest, Robert Todd, survived into adulthood. The Greek Revival house the family lived in for 17 years still sits in Springfield, and the homestead is a popular place for tourists to visit when they come to the state's capital.

Lincoln's biggest accomplishment was probably the abolishment of slavery, an issue he began speaking out against as a young adult. His first statement on the issue is said to have been March 3, 1837, when he

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#### Lincoln in Illinois

Illinois is known as the Land of Lincoln. Among the many places to learn more about the nation's 16th president are:

• Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, [www.illinois.gov/alpm](http://www.illinois.gov/alpm)



• Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, [www.nps.gov/liho](http://www.nps.gov/liho)



• Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, <https://www2.illinois.gov/dnrhistoric/Experience/Sites/Central/Pages/Lincoln-Tomb.aspx>

• Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, <http://www.lincolnlogcabin.org>

## Study: We're getting sick as the world uses more antibiotics

**TOM AVRIL**  
Tribune News Service

Patients with a fever or congested lungs increasingly are being discouraged from taking antibiotics in the United States, and that's a good thing. Those symptoms often are caused by viruses, in which case antibiotics — which kill bacteria — are the wrong approach.

But a new study finds that although antibiotics use has declined somewhat in the U.S., the nation remains the leading user of the drugs worldwide, with 3.3 bil-

lion doses administered in 2015. As many as one-third of these doses are thought to have been inappropriate, leading to the rise of "superbugs" — bacteria that develop resistance to the medicines.

And in many countries, antibiotics use is increasing, the study authors reported this week in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

From 2000 to 2015, antibiotics use per person jumped by 39 percent in a sample of 76 countries, the researchers found. The total number of doses consumed climbed even more, by 65 percent.

Some of that growth likely was beneficial, as it represented increased access to treatment in lower-income countries whose fortunes were improving, said lead author Elli Y. Klein, a fellow at the Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy, a nonprofit research institute in Washington.

But too often, antibiotics are deployed against infections that would be better addressed with preventive measures such as sanitation, said Klein, also an assistant professor of emergency medicine and epidemiology at Johns Hopkins University.

"As lower- and middle-income countries increase their economic growth and start to use antibiotics more, we don't want them to fall into the same trap that higher-income countries have," he said. "While we need to reduce consumption globally, we need to do it in a safe and effective manner that still allows low-income countries access to antibiotics."

The U.S. total of 3.3 billion doses for 2015 was relatively unchanged from 3.4 billion doses in 2000. But the population rose during that period, so the picture looked better on a per-person basis, Klein said.

Study authors calculated a rate of 28.2 doses per 1,000 U.S. residents every day in 2015, down 14 percent from 32.9 doses per 1,000 residents in 2000.

In the process, the U.S. fell from the top five countries in per-capita antibiotic use:

• In 2000, the five highest consumption rates occurred in high-income countries: France, New Zealand, Spain, Hong Kong and the U.S., the authors found, using sales data from the global research firm IQVIA.

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