

WORLD BEING FORCED TO PROTECT CHILDREN

United States Stands Ninth in Matter of Illiteracy.

MATERNAL MORTALITY HIGH

Democracy, Head of Children's Bureau Declares, Is Despised When Mother or Child Die Needlessly.

MILWAUKIE, Wis.—Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, Washington, D. C., addressing the national educational association of the United States at the fifty-seventh annual convention held in this city, said:

It is not too much to say that the world is being forced willy nilly to a new activity for the protection of all children—not a few not favored children, but all children. War losses of population and of wealth force Europe. A despot self-righteously would force the United States even if it were not plain that the nations which are to maintain leadership will be those which most wisely and generously equip the children of today and tomorrow.

I submit the best available figures on these subjects which are singularly linked together in the consideration of child welfare. Since these figures were made I believe the United States has improved. Whether we have improved enough to be moved up in the lists cannot be stated but whatever improvement we have made there is call for much acceleration.

United States Ninth in Illiteracy. "First, as to illiteracy, the United States is perhaps ninth among civilized nations; that is, Australia, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany all have a larger proportion of the population who can read and write than has the United States.

"Second, as to maternal mortality, the United States is fourteenth in the list of civilized nations judged by the proportion of deaths of mothers from causes incident to child-bearing. That is, in 13 countries the mother's life is safer than it is in the United States.

"Third, the United States was eleventh among civilized countries tested by its infant mortality rate, a rate whose searching value as a sign of social well-being is axiomatic.

"Considering the exemption this country enjoys from the poverty and hunger and devastation of Europe, it is not long that our reasonable service to make the United States stand first in every phase of child welfare in any list of countries. We cannot help the world toward democracy, if we despise when mother or child die needlessly. It is despised in the person of every child who is left to grow up ignorant, weak, unskilled, unhappy, no matter what his race or color. The war has left us no sectional questions. We have only the issue of a nation's welfare. Of the illiterate persons who make up 7.7 per cent of our people, 28 per cent are native white, 40 per cent are negroes and 29 per cent are foreign born white. It is to be noted that the rate for children of foreign born is 11, the most favorable figure given. The rural illiteracy rate is nearly twice the urban rate and it is highly significant that the great areas of rural child labor are the great areas of rural child illiteracy. The extermination of rural child labor has not been attempted. We are all afraid to touch it. Yet only by stopping that can we stop the supply of adult illiterates.

England Points to a Way. "It has remained for England to point a way. The new English act which will cut out the root of rural child labor by providing that every child in the land without exception shall be in school at least until 14 for the full term of the school year.

"Undoubtedly the same result can be obtained here by federal aid to elementary education. The schools can be standardized, the teachers reasonably paid, as a condition of the federal aid. Such aid cannot come too soon as a measure of sheer economy.

"Each year more than 1,000,000 children between 14 and 15 years old leave the schools to go to work. The great majority have not reached the seventh grade. Take the most advanced of the 1,000,000. What work do they find? Who helps them find it? Who gives them the guidance, the physical protection they had yesterday in the best schools. Do they need protection less or more?

"These are the questions which I well know stir teachers as they see children go out the door for the last time. The acknowledged facts as to lack of good, promising jobs for children under 16 are so well known to dwell upon here. The question raised cannot be answered by any one class of people. Teachers, factory inspectors, the coming juvenile employment service, public health authorities and public-spirited volunteers all have a task for their motto and their findings at least must be made in a co-operative way unless much time is to be wasted.

"Here, too, we are indebted to England for a practical example in the method by which the juvenile employment exchanges co-operate with the schools and secure the aid of a vast number of voluntary committees who aid in helping to place children in suitable occupations. These committees are representative, including parents who know working conditions and practical uses of the child, the child himself, some of you may have met R. I. Davidson, who is in charge of juvenile employment exchanges in England and who has just visited this country to attend the children's bureau conference on child welfare standards.

"The 'Back to School' and 'Stay in School' drive of children's year revealed to many communities what teachers well knew but cannot unaided prevent—the unnecessary swinging out from school as soon as law permits. Our best schools are the best in the world, the best equipped, the most genuinely democratic. Of the rest none of us are proud. And those who have made the best of what they are only live to make the rest of us better.

Technical Schools Needed. "We need technical schools. We need continuation schools. We need what we shall desire and not dislike. I am sure we are on the road at last to the right kind of school. Largely thanks to the courage and wisdom of that heroic teacher of us all, Ella Flagg Young, the German plan of class instruction and continuation schools was laid before the war and now we may believe its ghost will never walk in our land. No one can read without emotion the account of the English labor party and of Herbert Fisher, head of the education board, that the continuation school must give culture, not mere trade skill.

