

FUTURE CITIZENS OF U. S. MUST BE GUARDED IN WAR

Reports of Immorality About Cantonnments are Unfounded Investigation Shows

SHOULD PROTECT WOMEN

Large Infant Deathrate Due to Employed Mothers at Insufficient Pay

Washington, Dec. 10.—Why war's terrible strain on the children of belligerent countries, resulting in death, physical weakness, ignorance, untimely work and delinquency, must be guarded off from the future citizens of the United States by "patriotic effort and sacrifice on the part of our civilian population" in carrying out a reasonable child welfare program, is set forth in the annual report of Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

to the great Army camps and charges of gross immorality, were investigated by the bureau in three different cities, named in the charges, and in each case pronounced groundless. "Absolutely no foundation could be found in any one of the three towns for the statements made about the girls there," says the report. "It was a case of rumors added to rumors equaling facts. The danger that instances of illegitimacy will result from the camps exist, of course. Undoubtedly the alertness of Army and Navy officials in this country to the need of providing decent opportunities for social life among the mobilized troops will be an important factor in preventing the rise of the legitimate birth rate here."

Protection For Women
"Protection must be afforded by proper policing, but far more by provision of ample social opportunities, ample hotel and boarding space of unquestionable character for every woman who visits a cantonment town for any legitimate reason, suitable chaperonage, and competent women guides to meet incoming trains."

"For the lack of any or all these safeguards young men and women cannot be held accountable. To provide them effectively is the business of officials and civilians no longer young."
During the coming year, the Bureau expects to make a country-wide study of state provisions for the care and protection of dependent children and a study of juvenile courts with respect to the increase of youthful crime which experience in other countries has taught always follows war.
Studies of child welfare in the

warring countries have shown that there has been a decrease in both the legitimate and illegitimate births, but that the decrease in the former has been greater. To a smaller extent than in Europe, the report says, the problem of wartime illegitimacy exists here and in making plans for government allowances (for dependents of soldiers) the question of support of illegitimate children of men in the military forces must be considered.

The pressing essentials of the program which the Bureau considers necessary to guard the United States against the aftermath of the war are stated in the report as follows:

List of Instructions

- "1.—Public protection of maternity and infancy. Last year 15,000 mothers and 300,000 children under five years of age died. Most of the deaths were preventable."
- "2.—Mothers' care for older children. Essentials: Adequate incomes, family allowances for soldiers' families, wise distribution of pensions, special provision for extraordinary needs, so far as required to enable mothers of older children to afford their home, food, clothing and protection which are the best safeguards against delinquency."
- "3.—Enforcement of all child labor laws and full schooling for children of school age. Standards should be maintained in spite of war pressure."
- "4.—Recreation for children and youth, abundant, decent, protected from any form of exploitation."
- "5.—Permanent success in reducing infant mortality can be achieved only in connection with the protection of mothers, according to the report, which adds that investigation has shown that while the income earned by the father of a family is essential. Studies made in eight cities showed that while the income among infants born to families having less than \$550 annual income was 12.5 in each thousand and births, the average was reduced to 11.8 when the income ranged from \$550 to \$849, and was only 6.1.7 when the income was more than \$1,050."
- "6.—Where mothers were forced to go into industry by reason of insufficient other income, the infant death rate was more than twice as great as in families where the mothers remained at home. More than one-fourth, or 25.8 per cent, of the fathers of the families investigated earned less than \$550 a year, while only one in eight, or 13.1 per cent, had an income of \$1,250 or more. The average income was \$609.7 in town, P. A. Montclair, N. J., Manchester, N. H., Brockton, Mass., Waterbury Conn., Akron, Ohio, Saginaw, Mich., and New Bedford, Mass."
- "The number of women in industry has increased since the United States entered the war and in the new workers an increase was found in the proportion of married women to single women. The high cost of living was given as one reason for this. The Chicago stockyards which they held before marriage. The report adds:

"The employers feel that within the next few months it will be practically inevitable that this increase in the number of women employed and in the proportionate gain of married over single women will go still further."

While close studies of maternal and infant mortality have shown the superior healthfulness of the country over cities, as a whole, it was found that isolation and low incomes together overbalance fresh air and wholesome surroundings. Particularly in western grazing states, where the population is sparse and scattered, it was found that lack of care and medical attention had increased the death rate among mothers and babies. Welfare work by industrial corporations in cities has reduced materially the mortality among mothers.

