

SAFEGUARDS FOR BABIES THE CRY

Infant Mortality Commission Hopes to Remedy Conditions as Regards Appalling Death Rate of Babies in United States.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 28.—All phases of the baby problem will be considered at the conference of the prevention of infant mortality which is to be held at New Haven in November by the American Academy of Medicine. Special emphasis will be laid on the responsibility of health officials for the enforcement of the laws which concern the health of the community in general, but of the babies in particular.

In this year of grace, 1909, and in these enlightened United States, it is startling to be told that less than one in ten of the babies born here grow up into healthy maturity, that has been done for the average child. But babies have long been recognized as national assets. They have a definite money value, so state and federal authorities have enacted and enforced laws in their behalf—laws which secure hygienic surroundings, intelligent care in feeding, an abundance of fresh air and sunlight, and to a certain extent immunity from preventable disease. That a baby is worth anything in dollars and cents to the community is a new idea.

Babies Part of Our Resources.
But the babies are coming into their kingdom at last. On the continent of Europe and in England, royal commissions and other grandly dignified boards of investigation have been appointed to discuss ways and means of looking out for their welfare. Here in the United States we are going a step farther. We are beginning to consider human beings—babies among them—as a part of our national resources. We have even gotten to the point where we count them in with the timber supply, the coal and other mineral resources and the water supply as worthy of conservation.

Worth \$90 at Birth.
In Professor Irving Fisher's report on national vitality recently submitted for the national conservation commission, all humans, big and little, are given a fair and slightly dignified rating. In the past, the estimates of political economists, the reports of insurance companies and of industrial concerns have gratified the curiosity of anybody who was interested in the money value of the grownup wage-earner. But now the baby is included where the baby is concerned. He has not figured extensively in the records. But, according to the conservation report, his or her value, at birth, is \$90. By the time he has reached the age of five years his net worth is \$950, and the time he is 10 his value is \$4198. After that his net value begins to decline and at 60 it is \$2900, while at 80 it is \$1700. These figures mean the capitalization of the earning power of the individual. In the case of the baby, the \$90 represents the discounted value of his future earnings, taking into account, also, the cost of the care given him until he is able to look out for himself and turn the coin of his which may have to be accorded him in old age.

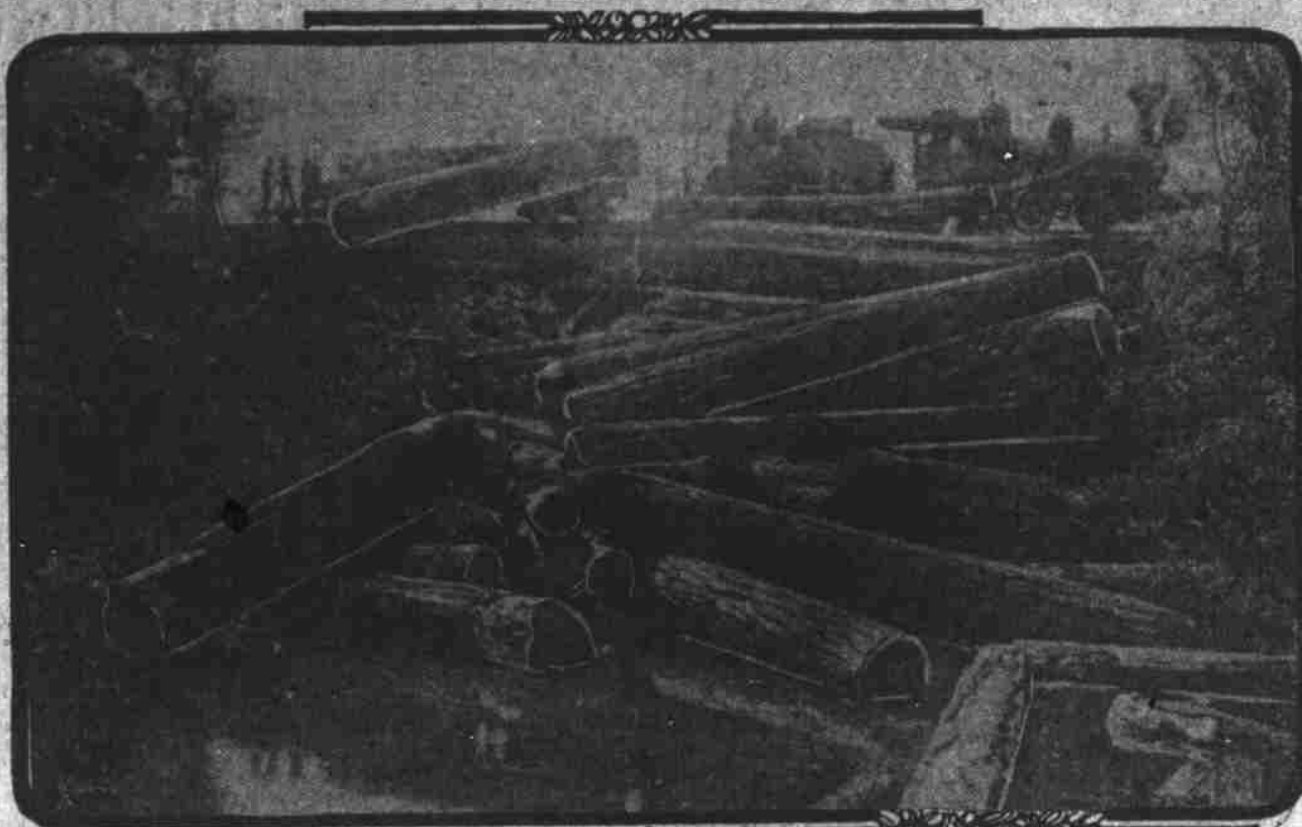
Fifteen Per Cent Due.
It is estimated that about 1,500,000 babies were born in the United States last year, and that 375,000 or 15 per cent of that number died within the year. To find the value in dollars and cents of this appalling loss of human life you only have to multiply 90 by 375,000. Add to this an average of \$25 placed apiece for medical care and other attention and you pile a few more millions on the total loss.

