

RED CROSS LEAGUE FULFILLMENT OF AMERICAN IDEAL

Formed in Paris With Five Founder Members—24 Nations Asked to Join.

The alignment of the Red Crosses of five great nations and the incorporation of an article in the covenant of the League of Nations, recognizing the League of Red Cross Societies and approving its aim, has been hailed the world over as the fulfillment of an American ideal and as a universal answer to the question "Did the war pay?"

The League of Red Cross Societies was officially formed in Paris on May 5 when authorized representatives of Red Cross Societies of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan signed the articles of association. The signers constitute the board of governors of the league. Henry P. Davison, representative of the American Red Cross, is the chairman of the board which eventually is to consist of a maximum membership of fifteen. Lieutenant General Sir David Henderson, who played a prominent part in building up the British air service, has been appointed director general of the league. W. Frank Parsons, formerly director general of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, has been named as director of development.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Holland, India, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela have been invited to join. Eventually, it is expected, the league will include the Red Cross Societies of all nations of the world.

Objects of the League.
The object of the league as officially set forth are as follows:

As set forth in the article of association, the objects of the League of Red Cross Societies are:

1. To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of duly authorized voluntary National Red Cross organizations, having as their purpose the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world and to secure the co-operation of such organizations for these purposes.

2. To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing the medium for bringing within reach of all people the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application.

While the relations of the League of Red Cross Societies with the League of Nations will be intimate, there will be no statutory connection as the League of Red Cross Societies is a voluntary organization, non-political, non-governmental, and non-sectarian.

Scope is Vast.

This movement to continue and enlarge in time of peace Red Cross activities comes at a psychological moment when the world is familiar with the work of relief performed by the Red Cross during the greatest war of history and when suffering and distress following in the wake of that war are well nigh universal.

Vast as the scope of the program of the League of Red Cross Societies is, and although it is world wide in its application, it is simple, practical and scientific. It received the unanimous endorsement of the medical experts who met at Cannes, France, in April, 1919, and Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, is regarded as one of the most remarkable gatherings of health experts ever held, and included many of the foremost men of America, France, England, Italy and Japan.

The League of Red Cross Societies, through its headquarters at Geneva, to stimulate peace time activities of all national Red Cross Societies, to help them grow and to help them to carry out the program made at the Cannes conference in a world wide public health campaign. It is to be understood that it is not thought that National Red Cross Societies themselves should have the responsibilities of the actual work of safeguarding and improving public health, but that they should stimulate and encourage natural agencies for such work within their respective countries, including the departments of health of their governments, or, in cases where such departments do not exist, endeavor to create public sentiment for the establishment of such departments.

CONTINGENT OF RED CROSS NURSES SAILS FOR SIBERIA.

Thirty Red Cross nurses and ten nurses' aids, including nine Czech-Slovak interpreters and one Russian Red Cross nurse, have sailed for Siberia to join the Red Cross mission there.

Ethel G. Plnder, formerly in charge of the Bureau of Nurses' Aids of the Atlantic Division, heads the delegation, nearly half of whose members recently returned from duty in France. Accompanying the delegation is Helen Demerschkoff, for two years a Russian Red Cross worker, who left Russia after the collapse in 1917 to continue her work in England, and who is returning in the capacity of nurses' aid. The main task awaiting the nurses is reconstruction work among the civilian population in the Vladivostok region.

NURSES LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER HEALTH

Address Chautauqua Gatherings, Urging Communities to Fight Disease and Insanitation.

The American Red Cross is now fairly launched on the first phase of one of its biggest peace time activities, that of raising health standards in this country. Through twenty-seven circuits of the Chautauqua it is reaching thousands of people daily, people from the most remote villages as well as from large cities.

When the war ended and attention could be diverted to other issues, the American Red Cross planned a great national public health campaign, one that would carry a vital message. Measures to awaken the public to greater co-operation in health matters were felt to be imperative in view of the large percentage of "physically unfit" rejections made by the U. S. Army, the high death rate and the alarming ease with which an epidemic such as the "flu" could sweep the country.

In view of its emergency achievements during the war the American Red Cross was sure that it could successfully "put across" even so huge a proposition. But the combat against disease and ignorance could not be fought by a few trained specialists. There can be no "public" health or real "community" work unless each individual is interested.

To Conduct "Follow Up" Work.

From its ranks of nurses twenty-seven capable young women were selected. All of them had battled with death in the hospitals of France and had gained a new vision as a result of their overseas work. In less than a month they were trained for public speaking and sent out to make addresses from the platforms of the Chautauqua.