"The importance of the care a mother receives before and at her child's birth is being constantly more fully recognized," the report adds.

Whether or not children released from labor are obtaining the full benefits intended for them by the Child Labor Law will be the subject of future studies by the Bureau, which will endeavor to find out if they have gone into occupations not forbidden by law or are in school, or are both out of work and out of school. Chairman of the State Councils of Defense have been asked to report on the number of children not in school.

MECHANICSBURG LAD Transferred to 112th

George N. Martin, formerly of Mechanicsburg, enlisted in the Machine Gun Company, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, was transferred and is now in the Machine Gun Company, One Hundred and Twelfth United States Infantry, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Knowledge of French to Aid Employes After War

Knowledge of French will be more than a profitable accomplishment after the war. Nearly every large business will have closer relations with European connections and communication among citizens will be closer and more frequent. All young people in business who are able to speak French will therefore have a decided advantage when promotions and advancements are considered.

A number of large corporations, especially large New York banks, are for some time conducting regular classes in foreign languages. Conversational French in all such instances has been given free of charge. The French Dictionnaire, now conducting a distribution of the Soldiers-Sailors Dictionary, a book containing any and all phrases with which civilians as well as those in the military service seized upon the book, is being sold exclusively by this newspaper. A coupon plan makes the book available to all readers, at a price of only 50 cents.

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Russian Press Abuses Wilson For War Talk

Petrograd, Dec. 10.—Commenting on President Wilson's message to Congress, the Army and Fleet pictures America and Great Britain as determined to carry on the war in order that they may triumph completely over all others, including their allies. It says: "Peace by means of war! This is the mask under which the American imperialists, with their insatiable appetites are posing. America declares herself the implacable enemy of Austria-Hungary, without any evident reason, without any justifying motives save covetousness and greed. At the moment in which Russia is putting forth efforts to end the war, American capitalists, talking with hypocrisy of the horrors of war, are striving to lengthen the bloody terror."

"America and Great Britain desire to have all countries so weakened that they two will remain the sole victors, and, over the bodies of the millions that have been sacrificed, divide the world. Their bourgeois are dancing cannibalistic dances over the bodies of 19,000,000 victims."

The *Isvestia*, the semi-official organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, says: "old refrain in war to a victorious end. We are sure the Krupps and all the other German and Austrian cannon kings are rubbing their hands in glee at the prospect of such a thing. The Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are rejoicing at the possibility now of throwing over the shoulders of America the responsibility of carrying on the war. But the mighty call of the Russian proletariat will soon be heard throughout the world and the awakened nations will force their governments first to an armistice and then to peace."

Most of the newspapers, aside from the Bolshevik organs, are still not permitted to print.

National Prohibition Likely to Pass House

Washington, Dec. 10.—A careful canvass of the House of Representatives with respect to the proposed constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition and women suffrage shows that the prohibition amendment has a good chance of passing. The women suffrage amendment will almost certainly be defeated by the almost solid opposition of the southern Democrats.

A two-thirds vote is required to pass a constitutional amendment. There is a very large majority in both houses in favor of prohibition. It can pass the House if all the friends of the proposal are present and vote.

The judiciary committee of the House expects to report favorably on the proposed amendment providing for women suffrage on Tuesday. Prohibition is to be voted upon before the holidays. The suffrage amendment will be disposed of on January 5.

Young 'Sid' Drew Prefers Flying to Trench Line

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 10.—Sidney Drew, who is flying in the Army, just received a letter from his son, Sidney Rankin Drew, who is an aviator on the French front. Young Drew was 2000 feet in the air when his engine stopped. He coasted down and landed near a farmhouse.

"I had dinner with the family in a big room," he says. "At another table were the farmhands, German prisoners. After looking them over I decided I would rather be above them, dropping bombs, than meet them in the trenches."

GERMAN WAR PRACTICES GONE OVER IN REVIEW

Kaiser Indicted With Most Horrible Inhumanities Civilization Has Ever Seen

Some of the blackest pages in all history, comprising a documentary record of "deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race," are found in a book named "German War Practices," which has just been issued at the Government Printing Office by the Committee on Public Information for free distribution. It is edited by Prof. D. C. Munroe, of Princeton, and other scholars.