Many Deaths Can Be Prevented.
Physicians who have gone straight to the heart of the matter believe that 50 per cent, if not more, of this tremendous waste of life could be prevented. They fix the blame partly on social conditions and partly on the indifference or negligence of health officials. They declare that the problem could be solved by the registration of births, and in connection with that, the instruction of the mothers in the proper care of the babies; the enforcement of the regulations which prevent the contamination of the food and the water supply and of those which secure improved housing conditions with an adequate supply of fresh air and sunlight for rich and poor alike. These physicians who work among the babies say that if a pestilence were to carry off only one tenth as many babies as die from the "ordinary" illnesses every year, the entire country would clamor for remedial measures. But people are used to seeing the little hearers on the street and nobody gets excited over them.

There is another feature that emphasizes the extravagance of this waste of baby life. When an adult recovers from an illness, it usually leaves him with lowered vitality. Baby's recuperative powers are much greater. A baby may be dragged down to death's very door by summer complaint, but the disease visits no weakening scars. If he recovers he is likely to be in the running the next year for the prize of the plumpest and finest youngster in the baby show.

The total amount spent by the United States government to protect cattle from disease counts up into the millions. Basing the estimate on the \$4,427,590 appropriated for the bureau of animal

DEVELOPING LUMBERING AT CORVALLIS



First logging train on Corvallis & Alsea railroad, unloading into Mary's river.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Corvallis, Or., Aug. 28.—To assist in the development of lumbering and manufacturing industries at this place, the Corvallis & Alsea railway was constructed.

Industry of agriculture for the current fiscal year, not less than \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 has been expended in the last five years by the federal government to protect animals from disease or deterioration. Of the sum set apart for 1909, \$3,000,000 is for meat inspection alone, and a large slice of the rest goes toward the suppression of bovine tuberculosis and the improvement of the milk supply—preventive measures of incalculable benefit to human kind.

But while such expenditure conserves public health in the end, it usually has been sanctioned at the beginning because important commercial interests were at stake. When a public health measure was up for discussion in an Indiana legislature recently one of the legislators said that he had been requested over and over again by his constituents to vote for laws to protect hogs from cholera and trees from scale, but he had never before been asked to vote a measure to protect women and children from preventable disease. Since the world began the crop of babies has been fairly constant. The quality of the crop; the disease that have carried off hundreds of thousands every year have never caused the slightest flutter of the stock market. Commercially considered the American chick has loomed up much larger in financial calculations than the American baby. But the baby is a potential American citizen. And since he has been officially recognized as a national resource it becomes a national duty to protect him from disease and deterioration, and to give him the chance that is his due to grow into healthy maturity.