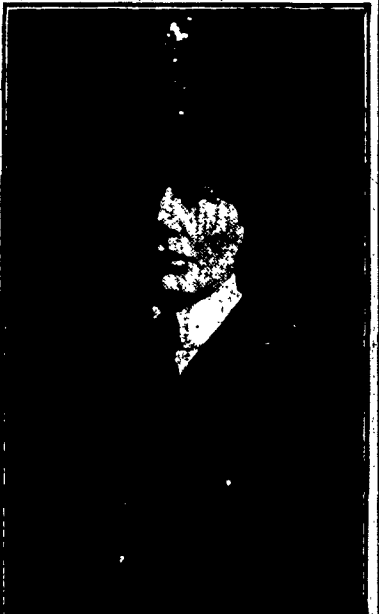
Almost every day the twenty-seven Red Cross nurses address large audiences. But they do more than the mere making of speeches. Between meetings they are discussing the local situation with the officials of the health board and other existing health promoting organizations.

As a result of this pioneer work all over the country the way is being cleared for the next phase of the Red Cross national health program—the follow up work in every community. Visiting nurses are to be sent where needed to co-operate with existing organizations, public health nursing classes are to be carried even into the most isolated farming sections, and the much needed health information is to be made easily available to everyone. In conjunction with this work, of course, be community sanitation.

The Red Cross national health program means not only healthier bodies and longer lives, but it means cleaner houses, cleaner yards, cleaner streets, and consequently cleaner cities. It means the doing away with out of date and harmful methods of living, and the substitution of what science has found to be best for the human race. It means the proper kind of food; it means plenty of light and air.

After the turmoil of war, with its chaos of home and industrial life, it is one of the very important things, needed to restore national peace of mind. With a high plane of national health, backed by well ordered home conditions, the entire morale of the country becomes elevated at once. Bolshevism can have no terrors in a land where people are educated up to taking the best of care of themselves. An efficient, smoothly working health organization in every town with a full complement of visiting nurses would be a great asset to the nation.

Made Survey of Relief Work.



Mrs. William Kinnebrew Draper. "The renaissance of Belgium and northern France is under way," is the message brought by Mrs. Draper on her return from a survey of the field work of the American Red Cross overseas. Mrs. Draper is vice chairman of the New York County Chapter.

YANKEE INDUSTRY ABROAD



This three-horse-drawn harvesting machine is an American made aid to the French peasants who are busy providing crops on the fields which W. S. S. helped to free from the Germans.

HOW MONEY GROWS

Table showing accumulation of weekly savings with interest at 4 per cent. Columns include weekly savings (1c to 40c) and growth over 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.

War Savings Stamps Pay 4 Per Cent. Per Annum, Compounded Quarterly.

Table showing one savings stamp purchased every week will grow as follows over 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.

FOREIGN BORN NOW TAUGHT THRIFT

Course in Americanization Includes Study of Saving.

Thrift is now one of the subjects being taught to thousands of foreign born workers who are attending Americanization classes throughout the United States in factories, shops, churches and night schools.

As a majority of the attendants at these classes speak little or no English, the study of language constitutes one of the principal subjects taught in these classes, a half-hour drill being held at each session. The Roberts method of language teaching is used, and a mixed class, speaking different languages and wholly unacquainted with English, is enabled to make rapid progress, pupils in some cases being able after only a dozen lessons to master simple sentences.

The Roberts method was devised by Dr. Peter Roberts, for the National Y. M. C. A., and published by that organization. The lessons are short, consisting of about twenty simple sentences on everyday matters, and a class is taught by repeating one sentence at a time after the teacher, who illustrates it with motions and objects.

"I look at my watch," says the teacher, who takes out his own watch. The class repeats this in chorus, then individually. The next sentence deals with numbers and the telling of time. All sentences are linked together, and each teaches at least one new word with connectives. At the end of the lesson it is shown to the class in printed form on a chart.

Teachers in this work are almost entirely volunteers. Americans from offices and factories, usually in the plant itself, are enlisted for the work, and after two or three drills in the Roberts method, are able to teach successfully, without previous experience. It has been found that business and money matters, embodied in these lessons, are of the greatest practical use to foreign-born people, and among the subjects they wish to learn first for convenience and protection. So many of the lessons in the Roberts method hinge upon such transactions as depositing money, buying money orders, pricing merchandise, buying railroad tickets, postage stamps and the like. Other lessons deal with pay-day and the calculation of wages, the drawing of money from the paymaster, and the keeping of home expenses.

At the request of the Treasury Department, Dr. Roberts has written a special thrift lesson dealing with War Savings Stamps, which is now in the hands of Americanization secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. all over the country. This lesson is an excellent illustration of the method by which thousands of foreign-born workers are now learning English, and it is as follows:

War Savings Stamps.
Has—John had some money.
Puts—He puts it in a stocking.
Says—Jim says: "It is not safe."
Answers—John answers: "No! I will see."
Looks—He looks for his money, is it stolen—The money is stolen.
Saves—John saves more money.
Asks—He asks: "How can I keep my money?"
Says—Jim says: "See this, John."
Shows—Jim shows him a book of War Savings Stamps.
Says—John says: "Where did you get it?"
Buys—John buys some War Savings Stamps.
Puts—He puts them in a book.
Says—John says: "This is safe and good."
Buys—John buys more stamps.
Says—He says: "America is safe and so is my money."