"Teachers are members of the most fundamental profession but one, and the least recognized but one—I mean of course, that teachers can after mothers. I do not minimize fathers but the technique of bringing up a family belongs to mothers. Teachers, whether men or women, are like mothers—the astounding thing is that

# How much Turkish?

## No cigarette names mentioned

There are only three kinds of cigarettes: (1) those containing Turkish tobaccos alone, (2) those containing Domestic tobaccos alone, and (3) those containing various blends of both Turkish and Domestic. We manufacture all three kinds.

Hence we have nothing to lose and everything to gain by advising you fairly and openly as to which one of these three kinds of cigarettes will probably suit you best.

"How much Turkish?" is the big question in choosing a cigarette and the more smokers we can help by this frank advice, the more steady, contented purchasers we can count on, year after year, for our various cigarettes.

Tear out this advertisement—show it to some friend.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.  
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CIGARETTES

### Are you smoking too much—or too little—Turkish?

UNTIL you find the right answer to that question, you won't get one-half of the sheer enjoyment and comfort you should get from each day's smoking.

Maybe you have the answer already.

Maybe your present cigarette is exactly the right one for you. If so, hang on to it—you're lucky and this story is not meant for you.

But, unless you are positive—unless you KNOW—that your present cigarette suits you better than any other cigarette possibly can, it will pay you well to understand this question of "How much Turkish?"

#### Straight Turkish vs. Domestic Tobaccos

Turkish and Domestic tobaccos are very different from each other. Turkish has a delicate, smooth flavor and a very rich, heavy aroma—Domestic has more real tobacco character, and the better grades possess what tobacco men like to call "life" or "sparkle."

Some men (comparatively few, however) can smoke straight Turkish cigarettes all day long.

Others—many of them, our records show—go to the other extreme, and prefer

straight Domestic. They can't stand any Turkish at all. They find it over-rich or heavy—too much aroma.

And in between these two extremes is the big majority—the normal or average smokers.

These average smokers like the Turkish flavor—yes. But they find that Turkish tobacco is something like plum pudding or candy—awfully good, but too much, decidedly, too much.

#### Turkish and Domestic—Blended

So the average smoker finds that the just-right cigarette is a happy medium—that he can smoke more often and actually get more solid pleasure out of his smoking, all day long, by choosing a cigarette which is of part Turkish and part Domestic tobaccos, combined in a good blend.

Such cigarettes are called "Turkish blend" cigarettes.

#### How to recognize a good "Turkish blend"

There are only two things that count in a "Turkish blend" cigarette. One is

the quality of the tobaccos themselves (both Turkish and Domestic), and the other is the proper proportioning of each to each in the blending.

But while there are many "Turkish blends" on the market, it is easy for anyone to pick the good ones. Here is a simple test. If a cigarette satisfies your own requirements on these three points, it is pretty sure to be both a good blend and the right smoke for you:

First—It must give you that real Turkish flavor—but not so much of it as to be too rich or heavy.

Second—Along with this Turkish flavor, watch also for that "life" and delightful "sparkle" or that ripe, cool mellowness, peculiar to certain Domestic tobaccos.

Third—The cigarette should let your smoldering appetite stay sharp and crisp so that you will relish every smoke clear up to bed-time; and whether or not you happen to smoke more heavily than usual, it should leave you feeling keen and fine.

"How much Turkish?"

So begin with this question—"How much Turkish?" You'll have to answer it yourself, for each man's taste is his own. But keep thinking about it; for when you've answered it correctly, you'll have found "your" cigarette. And we know we don't need to emphasize how much that will mean to you.

Beginning next Week we shall resume the advertising here in Portland for one of our leading "Turkish blend" cigarettes. These advertisements will tell you more about "How much Turkish?" and we feel quite certain they will interest you.

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so many of them, with poor equipment, with poor pay, without assurance—in most states—against the poorhouse, retain a warm, human interest in boys and girls and accomplish miraculous things for them against unbelievable odds.

"The rates of maternal and infant deaths are accepted as an index of intelligence and of social and economic well-being. They can be pulled down by civic activities such as public health nursing and proper medical care, by decent living standards, by special education in hygiene, but fundamentally by some general education of a type which makes men and women really competent and ensures the power to earn a decent income. Indeed, no one can approach the subject of the professional status of teachers without realizing that the economic status of the profession is most unfair to the teacher and expensive rather than cheap for the nation.