NAUGHTY SEA BREEZE DISROBES BEACH GIRL

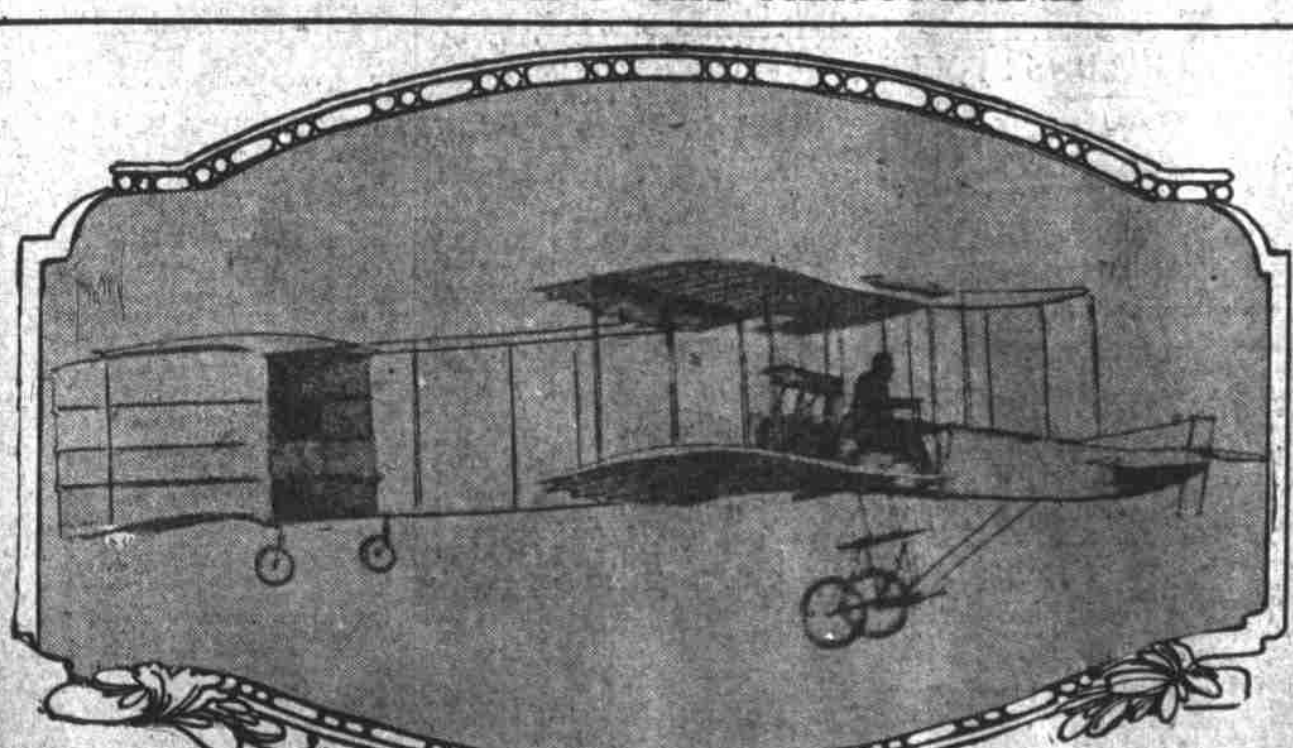
Atlantic City, Aug. 28.—The sensation of being disrobed by a young hurricane was the fate of a young woman who, with two companions, had gone to the board walk to see the thrilling spectacle of the sea in its greatest rage in 10 years.

The gale was forced down the lane between the two high buildings at Ocean avenue and the boardwalk at a speed which baffled the heads of women and men in a twinkling. The wind took hold of the light summer gown of the woman, gave it a few flirts and then the ripping began. There were screams and women in the vicinity started to the rescue while men too began to move forward to save the catastrophe of an involuntary disrobing act on the promenade. Quick as lightning she dropped her umbrella and left her millinery to its fate, but the gale was quicker. The skirt parted in several places and lingerie was exposed in such profusion that there were cries of "Oh!" from many directions. With a blush and a gasp she rushed to her car and was driven away in confusion, deserting her two girl companions.