ARE YOU CIVILIZED?

ANDREW CARNEGIE SAID: "Keep expenditures always below income; save something. The fundamental difference between the civilized man and the savage is thrift."
How far are you civilized?
Are you civilized to the point where you are independent?
Are you civilized to the point where you are free? Free to own your own home, to travel, to change your position? Free from the worry of what will become of you in your old age? Free to assure your children ample opportunity and proper weapons to battle with the world?
Civilize yourself.
Join the great movement for a Thrift America.
Your government offers you War Savings Stamps, an ideal security, as a means of safely investing even your smallest savings. (Make a start with your odd quarters. Thrift stamps cost but 25 cents each.)

A REAPER OF THRIFT



War Savings Stamps have helped this thrifty French peasant to redeem his war-wrecked farm land. Amid shattered implements of battle he is already harvesting a late crop.

The Successful Dollar



Here is what one man did. If you don't know him you know someone just like him in your town. Twenty years ago he owned the clothes he stood in and that was about all. He saved fifty dollars the first year; the next year, with a little better wage, seventy-five. One thing with another—a wife and family included—he has saved an average of five dollars a week for the twenty years. His dollar working for him brings him now more than his yearly saving.

HOW FRANCE CAME BACK AFTER 1870

Amazing Recuperation Recalled by Financier.

EXPECTS LIKE RECOVERY NOW

Extremely Heavy Financial Load Imposed by Germany and Incurred Through War Is Met in Advance—Loans Are Over-subscribed—Bismarck Frightened by Rapid Recurrence—Prosperity Sets In.

By BARON JACQUES DE NEUFVILLE.

Of the Banking Firm of Neufville & Co. One of the topics of discussion all over the world today is the question of the reconstruction of France. Her record in 1871 might answer the question.

In May, 1871, France signed with the victorious Germans the treaty of Frankfurt, under which she surrendered Alsace-Lorraine. She obligated herself, besides, to pay as a war indemnity 500,000,000 francs within 30 days after the re-establishment of the authority of the Versailles government in Paris; 1,000,000,000 in 1871, 500,000,000 by May 1, 1872, and the last 3,000,000,000 by March 2, 1874.

On the other hand, the evacuation of the French departments (Seine, Seine et Marne, Seine et Oise, Oise) by the German troops was only to take place after payment of the third half-billion, and the German troops' occupation had the right of levying requisitions in the occupied departments, and even outside of these, should the French government fail to carry out the obligations undertaken by them for their maintenance.

Situation in 1871. The financial load imposed by the war was extremely heavy. It was necessary to face the expenses incurred during the war and to pay the billions of indemnity, notwithstanding the losses caused to agriculture, commerce, and industry by the cessation of work.

The losses in France due to the war were estimated as follows:
Indemnity payable to Germany 3,000,000,000
Interest on this indemnity 301,145,078
Cost of issuing the loans 275,584,308
Deficits for years 1870-71 2,700,000,000
Actual loss of Alsace-Lorraine 7,000,000,000
Total more than.....15,000,000,000

These charges were all the heavier because France had lost the 1,507,228 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and the population of the remaining territory had decreased by 401,511.

The worst side of France's position was the maintenance of the German army of occupation in several departments, including the department of the Seine, which surrounds Paris. Therefore the first duty of the French government was to center all its energy on the execution of the financial clauses of the treaty so as to obtain the final evacuation of the German army.

Paying the Indemnity.
The government finally decided that the best policy was to issue loans as fast as possible to raise the money for the payment of the war indemnity, and meanwhile to reorganize the economic situation of France, letting trade and industry readjust themselves and increasing the taxes prudently and progressively so as not to disturb the investment power of the country and its reconstruction.

The main effort was made in the line of indirect taxation, customs duties, and taxes on articles such as sugar, coffee, alcohol, etc. In October, 1871, registry fees and stamps were increased; extra duties were charged on passengers' tickets and railway freight; the duties on matches were raised at first, and later on, a monopoly of this article was organized. In 1872 fresh alterations were brought into the system of taxation, and a tax on raw materials was passed, in spite of the discontent of manufacturers.

The first loan of two billions was voted on June 23, 1871, and on June 27 it was issued at 82.50.

"Everything had to be improvised," said Thiers. "The general management of the loan was hastily organized on the Louvre, and the wickets and offices for the subscriptions were placed in the Palais de l'Industrie. The treasury officials had to manage the best they could. On the 20th things were more or less ready, and on the morning of the 27th the subscribers were crowding the wickets." The number of individual subscribers was 331,906 and the capital subscribed amounted to 4,597,000,000, of which 2,225,000,000 was allotted.