"We are told that last year the average annual salary of school teachers was \$520. Averages are like the labor party and of Herbert Fisher, head of the education board, that the continuation school must give culture, not mere trade skill.

"Teachers are members of the most fundamental profession but one, and the least recognized but one—I mean of course, that teachers can after mothers. I do not minimize fathers but the technique of bringing up a family belongs to mothers. Teachers, whether men or women, are like mothers—the astounding thing is that

shortage, they are buying a brewery. A company has been formed to purchase and operate it and the capital of \$100,000 is being subscribed by various miners' clubs, which are taking out shares in the concern in proportion to membership.

### AMERICA LOSING AIR LEAD

Congress Divided on Importance of Aviation Work.

WASHINGTON.—Although the airplane was invented by an American and an American naval officer was the first to fly across the Atlantic there is grave danger of the United States being left far in the rear in development of the navigation of the air.

The whole question is now up to congress, which is considering the army and navy appropriation bills, allowing only \$20,000,000 in the aggregate for the land and sea air service, compared with \$200,000,000 appropriated by England and \$200,000,000 by France.

On one side are those senators and representatives who contend that \$20,000,000 is ample for the temporary needs of the military air service and that an independent department of aeronautics should be created to exercise jurisdiction over army, navy, marine corps, postal and commercial aviation, with funds at its disposal commensurate with the British and French

the war and navy departments who are fighting the establishment of a department of aeronautics.

On the other side are the officials of the military air service who contend that it would be impracticable and suicidal for the army and navy to part with complete control of their air forces.

While this controversy is raging many of the great plants which were manufacturing aircraft during the war have been dismantled and others are retaining idle staffs of experts at great expense awaiting the decision of the government on the question of continuing or discontinuing production on a large scale. It is estimated that it will take at least five years to develop commercial aviation from the experimental stage and that this cannot be done unless aircraft factories are able to obtain government contracts of sufficient volume to make experimentation and operation on a large scale profitable.

The purpose of the large appropriations by France and England is not only to assure military supremacy of the air but to encourage the development of commercial aviation.

Senator New is preparing to press his bill for the creation of a department of aeronautics and there is to be a general airing in congress of views on the American aviation problem. Congressman La Guardia, who was an aviator in the war, was instrumental in passing down the naval air service appropriation in the house on the ground that the chief hope of air-

craft development on a large scale lies in the creation of an aviation department.

"The air industry of this country has really never had a chance; never had any real encouragement," he explained. "When we started to appropriate large sums of money—\$40,000,000 for the army—that money was spent in certain limited quarters. Millions and millions were spent on swamp lands, millions were spent for building purposes, large amounts were spent for planting castor beans, so that really a not very large sum of money has gone into the aviation industry."

"It has cost us about half a billion dollars to learn that it is impossible to create one motor to serve all purposes. That cannot be done. It cost us half a billion dollars to learn that, but finally we have learned the lesson. If the motor industry is given a chance in this country we will develop a real aviation motor. England is ahead of us today in motors, and so are France and Italy, but I do not despair. I am hopeful for the future.

"We will waste more out of our \$20,000,000, as we are going along at the present time, having these various services, where there is an overlapping of work, than England will waste out of her \$200,000,000. England has a separate unified service. It is a success. England has gone through the trouble we are having today. When we have a separate service where we can concentrate all of these activities, where we can take care of the postal

lines and the geodetic work, and the patrol work of the department of the interior, I know congress will appropriate the money we need and we will then be able to see real progress."

### SWISS WANT MORE CREDIT

Bankers Seek \$30,000,000 From United States Financiers.

NEW YORK.—While local bankers are endeavoring to work out a plan for financing the requirements of needy European countries it develops that a new applicant for American credits has entered the field. Bankers in Switzerland have asked financiers here to extend accommodation for the purchase of materials in the United States. It is understood that the amount desired is about \$30,000,000.

Bankers have taken up the application, but it is unlikely that anything will be done with regard to it until the larger question of assisting needy countries is determined. Some surprise was expressed that Switzerland should ask for credit here. That country as a neutral bordering on both France and Germany has piled a good trade with each and is one of the few European countries to emerge from the war period more prosperous than it was when the war started.

Bankers who arranged the \$20,000,000 acceptance credit for the benefit of Belgium, which was made operative last week, said that the credit is a com-

plete success. Albert Breton, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust company, who played an important part in the negotiations, said that the Belgian interests on the other side are very much pleased with its operation. The Belgians are making full use of the accommodation.

The statement that the credit is a pronounced success was made in denial of reports published that the credit had proved a failure. The allegation was made that credits extended were of too short a duration to serve the requirements of the Belgian interests.

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