

FRENCH SCIENTIST ON RACE SUICIDE

Prof. Pinard Urges School Girl Be Taught Laws of Right Motherhood.

KILL BLIND REPRODUCTION

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, Oct. 24.—"French families could be as large as those of any country, not excepting Germany," said Prof. A. Pinard of the French Academy of Medicine in an interview with the Associated Press.

Prof. Pinard, who has devoted the last two years to the care of "war babies," is one of France's most eminent physicians and perhaps the best authority on the physiology of reproduction. He declares that the trouble with the birth rate of France is a voluntary resistance, with economic reasons at the bottom of it.

The state must get at those reasons, he says, and overcome them by appropriate legislation, while the individual must learn more concerning what makes a numerous and physically superior population. Eugenics he regards as certain to have an enormous influence on the future of the human race, while a theory of his own that he has named Eugenetique, will facilitate the practical application of eugenics. He is now appealing to parliament to enforce the application of his doctrine by obligatory education of the future mother while she is still a school girl. Puericulture, as he calls it—or moral and physical education combined—he wants taught as currently as reading, writing and arithmetic.

Mother Against Mare. "Blind reproduction must disappear," was the professor's comment on eugenics. "In our country the future mother is not from any point of view placed on an equal footing with a thoroughbred brood mare."

"We have laws for the protection of both animals and children after birth—the child alone lacks protection before birth, and the result is such as shown by the statistics of the Baudelocque clinic; out of 10,000 children that left the clinic alive, 5,397 were prematurely born."

"Legislators look upon my proposition as revolutionary—even immoral. I am not afraid of their appreciation, for I am a Frenchman first, then a 'puericulteur.' To render the fatherland more powerful, to preserve and improve the human species and tighten family ties, are ambitions that are moral enough for me even if they are revolutionary."

War Babies Best. "Never before were there born in Paris such strong and handsome babies as during this war," Prof. Pinard declared. "They are a striking example of what may be accomplished by better care of mothers and their offspring—the result of a spontaneous effort from every direction to do something for France, for the defenders of France, and for the wives and children of the soldiers left at home without protection. At the bureau of vital statistics, upon the declaration of the birth of a child, every mother was sought out and, if she needed assistance, she got it, while mothers were prevailed upon more than ever to nurse their own children; in consequence, the 'war generation' will be a rugged one."

"Large families are not found among the thoughtful and prudent," Prof. Pinard points out, as proof that restriction of births is the result of reflection. "They are only among those whose circumstances permit them to neglect prudence, or among those who do not think, who live from day to day, from hand to mouth, and never worry about the future. Prudence—embracing economy—a native quality in the French character, carried to excess, is, if not the only cause, the most potent influence in the restriction of births."

"France of late years has been occupied in saving and spending; no social laws have continually increased public expenditures and added to the family man's taxes, until just before the war the budget amounted to 125 francs (\$25) a head for every inhabitant."

Cost of Children. "The man with a large family is more heavily taxed under our system than the childless couple or the bachelor, many of whom escape taxation altogether. The cost of raising a family went up continually, while the heads of families did not derive from these social laws the profit that was promised to offset the disadvantages."

"The possibility of remedying the situation by legislation has already been proven," said Dr. Pinard, who urges the adoption of the law proposed by Monsieur Benazet, deputy of the Indre. "The law of 1813 that dispensed young married men from military service resulted in an increase of 12 per cent in births in two years."

"The regretted General Gallieni, who realized the danger and was a man of action, succeeded by mere administrative measures in obtaining a like result in Madagascar when he was governor-general of that colony. In 1900 there were 38 births per 1,000 inhabitants there; they rose to 45 in 1901, to 47 in 1902 and to 51 in 1903. Parliamentary action on such questions is slow; it required some momentous event, such as the present war, to stir every mind to the necessity of action."

Family System Right. "The bringing up of children in public institutions is a failure," Prof. Pinard declares. "France will re-people itself only through the family. That systems which separate the mother from her offspring are defective, is proven by the report of Dr. Drouineau on 200,000 children confined to the 'Assistance Publique,' of whom only a third were brought to manhood."

"Instead of substituting itself for the mother, charity—or common justice—must enable the mother to raise her own child properly."

Irish Health Fails to Please American Officials (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Dublin, Oct. 5.—The Irish Times reports the arrival of regular weekly batches of men and women stowed by compulsory returned from the United States in consequence of the strict requirements of the American immigration law. Some of the home-comers, it is said, will try again when their health gives better prospect of satisfying the American medical officers.