TYPIST WITH ONE HAND WRITES WELL

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28.—To write between 75 and 100 words a minute on a typewriter would be considered difficult enough by some persons, provided that both hands and all 10 fingers were used in the operation, but a young woman in Kansas City, who has but one arm and has attained that speed is Miss Anna M. Hey, 17 years of age, who lost her right arm when she was a baby. For three hours each day during the past week, Miss Hey has been giving demonstrations in a window on Main street. Concerning her extraordinary ability in writing, Miss Hey said: "It was not very hard for me to learn to use the typewriter. I began writing about seven months ago, after having been at school and practice for six weeks. It is, of course, necessary for me to write, adjust and make corrections with one hand, but with all of those drawbacks I have the average speed of from 75 to 100 words a minute. My public demonstrations in the windows all over the country show that girls who are not blessed with two sound arms need not give up the fight."

FARMAN AND HIS AEROPLANE



Henry Farman in His New Biplane, Which Made a Record at Rheims Friday.

THE LIFE OF THE EAGLE

With Homes Among the Wildest Scenery, Solitude Seems Necessary to the Happiness of These Kingly Birds.

By Margaret Coulson Walker.

A perch on a tall tree, standing higher than its fellows on some rugged hill or mountainside, with all his surroundings—trees, rocks and waters—expressing majesty and strength—with all his chosen environment in perfect harmony with the spirit of the bird, the eagle seems eminently worthy of all the honor given to him by the ancients and of being exalted above all feathered creatures. His chosen perch, the tree on which he rests, is an expression of his staunch, uncompromising nature.

From his high watch tower there, what wonders does he see! The making of each new day—and its passing; and the great mountains with their upthrust peaks and their quiet valleys between, changing with the successive seasons and with every passing mood of the sky. No long hours of laborious toiling up a pathless mountain side for him that he may view a scene of grandeur; such views as mortals are permitted to see but once or twice in a lifetime—perhaps never—spread out before him always. He sees the dawn rising from the purple east and striking every cloud with gold and crimson and rosy purple, while the waters below multiply their lights and colors until the whole is suffused with unflinching eyes at a scorching sun, under whose glare the grasses burn and curl up on the plains below, and later in the day he sees the watch fires lighted in the evening sky, and when these burn low and the darkness closes in, he sees the forests of pine as a green bloom on the bronze mountains like the purple bloom on the grape—gradually sink into their dark background, leaving their black and somber—then the mountains themselves sink into and become a part of the darkness.

Again he sees the life going out of the living clouds, as the sunlight leaves them—their rose and pale gold and amethyst lights purpling and gray until they are deadened and darksome as the mountains beneath them. And when the clouds have grown heavy and the storm gathers, when the fierce lightning darts about among the cleft peaks in the distance, when, as it comes nearer, great trees bend like the blue or are uprooted by its force, when all living creatures in the comparatively safe valleys below are filled with terror—rabbits cowering in their burrows, held mice seeking home shelter, the owl perching close to the trunk of her home tree, and the woodpecker scarcely daring to peep from her hole—the eagle shows no fear. Facing the storm on his solitary bough, he shows his enjoyment in the warfare of the elements. The fierce heart of the eagle is made glad as he defiantly faces the storm.

Compared with this, what, to him, were the conflicts of men at the head of whose armies he was borne in the years that are gone? When he chooses to leave his lofty perch, one stroke of his mighty wings carries him far into the air, and he mounts to heights far beyond mortal vision, in ever narrowing spirals till he seems to disappear in the sun itself. When again he is seen seemingly motionless wings are bearing him along, far above the highest peaks—and beyond the mountains, where a different world lies beneath him—broad valleys veined by streams that seem but curved and bent threads of silver, viewed distantly and plains whose windworn grasses are like the smooth waves on the surface of the quiet sea, beyond the mountains. Springing or poised, high in space, with a cloudless sky above and a panoramic earth below, he is master of the situation, for the very air is obedient to his will. Setting his tense wings to the air currents around the great, upturned bowl above, he sweeps and circles and circles as if borne about by a whirlwind existing for his enjoyment; then shoots off across the

some one of Benton county's greatest and most lasting resources. Fruit, grain and vegetables are produced here in large quantities. A number of large sawmills and factories are now operated in this district.

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THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY

in a

Beauty Culture Matinee

at the

Bungalow Theatre

MONDAY AFTERNOON,

SEPTEMBER 13, 1909

at 2:15

TICKETS FREE

At Our Toilet Goods Dept.

