

SAVING 100,000 BABIES IS AIM

Fight Starts April 6, Beginning of Children's Year.

BIG FEATURE OF WAR WORK

Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor Plans Program for the Welfare of 30,000,000 Children Under 17 Years of Age—Many Die From Lack of Care and Nourishment—Ignorance of Parents to Blame in Most Cases.

An interesting feature of the war work for it can be doubt be ascribed to the various activities in behalf of the national government at the present time is the determination of the children's bureau in the department of labor to save babies and young children. Preparation for what is called a "drive," a word very much used in connection with all war work, has been in progress for several months and "Children's Year" is to begin April 6, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the world war. The bureau announces that its campaign is to save 100,000 babies and young children during the year but this is only a part of a big program for the welfare of 30,000,000 children under fifteen years of age in the United States.

Investigation by the children's bureau has shown a lack of care and consideration for the children, and that many babies die from lack of care and nourishment due in many cases to the poverty of the parents, but in most cases to the ignorance of the parents as to the care of children.

Children Best Crop. Brigham Young, the noted Mormon prophet, once remarked that "Utah's best crop is children." He and the other Mormon pioneers went on the theory that population created wealth and that population was necessary particularly in a new country. Scientists of Germany have become alarmed as to the decrease in the birth rate in that country and have predicted that a long continuation of the war will work Germany's ruin, not only because of the falling off of the birth rate, but because the lack of care and attention will result in the death of babies and young children.

While it is true that a few thinkers and writers believe that the present war was caused by the over-population of the earth, and that a check to the increase of population is necessary in order to prevent future starvation, the general run of scientists and publicists are of the opinion that the more population a country has the richer it becomes, and that its wealth, prosperity and grandeur are measured largely by the number of people who live in its borders. Consequently the energies of the people who interest themselves in the subject at all are bent toward preserving population, hence the children's year inaugurated in the department of labor for the purpose of saving the lives of 100,000 children for the future of the country.

Dr. F. Truby King, a physician who has had a great deal to do with the development of the New Zealand society for the health of women and children, was in Washington a short time ago and stopped to confer with the welfare experts of the children's bureau in the department of labor. Dr. King is on his way to England to take charge of special work in the English campaign for saving the lives of babies and he has visited a number of places in the United States for the purpose of making inquiry into the conditions and methods of work in American cities.

Most Could Be Saved. "I see no essential reason why the United States should have an infant mortality rate twice as high as that of New Zealand," he told the officials of the children's bureau. "I fancy that with you, as with us, most of the babies who die could have been saved by proper care. You are losing, as I understand it, about one baby in every ten under one year old. It is not many years since we had in New Zealand an infant death rate almost as high as that, but we have brought it down until now we lose about one baby in twenty during the first year of age, and we fully expect to reduce it still further.

"The method is after all very simple. We have a corps of nurses who are specially trained in the principles of child care and who are at the service of all mothers who wish to learn how to take care of themselves and how to take care of their babies. We have consultation centers to which mothers of all classes, come for advice, and we have hospitals where mothers and babies who are slightly illing stay a week or more for closer observation and special instruction.

"And then we have managed to make the care of children a topic of general interest and discussion. Our work is now subsidized by the government but its success depends largely on the widespread popular support it has had from the beginning.

success you have in making available to every individual mother absolutely authoritative, simple instructions in hygiene. For example, if such public-health nursing work as I have been seeing in your big cities could be extended throughout the country, that of itself would have immediate results.

"We have learned in New Zealand, and I suppose it is the same in this country—that it is not only the very poor mothers who need help and advice. Our society reaches alike the wives of professional men and the wives of laborers, and I fancy some such general campaign of education is equally needed in this country."

WOMEN TAKE PART IN THRIFT STAMP DRIVE



Women many times have been misled as the more extravagant but the women right now in war times are proving to be the more economical and the more thrifty. In the campaign to push the sales of thrift stamps the women of the country in many cases have not only done their own bit but also occupied a great deal of their time inducing and convincing others of the necessity of buying the Thrift stamps with all their spare money. This daring member of the emergency drivers of Chicago has climbed far out on the ledge of this building to nail this poster in a prominent place calling upon other women to join and place their cars at the disposal of the organization to push the Thrift stamp campaign. These women are covering the city thoroughly and every passer-by is made familiar with the importance of the buying of the stamps, and they usually are convinced, for the women are determined talkers, and besides they are boosting a sale that should need no boosting.

MUSKRAT MEAT FOR FOOD

Sold Cheaply on the Markets of Winona, Minn. Muskrat flesh is to be recommended to the national food administration as substitute for meats now in use, according to a report submitted to the Winona, Minn., chamber of commerce by local trappers. According to the report, the trappers assert 1,000,000 pounds of muskrat flesh goes to waste annually in the upper Mississippi valley.

The trappers point out that the muskrat is a clean animal, living on vegetable food, and the flesh, when properly prepared, can scarcely be distinguished from chicken.

ALL COMFORTS OF HOME

Living Rooms on Wheels Will Enable Him to Tour the Coast.