The astounding evidence which this book presents to the jury of mankind is drawn mainly from German and American sources, and includes official proclamations and utterances of the responsible heads of the Imperial German government, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and material drawn from the archives of the State Department which may bear the story of inconceivable German atrocities.

The purpose of the book is to show that the system of frightfulness, itself the greatest atrocity, is the definite policy of the German government, no soldier that German soldiers have themselves at times refused. Individual acts of wanton cruelty and barbaric destruction are cited which illustrate the operation of the remorseless system.

The book supplements the Bryce report, which was the official survey of the path of horror, ruin and death left by the German army in the lands of innocent and defenseless people. The book is supplemental also to the official reports by the Belgian Committee of Inquiry, the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and it reveals more fully the damning German war philosophy as expressed in the German White Book, and in the various utterances, extenuating revolting crimes on the grounds of expediency and the advancement of the "Kultur" which young men, and boys, name throughout the entire civilized world. The humanity of German soldiers was so torn by the system of brutality that they cried out in letters to Ambassador Gerard, expressing his protest against the slaughter of the Russians in the Maasurian lakes and swamps by saying, "There is no God, there is no morality, and no ethics any more; there are no human beings any more, but only beasts."

Overwhelmed With Horrors
The humiliating reports of Brand Whitlock, minister of Belgium, tell of miseries inflicted upon the Belgian people, Mr. Whitlock saying: "One is so overwhelmed with the horror of the things that it is sometimes almost even now is difficult to write calmly and justly about it."

Herbert Hoover, writing for this book of his experiences in Belgium, says: "The sight of the destroyed homes and cities, the widowed and fatherless, the destitute, the physical misery of the people, but partially nourished at best, the deportation of men by tens of thousands to slavery in German mines and factories, the execution of men and women for paltry offences of their loyalty to their country, the sacking of every resource through financial robbery, the fattening of armies on the slender produce of the country, the violation of the country of cattle, horses and textiles; all these things we had to witness, dumb to help other than by protesting and sympathy, during this long and terrible time, and still these are not the events of battle heat, but the effects of a grinding heel of a race demanding the mastery of the world. All these things are known to the world—but what can never be known is the dumb agony of the people, the expressionless faces of millions whose souls have passed the whole gamut of emotions. And why? Because these, a free and democratic people, dared plunge their bodies before the sight of slaughter."

Frederick C. Walcott's description of devastated Poland comprehends the monstrous woes inflicted by the Prussian system upon those defenseless people.

In a statement prepared for the book, Vernon Kellogg said: "I went into Belgium and saw the Prussians neutral, and maintaining what was a steadfastly neutral behavior, but I came out no neutral. . . I went in also a later war, but I came out with a conviction of the futility of the Prussian system of neutrality. . . I came out with an ineradicable conviction, again, that the only way in which Germany under its present rule and its present aims could be kept from doing what it has done is by force of arms."

The books gives excerpts from the diaries of German soldiers of which these are specimens: "In the night of August 18-19 the village of Maint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops."

U. S. Army of 1,360,000 Raised From 110,000 in 8 Months For War

Albany, Dec. 10.—The State Defense Council has received from Washington a statement showing that the United States is doing in the war and what the people are getting for their money, and in accordance with the desire of Governor Whitman makes it public the following:

The latest official figures put the number of men in the armies of the United States at 1,360,000. This is the Force which has grown in eight months out of an army which on April 1 numbered only 110,000 men.

Most of them are still in the training camps. Many of them are not yet disciplined troops, fully equipped and armed for battle. But there they are, 1,360,000 of them, already one of the biggest factors Hindenburg is reckoning with for the campaign of 1918. To lead them there are more than 80,000 officers. When the graduates of the second training camp get their first orders the number will be more than 100,000—as many officers as there were privates nine months ago. Of the new American force more than 90,000 men are Regulars. In all the world only two regular armies remain—the American and the Japanese. The others have all been swept away in the flood of war. When the first American onslaught takes place German Landwehr and Landstrum troops will find themselves opposed to a host of professional soldiers.

Behind the Regulars are the 600,000 soldiers of the National Guard, Regulars in experience, many of them, thanks to our neighbor to the south. After the Guard come the 500,000 men of the new National Army. The whole military establishment, with the Marines and the auxiliary forces with the number of 1,500,000. The expansion that has taken place is as if Grand Rapids had grown in eight months to be virtually as big as Philadelphia.

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ture once for all."—From the Kaiser's speech to the soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900.

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