The brilliant result of this first loan created the most favorable impression. The French people saw in it the first step toward the rehabilitation of France and the re-establishment of its credit. Bismarck had insisted that the indemnity payments should be made only in the main commercial cities of Germany, and exclusively in gold, or in silver, or in banknotes of the banks of England, Prussia, the Netherlands, or Belgium, or in bills of exchange approved by German experts. To do this it was necessary to carry out exchange operations on a scale never witnessed before. Nevertheless, the payment of the

two first billions was completed by June 23, 1871, and March 1872, somewhat in advance of the stipulated dates.

Germany Amazed. Owing to the continual complaints coming from the occupied territories and encouraged by the favorable results already obtained, the government decided to appeal at once to the nation with the hope of raising the whole of the three billions still needed for the liberation of the eastern departments, which were still occupied. The loan was voted in July, 1872. It was covered more than thirteen times. The number of subscribers was 984,276 and the subscriptions amounted to 2,592,000,000 francs of rente, or, in capital, 43,000,000,000 francs. This result caused universal joy, and gave France a fresh start with firm confidence in her future.

Finally, in March, 1873, the treaty of evacuation was signed, by which Germany was to move out of the eastern departments still occupied by her, and France undertook to pay and pass the last billion in several payments from May to September, 1874, that is to say, two years in advance of the terms of the peace treaty.

Thiers was hailed as the "Liberator of the Territory," and France, at last free of German occupation, could devote herself to her material reconstruction, which had begun the very day after her defeat.

France was gradually recovering to the great astonishment of the enemy. The Germans were wondering how they could check such remarkable progress. From the end of 1871 the industrial and commercial activity, which had been suspended for more than a year, began to show an extraordinary development. Orders flowed into France from home and from foreign traders. All those who had been directly struck by war showed a confidence, a joy, and an instinctive need to repair their losses and fill up all the gaps. Faith in the future was unshaken, and all the signs of rapid recuperation were clearly visible; so much so that Bismarck was frightened by the rapid progress of "this conquered and disolated power, which had never submitted and whose vitality appeared to him to be a permanent threat, which was for him both a stimulus and a remorse."

Renewed Prosperity.
In November, 1873, at the meeting of the assembly, M. Thiers made a detailed statement of the situation of the country; he drew attention to the wonderful progress of foreign trade, which amounted to 7,034 millions, against 6,237 millions in 1869, which had been the most prosperous of all the years of the empire.

From 1873 to 1880, France enjoyed an ever-growing economic prosperity. The agricultural figures in some years were even as had never been seen before, such as had never been seen in rich provinces. Industrial production was greatly developed in the north-east, and the yields were so numerous that for a time it was thought the soil alone could meet all the needs of the nation had received.

In spite of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine the output of the coal mines, which had been 194,000,000 in 1869, reached the following figures:

In 1871.....194,000,000
In 1872.....215,000,000
In 1873.....220,000,000
The production of pig iron, which was 125,000,000 in 1869, reached:

In 1872.....147,000,000
In 1873.....190,000,000
The output of iron and steel was 240,000,000 in 1869. It reached:

In 1872.....314,000,000
In 1873.....328,000,000
The industrial production of textiles was increasing in the same proportion. In 1869 124,531,000 kilograms of cotton goods were manufactured. In 1874 there were 139,327,000 kilograms, and in 1875 there were 157,500,000.

Exports of wooden goods were more than 205,000,000 in 1869 and 337,000,000 in 1870. Silk goods rose from 410,000,000 in 1869 to 478,000,000 in 1873.

Manufactured goods shipped outward rose as follows:

In 1869.....1,026,000,000
In 1871.....1,544,000,000
In 1872.....1,600,000,000
In 1873.....1,884,000,000

Wages increased almost everywhere between 1871 and 1880, taxes were collected with great ease, and, in spite of heavy charges, national wealth increased.

In 1871 France exhibited amazing recuperative power. Today France can do the same thing again.

OLIVE BUTTER LATEST

California Speculation Perfect New Process for Handling Olives.

Working in conjunction with the Agricultural department at the California university, Charles A. Wetmore has perfected three new processes for handling olives. One is to keep them indefinitely before extracting the oil or picking them; another is to extract oil in small quantities, by methods which can be used by any producer; the third is to produce a perfectly new food product for California, olive butter, after the oil has been extracted.

Woke Up Wife to Ask Divorce.
Alleging that her husband would wake her up at all hours of the night and demand she get a divorce, Mrs. Robert Crowland of Torre House, N.Y., one of the richest young women in the state, has been granted a separation from Robert Crowland on the ground of cruelty.