



The Western World

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THE OFFICIAL CITY NEWSPAPER
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... This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ...

MAN POWER

We read much of man power these days; human power is a better term, because it emphasizes the fact that the women and children also constitute a great factor in this war. In the final victory every man, woman, and child in America can and should have a part.

In comparing the man power of Germany with that of the United States it must be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of the manual labor of the man power of the Nation is performed, is exerted by the German women than by the women of America. It is said that in peace times the women constituted 42 per cent of the agricultural and industrial labor of Germany. They work in the fields, in the factories, in the mines, at the very hardest and most laborious tasks, doing the work only done by men in this country. With a great proportion of the German men in the army, it is not improbable that women now constitute by far the larger half of German manual labor.

The women of the United States are nobly, unselfishly, manfully, one may say, bearing their share of the burdens of war. By the grace of God and the power and courage of America the fate of the German women is not and will never be theirs. But it will be with their assistance and cooperation and their full assumption of the burdens and duties of the day that the United States is to exert its full power in ridding the world of that intolerable German kultur which makes brute soldiers of the men and slaves of the women.

SOLDIER INSURANCE.

Secretary McAdoo has called upon all local draft boards to acquaint drafted men with the provisions of the soldiers-insurance law and to urge every drafted man to take out this insurance. The boards have been furnished with literature to aid them in their educational work.

The law affording insurance to our fighting forces has well been called the most just and humane provision ever made by a nation for its soldiers and sailors. The Government and the American people recognize the justice of affording this protection to the men who risk their lives for their country and to their families and dependents at home. It is only just to themselves and to their families and dependents that our fighting men avail themselves of this opportunity.

Every American enlisting should take out this insurance and carry with him into danger the heartening knowledge that whatever happens, himself and his dependents are protected by the Government.

THE SOLDIER'S CHANCES.

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.
Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb.
Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the Army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from 10 to 15 men died from disease to 1 from bullets; in this war 1 man dies from disease to every 10 from bullets.

For those of our fighting men who do not escape scatheless, the Govern-

Great Responsibility of the High School for Many American Ideals

By AURELIA HENRY REINHART
President of Mills College, Oakland, Cal.

The high school is not yet crystallized. The length of its course is still unsettled, varying from three to eight years. The number and kind of its departments differ widely. Curricula vary largely. The requirements for graduation are changing. The high school is striving to meet the most important demands today in modern public education. It is a good thing that the high school is thus in a state of flux. It bodes well for our future.

What, then, is the definite relation between this evolving institution and the formulation and inculcation of American ideals in American children in their teens? American high schools are using, more now than ever, American content in literature and history. At the same time, while we thus teach nationalism, we must maintain a proper perspective by the study of the language, art and literature of other peoples. Mental isolation is fatal. In the eighteenth century men generalizing broadly expressed their ideals oratorically. Today, while in spirit we still cry, "Give me liberty or give me death," we express our ideals ever more simply, soberly and concretely. We are the outcome of a noble past; we come of a people of large ambitions and large opportunities, but today our life is becoming more intensive, and each one must do his part with less waste and greater efficiency. Eternal vigilance for the preservation of the large view and the wide perspective is necessary to preserve the individual essential sanity of mind and nobleness of attitude toward life.

In all schools, in all variations of all schools, there are two stable factors: first, the open-minded teacher, so truly patriotic that he needs not talk about it and so patient that he strives ever to lift up the student to the best American ideals; second, the oncoming generations that are to be future American citizens. It is the chief business of the public school to provide an atmosphere and environment in which the fine personality of the teacher may best develop an intelligent world-enlightened patriotism in the minds of American youth.

Standard Dress Idea Received With Disfavor By Women of England

By F. J. HOWARD, London, England

Now we have the staggering proposal that the harassed British government should enforce a standard dress for women. The greatly daring author of the idea proposes, in short, that the dear sex, whose sartorial eccentricities make men's hearts heavy and their pockets light, should be uniformed.

Imagination reels at the thought! Can you conjure up a world in which all women are dressed alike? It would be a world robbed of much of its glamor for men—a drab, colorless world, in which a man would find it difficult on occasion to distinguish his aunt from his mother-in-law.

This very courageous patriot suggests that the government should issue details of three standard patterns of costumes, or "uniforms," and allow only a limited number of colored fabrics to be manufactured. He is apparently unaware that owing to difficulties in regard to dyes there is only a limited number of colored fabrics already.

A stately and beautiful lady in a large dressmaking establishment told me so, and at the same time volunteered the opinion that any serious interference with women in the matter of dress would lead to trouble compared with which the suffragist shindies of a few years ago would seem like harmless effervescences.

What the lady said was something like that, but of course she may have been exaggerating. All the same, I am convinced that in a matter of this kind we should look before we standardize.

All the women I interviewed on the subject—and I interviewed a good many—declared that women would not stand any standardizing of their dress. They were willing to help in any other way to administer the final knockout blow to the Boche, but restricted fashions and dressing to order—No! If the government dared, they said, to dictate to women what they should wear—well, something unpleasant would happen!

ment under the soldiers and sailors insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

COYOTE BOUNTY?

Some of the sheep men back in the hills, who have been troubled by coyotes killing their sheep, say that they will have to quit the sheep business if the coyotes continue to increase and attack their flocks.

The coyotes are very difficult to capture in the rough country but it is believed by the sheep men that if a good stiff bounty is offered by the county that more hunters would go after these blood-thirsty creatures.

All in favor of such a motion make

it known by stating their cases to the County Court.

Surely when wool and mutton are so much needed some special effort should be made to catch the coyotes before they cause greater losses.—Coos County Agricultural Bulletin.

Disease Due to Dietetic Errors.

I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters life is due to avoidable errors in diet . . . and that more mischief, in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be.—Sir Henry Thompson, M. D.

The Trail of the Dressmaker



DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

If you want work that lasts; if you want it done with no more pain than the prick of the needle; if you want your Pyorrhea CURED, or if you want to KEEP FROM GETTING PYORRHEA, see

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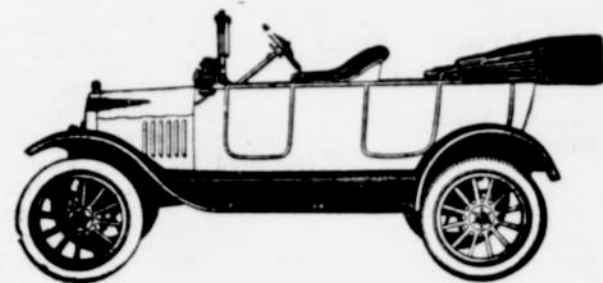
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