THE COUNTESS OF KINGSTON, here in this country to aid disabled Irish soldiers and sailors. The Earl of Kingston, a captain in the Irish Guard, had his legs shattered, but after a period at a base hospital in England returned to the front, where he now is.



THE COUNTESS OF KINGSTON.

French Soldiers Get Tons of Mail

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Paris, Oct. 10.—The French soldiers' correspondence now amounts to nearly 4,500,000 pieces per day. They receive an average of 4,000,000 ordinary letters, 300,000 registered letters, 10,000 postal and telegraphic money orders, and 50,000 newspapers. It keeps busy a staff of more than 2,000 special employes at the central

clerks sufficed during the first three months of the war, for an average of 600,000 letters and 40,000 packages. The present staff handles 220 tons of matter per day, and it requires forty-four cars of the French standard size to distribute it among the principal headquarters behind the front. The soldiers' mail now equals the ordinary peace time postal traffic for the entire country and the letters alone are triple the ordinary distributions in the city of Paris. Persistence is the Cardinal Virtue in Advertising.

BRITAIN PLANS FOR POST-WAR TRADE

London Financiers Prepare an Elastic Currency System to Compete With America.

TO WORK WITH MERCHANT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, Oct. 10.—The most definite attempt to deal with the financial side of the trade problems that will arise after the war is proposed by the departmental committee, which suggests the establishment of a British trade bank, under royal charter, with a capital of 10,000,000 sterling and a first issue of from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000, a further issue being made afterwards, if possible, at a premium. The bank would not accept deposits at call or notice, and only open current accounts for parties who proposed to make use of the overseas facilities which it would afford.

The bank would enter into banking agency arrangements with existing colonial or British foreign banks, and would have power to set up branches or agencies where no British-foreign bank of importance exists. Where desirable the bank would cooperate with the merchant and manufacturer and possibly accept risks upon joint account, and would become a center for syndicate operations, availing itself of the special knowledge which it would possess through its information bureau.

British Equipped. In leading up to its conclusions the committee says that from careful study of the evidence taken and knowledge of banking arrangements and facilities, there exist to a considerable extent at the present time in this country the machinery and facilities for the financing both of home trade and of large overseas contracts and for carrying through much of the business which has been done by foreign banks. "The British banks afford, we believe, liberal accommodations to the home producer," the report proceeds. "Similarly the colonial banks and British foreign banks and banking houses render immense assistance to British trade abroad and certainly in the far east and in many parts of South Africa banking facilities do not fall short of those of any other nation. We find also that in the case of large contract operations British contractors, with the assistance of financial houses, have in the past been ready to provide large amounts of capital and to take considerable risks in connection with the operations which they have undertaken."

Lack of Harmony. "Our arrangements faulty in our not co-ordinating the facilities mentioned. We recognize also that the British manufacturers may be frequently in want of finance of a kind which a British joint-stock bank with liabilities as above described could not prudently provide."

whereas the German banks in particular seem to have been able to afford special assistance at the inception of undertakings of the most varied description and to have laid themselves out for stimulating their promoters and for carrying them to a successful completion. "The trade bank would in many ways be beneficial to the development of British industry and manufactures. It might in certain cases, after careful examination, agree to make advances for the extension of existing manufacturing plants or perhaps for the amalgamation or co-ordination of certain works, so as to reduce the cost of production. It would assist these works to obtain orders abroad and give them reasonable facilities for executing these orders."

Socialistic Idea. "If financial assistance is given by the government to undertakings in connection with what are known as 'key' industries, the business should, if possible, be done through the me-

dium of the institution, and it should be appointed an agent for carrying through the foreign commercial and financial transactions in which the government is interested."

Among many other suggestions is one for an up-to-date information bureau which will be independent of the commercial intelligence department of the Board of Trade, but in close touch with it. This bureau should organize and keep up to date the status of firms abroad. It should secure the earliest information from abroad of new business openings, large contracts offering state and other loans and issue proposals. The scheme has been fairly well received in commercial and banking circles.

Cattle Show in Argentine Marked by Good Prices

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 4.—The Argentine Rural society celebrat-

ed its fiftieth anniversary with the recent annual cattle show at Palermo, which was favored by fine weather and good prices. For the first time American citizens acted as judges of the blooded stock shown. The Short-horn bull, Camp Hero, bred in this country by Senor Pedro T. Fages, was given the championship, but the animal was not placed on sale, the owner choosing to retain it for stud purposes.

The reserve champion Durham was disposed of for \$50,000 paper and another animal of the same category brought \$55,000. More sensational sales have been witnessed, but considering present conditions the recent show gave decisive proof of the republic's financial ability and confidence in the future of the grazing industry.

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