Lipman-Wolfe & Co.

LODGE WILL FOUND CONSUMPTION CAMP

New York, Aug. 28.—The Workmen's Circle, a national fraternal organization, has applied to state Health Commissioner Porter for permission to build and maintain a tuberculosis sanatorium to accommodate 50 patients, at Liberty, N. Y. This labor organization, which has a membership of 27,000, proposes to tax each member nine cents per month for the maintenance of its consumption hospital, and this small tax will bring in annually \$28,700, an ample amount for the needs of the institution. The plan of assessing each member of

an organization has been successfully tried in Albany, where a tuberculosis pavilion is supported by the Federation of Labor from one cent a week assessment.

TROUBLE BREWING OVER PAVING JOB

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 28.—Because City Engineer Loehr will not sign the estimate on the street paving work done by the Rich & Harrington company, so that they can get their pay, mandamus proceedings are to be instituted. Friends of the company say, to compel this action. Loehr refused to sign because he says the work is not according to specifications and is giving property holders much the worst of the deal. The main trouble is in substituting Unstable gravel for crushed rock. The street committee of the city council is willing to pay, but must have the sanction of the engineer. This he refuses to give. This bids fair to stir up one of the biggest municipal rows of years, for both sides say they have information that will cause the other to sit up and take notice. It is even intimated that action will be taken to oust Loehr from office.

And still the visitors come by thousands daily.

New Fall SUITS

Advance orders of our new Fall Suits are arriving daily by express. Monday we will place on sale Homespun Suits in Oxford gray, plain tailored, latest cut, skirt in new plaited effect, tomorrow—**\$14.98** row at

New Pattern Hats

All that's best in the new Fall styles are now being shown in our Millinery Section. Our prices are the very lowest in town, shop where you will. Next week we place on sale a splendid \$5.00 hat for **\$3.75**

UNTRIMMED SHAPES ALSO

Sheets 38c--Slips 9c

For the economical housewife we have made a special price on Sheets, Pillow Slips and Towels for next week, or while the lot lasts.

Sheets, 72x90 38c
Pillow Slips, 42x36 9c
Fringed Huck Towels, 15x32..... 5c

McAllen-McDonnell

Cor. Third and Morrison Sts.

Make Your Advertising Agent Win His Way

Each of the two dominant men in our agency started in here at \$10 per week.

The chief of our Copy Staff started in advertising at \$40 per month. His salary is now \$1,000 per week.

All our highly-paid men have won their way here, against all competition, by the sheer force of results.

Each has advanced over hundreds of others by proving his power to outsell them.

We make no contracts with men. Each must yield his place the moment a better man shows up.

Nor do we set any limits to what men can earn. That depends on their power to sell goods.

Thus we keep men on their mettle. Thus we give them incentive. Thus we lead them to fear defeat.

To this sink-or-swim policy is due our success, and the success of our hundreds of clients.

The doctrine we practice is the doctrine we preach. Make your helpers win their way.

Give to no agent a cinch on your advertising. Sign no long-time contract.

Commit yourself to no certain expenditure. Let the results decide that.

Give your advertising to the agent who proves his power to outsell all the rest.

Cling to him so long as he does it. Increase your advertising as he increases your sales.

But leave the door open. Change your agent when another proves himself the better.

That is your policy with your road salesman. It is thus that you keep them always up to the mark.

Why not the same policy with salesmen-in-print, who are selling your goods to the millions?

We solicit advertising on one basis only. We claim the ability to outsell everyone else. We claim to make one dollar sell more goods than from two to ten dollars without us.

Our hundreds of clients have already proved this. Our business—the largest of its kind—is a result of that fact.

We are ready to prove the same to you, without asking any commitment.

The proof can be given in actual figures—given in your own line, and in rather short order.

When we do this, we will offer to handle your advertising on the usual agent's commission. We will handle it without any contract.

If ever another agent proves the power to outsell us, we shall expect you to change to him.

There is a simple way to prove to a certainty which agency can sell the most goods. If interested, ask us to explain the way.

LORD & THOMAS

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE
AND OUTDOOR
ADVERTISING

NEW YORK
SECOND NATL BANK BLDG.
FIFTH AVE. and 28th ST.

CHICAGO
TRADE BUILDING
4 WABASH AVE.

Address either office. They are equally equipped