John Gordon of Lake Forest, Ill., brother of Chief of Police James Gordon of that Chicago suburb, has nearly completed the construction of a "parlor, bedroom and bath" on wheels, in which he and Mrs. Gordon propose to tour to the coast. The automobile contains a spring bed, a shower bath, a three burner gasoline stove and a refrigerator sufficient for a week's supply of food.

Mr. Gordon's famous Alredale, which is said to have an appetite for anything from ice cream to sauerkraut, will occupy the front seat. Mr. Gordon will carry a motorcycle to be used in times of stress.

Guards Against Swindlers.

Many times a millionaire because he is sole owner of the greatest stratum deposit in the United States, Joseph Ward, fifty-nine years old, of San Bernardino, Cal., has asked for and has two guardians to protect him against "them pesky swindlers." Ward told the court he didn't care about the millions, but didn't want the "swindlers" to get them. A typical "desert rat," Ward seeks only to wander on the vast stretches of the Mojave with his burro, he declared. The guardians will look after his business affairs.

AMBULANCE WORK FULL OF THRILLS

Sixth Sense Warns Driver of Perils Ahead.

NIGHT DRIVING IS EXCITING

Red Cross Worker Just Back From France Tells Some Thrilling Tales of His Experiences There—Narrow Escape From Certain Death—Attacked by German Airplane on First Day Driving an Ambulance.

"Ambulance drivers develop a sort of sixth sense," said Herman More, a Red Cross ambulance driver, just back from France. "We have to drive in the darkness of course. There can be no lights anywhere, especially not on the car in which we carry the wounded. I remember one night I was coming back to the post from the third trench with three wounded men at my side. The road wound up the mountain side through thick trees, to the post, which was in the grounds of what formerly was a chateau. The road turned suddenly at right angles. Through the trees I could vaguely see two openings. I thought I remembered the road, so I turned to the left. I crept along very slowly when suddenly that sixth sense told me something was wrong. I stopped the car and went around to the front. I started to step in front of the car when my foot went down. I caught myself and went back to the seat. I bucked carefully around and followed the other road. In the morning I went out to see where I had been the night before, and found that the first road was simply the clearing where an old summer house had been. If I had gone one foot further, the car would have gone hurtling over the precipice, crashing on the roofs of a little village below.

"My sixth sense saved me from certain death. Thrills of Night Driving. "Night driving never loses its thrills. The mountain roads in France are winding and dangerous. I remember one night I was crawling up a winding road in pitchy darkness. Suddenly I heard a roaring like ten express trains rattling down upon me. I knew a battery was coming down as they often do on the run. "In the car was one man who was close to death. A jolt might kill him. So I hugged the right of the road, and waited. Like a cyclone that mass of horses and guns rushed down upon me. I knew they could not see me, and I feared for the life of the man in the ambulance. "But just before they reached me, the officer in charge evidently sensed that I was there, and wheeled his horse right in front of my car. Then the others were upon us, but just as they reached us the first horses swerved out of the way with a wild crash. The others followed suit, and almost before I could breathe they were gone. Half an hour later I reached the post, and the wounded men were all saved.

Exciting First Day.

"My first day driving a Red Cross ambulance in France was most exciting. "I had to drive six miles to Point Supple. It was in the open, and I noticed the planes whirring everywhere in the sky above my head. "I finally reached my destination, and drew up under a tree to read. Suddenly I heard the pop-popping all around me. Little clouds of dust spilt up near the wheels. A cross flew to pieces in a graveyard beyond the trees. I heard a yell, and a man a few feet away doubled up and went down. Then I looked and saw a German plane was firing on me. "It was over in a few minutes, as they dared not stay long. I hurriedly backed the car up to the man, and took my first case back to the post. "I said nothing about this experience for a few days, because the other fellows had filled me so full of tales of horrible experiences that I thought it was just a part of the day's work. Later I learned that it was quite a novel experience to be attacked by a German plane."

GERMAN TEXT DISCARDED

Colleges and High Schools Rapidly Dropping Language of Hun. Praise for the Kaiser and Germany in German text books is cutting deeply into the pocketbooks of the publishers. The books have been used in the study of the German language. Colleges and high schools throughout the country are rapidly dropping the teaching of the German tongue.

Prisoners Share Tobacco.

The 2,300 prisoners of San Quentin (Cal.) penitentiary are doing their "bit" for the war. They have voted to spend half of their tobacco allowance to the boys by the

KEEP OLD CUSTOM OLD FASHIONED FAMILY REMEDY FOR COLDS AND BODY BUILDING

People of Brittany Combine Ancient Legends With Easter Ceremonies.

Of all annual festivals among Christian nations, Easter seems to have made the most serious impression, and the customs connected with its first celebrations to have lingered the longest. Europe, with its many nations, and, therefore, many peoples has ever been the scene of various ceremonies distinctly belonging to the separate countries with the Latin church always in the lead in the matter of picturesque symbols and processions.

The war last year and this will make a difference in some districts, but wherever there are a few gathered together in his home in the neighborhood of mighty cathedrals still standing or tiny kirks in the heart of the woods or along the sea, there will be a feature of the story of the Atone-ment to be told in symbols. In Brittany, a southern province of France, which lies close to the Pyrenees and in consequence perhaps takes on something of the colorful atmosphere of its neighbors, the Spanish provinces, many interesting customs are observed. It is a land of legends.

On Easter morning at the Church of St. Cronley, in the village of Finistere, Brittany, every man, woman and child of the vicinity is in attendance. The women and children are in their best frocks and snowed caps, and the men are leading the cattle to the door of this church, which would do credit to any city of size.

There the priest receives the men and women, and while the women kneel around, gravely listening, the priest reads the mass and the care of St. Cronley invoked in their behalf. This saint is a great favorite all over Brittany; and, like so many traditions of the Bretons, his story is connected with many legends.

He was hunted by wild men until death seemed near, when suddenly every pursuer was turned into a stone, and so they stand today, one group forming a regular border along the road from Carnac to Kerlesant.

WATCH FOR DAWN OF EASTER

Thousands Gather on Mountain of Southern California to Take Part in Religious Ceremony.

In one of the loveliest spots in southern California, rising above the green orange and lemon groves of the valley, stands a bare and rugged mountain peak. Crowning its highest point is a great wooden cross. Nearby on huge boulders are swung two iron bells, and set in another high bowlder is a bronze tablet recording that this mountain top is dedicated to Fra Junipero Serra, a sturdy old Spanish priest who, many years before California came into the Union, many years before the revolution which created the Union, strode back and forth across the desert Christianizing and civilizing the Indians. But nowhere does his actual spirit seem to dwell as on this lonely mountain. For every year, at the dawn of East, people of the valley and of the entire state climb the mountain and take part in a religious ceremony which cannot be duplicated in the world.

All night before the event the roads are filled with pilgrims—in motorcars, in carriages and wagons and on foot.



Greeting Dawn of Easter.

Through the dark they travel in silence for the most part, for the hour is solemn. Before the dawn there are as many as 30,000 people on that mountain top gazing into the pale eastern sky. Suddenly the pale sky is pierced by a pencil of golden light. Then another, and then the morning sun. A cornet solo halts it first, followed by the music and the chanting of the Mass. Would that it were given to every soul of us once a year to climb a mountain top with a great multitude and lift up our hearts to the pure dawn.—Rhete Child-Dorr.



Father John's Medicine Builds Up the Body Without Use of Alcohol or Dangerous Drugs. A Doctor's Prescription, 60 Years in Use.

Absolute Truth of This Story Attested by Guarantee to Give \$25,000.00 to Any Charitable Institution if Shown Otherwise

Father John's Medicine is a physician's prescription. Prescribed for the late Rev. Father John O'Brien, of Lowell, Mass., by an eminent specialist in 1855. Father John recommended this prescription to his parishioners and friends and in this way it became known as Father John's Medicine. This story is true and we guarantee to give \$25,000.00 to any charitable institution, if shown otherwise. Father John's Medicine is recommended for coughs, colds, and throat troubles, and to make flesh and strength. Does not contain alcohol or poisonous drugs. Guaranteed.

Report of the Condition of The Central Bank OF ROCHESTER OF ROCHESTER at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918. RESOURCES: Bank and bond investments, viz: Public securities \$ 361,740 00 Private securities 748,501 87 Real estate owned 109,499 13 Mortgages owned 280,733 88 Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, dead or other real estate collateral 2,204,808 31 Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 2,272,808 78 Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 7,286 79 Due from approved reserve depositories, less amount of offsets \$1,009,741 99 Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item 152,497 95 Special deposits authorized by the laws of the United States 1,162,329 94 Cash items, viz: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings \$ 57,019 55 Other cash items 7,111 10 64,130 65 Other assets, viz: Furniture and fixtures 20,000 00 Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 36,804 85 Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 7,840 90 57,844 86 Total \$8,556,683 56 LIABILITIES: Capital stock 250,000 00 Surplus (Surplus fund) 280,000 00 Surplus Undivided profits 98,913 70 250,913 70 Deposits Preferred as follows: Due New York State Savings Banks \$ 105,000 00 Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions 100,000 00 Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depository None Deposits by the State of New York 200,000 00 Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York 50,000 00 Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets None Deposits otherwise preferred, if any None Not preferred as follows: Deposits subject to check 6716,820 00 Time deposits, certificates and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 25,900 00 Demand certificates of deposit 28,966 14 Other certificates of deposit None Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books None Cashiers checks outstanding including similar checks of other officers 81,413 47 Certified checks 1,048 72 Unpaid dividends 35 00 Due trust companies banks and bankers 620,209 71 7,889,391 32 Bills payable including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise None Rescissions None Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit None Other liabilities, viz: Mortgages on real estate owned None Reserved or dividend payable April 1, 1918 \$ 5,000 00 Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc 6,579 28 Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 49,156 31 Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 8,200 00 Estimated unearned discounts 11,400 00 90,378 54 Total \$8,556,683 56

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