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NUMBER 2

# JUNIOR RED CROSS NEWS

AMERICAN RED CROSS · SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

*October, 1919*



AMERICA JUNIOR! HELP THE GREATEST MOTHER IN THE WORLD TO CARE  
FOR HER SUFFERING CHILDREN. JOIN THE JUNIOR RED CROSS!

## THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF A JUNIOR RED CROSS PROGRAM OF LOCAL SERVICE

THE *News* expects to publish from month to month the plans of the Junior Red Cross in its program for developing local service, an introductory outline of which appeared in the September issue.

From the school's point of view, one consideration stands out prominently in this field. It is not the question of local need or administrative method, though these are important. It is the fact that any local service contemplated for the children of our schools should be selected and carried out with a clear view to the educational value of that service to the school children performing it.

It is perhaps not amiss for the *News* to discuss briefly at this time the most significant of these educational values. The Junior Red Cross is arranging for the children of the country to take part in definite local service projects in their own city or village or rural communities. In what specific way is this work calculated to further the education of the children participating in it? Great as may be the need of work for the amelioration of local conditions, it must at once be granted that the school is justified in undertaking such work only on a clear showing of its power to stimulate growth in the children whom the school is bound to educate.

That the work proposed by the Junior Red Cross is educative in the best sense of the word is the conviction of most school men and women when they have translated it into terms of modern educational theory and have put it to the test of actual experiment. Like other measures in school practice, however, it will produce little or much according to the breadth with which it is conceived by superintendents, principals and teachers, and the way in which its details are determined upon and carried out.

While education was defined with much liberality in our pre-war professional literature, it was left to the exigencies of the war to press upon the schools even a greater liberalization of their practice than had before prevailed. This was the result of a great, common purpose pulsating through all of the school's life and activity. Children thought together as never before; pupils, teachers and school officials found a common point of view and, for the first time, our children really felt themselves integral factors in the nation and the world. They and their teachers had a part to play in the world work in which their country and the allies were engaged.

That work is finished. But the lesson which it taught of the educative power of a common purpose, actively held, and operating to unselfish ends, continues fresh in the minds of school men and women. The lesson is fresh, too, in the minds of hundreds of thousands of American children, many of whom first

realized, in that two years' pursuit of a great purpose, the fact that education could mean to them their active pursuit of their heart's desire. To allow school work to drop back into the individualism and narrow aims of a few years ago would be to deprive our children of these higher values toward which they have reached with such eagerness. It is a distressing possibility.

The prime requisite in continuing what has been begun is the presence of social purposes, strong enough to attract and hold children together, and definite enough to give shape and point to their efforts. The school possesses within itself the conditions out of which may be evoked many such purposes. They are reflected in the socialized lesson, the school play, the athletic club and like activities which are excellent and indispensable. These cannot, however, carry the children participating in them further than the social limits of the school itself.

It is at this point that the wider, humanitarian aims of the Junior Red Cross may be brought in to supplement the school's own distinctive purposes. These aims, applying them in this discussion to the American program alone, are calculated to develop in our children a feeling of responsibility for others and to widen their horizon in certain definite ways.

America's efforts to bring relief to sufferers overseas has made her aware, as never before, of the thousands who are handicapped among her own people. The American Red Cross has begun the work by which it hopes to connect the boys and girls of each School Auxiliary throughout the country with some specific need in its own community, toward the relief of which it can bring its efforts to bear. Without regard here to the exact character of these projects and the methods of selecting them, it may be noted that systematic participation in such work reacts to the educational advantage of our children.

Children with such experience become interested in the conditions under which the less fortunate members of their community live, and are more likely to inform themselves of such conditions and gradually form the habit of doing what they can to improve them. This is part of the process of developing social responsibility. It brings the Junior to the point of alertness regarding the social needs of his neighborhood, town, or county.

But each child in the group belongs to an organization which is national as well as local, and he learns gradually that other Junior Auxiliaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific are finding in their various communities the same need of service. He begins to grasp, within the measure of his immaturity, the fact that social problems are nation wide and that the

local accomplishment of his Junior society helps to make a total of national uplift along lines of Red Cross endeavor. His small, unselfish act becomes in his own eyes a thing of dignity and character when he sees its mass outcome; and he gathers, out of the entire experience, a sense of enlarged personality, of multiplied power, of comradeship with his fellow-citizens.

There remains one point of significance which should have attention in even a brief survey of the educational values of Junior Red Cross work, namely, the degree to which pupils themselves enter into responsibility for all possible phases of the projects undertaken. Granting the presence of a dominating purpose, two opposed methods of handling the work present themselves. From one the children gain little educationally, because the plans have been laid and decisions reached by the teachers. In the other, the way is left open for the children to think through the various possibilities of the situation and, in so far as their insight is dependable, to determine themselves upon their course of procedure. It is this line of action which, other things being equal, yields large returns in growth to the children.

This does not mean that children, in their decisions as to what they wish or do not wish to do, are to be allowed to run ahead of the action of established Red Cross or other social agencies which see the field as a whole. The directive authority of such agencies is to be welcomed and followed. Neither does it imply that school principals and teachers are to stand passively by while pupils do unwise things or neglect needful ones. Strong, not weak, leadership is the essential in organizing a group of boys and girls for social activity. The point to be emphasized is that these qualifying influences should be taken consciously into account by children and teachers together; that the goal of a particular piece of service should be set up by joint discussion and decision; that plans necessary for reaching the ends sought must be the product of reflection and suggestion on the part of every one concerned; and that the work, as it progresses, should be subjected at every point to the constructive criticism of all.

The teacher in such a situation as this finds opportunity for the practice of a fine, professional skill such as the old autocratic form of organization does not offer. She, too, reaps a harvest of higher power and clearer insight. As for the children, they are mentally active instead of passive; are charged with making decisions and putting through enterprises; are finding actual experience in leadership and in following the leadership of their associates. They are living as well as learning.

These generalizations could, if space afforded, be illustrated in terms of practically every project which might be undertaken by a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary. Arranging a Thanksgiving celebration for the children of a neighboring orphanage, planning Christmas gifts

for little shut-ins in the city hospital, securing surgical aid for a crippled child and, if desirable, finding means for transporting him to and from school, developing a plan for the supplementary feeding of a group of undernourished children, the organization of a school bazaar by which to finance the Junior Red Cross work—in every one of these activities there lies a mine of possible wealth in the form of education to the children participating.

The opportunity comes with the force of a compelling call to live school men and women throughout the country.

## HAPPY CHILDHOOD THE WORLD OVER

THE new Junior Red Cross poster has as its central figure a little girl enjoying herself with a kite. Does it seem an inappropriate selection when the homes of Serbian children are nothing but heaps of stone; when many fathers and mothers of French children have been killed by shrapnel; when there are American children who have been sick in bed for months, and other American children who have lost both father and mother in the influenza epidemic?

It is because there are these thousands of children in Europe, and even here in America, who are not happy that the Junior Red Cross has so much work ahead of it. It will be a long time, of course, before childhood can be happy all over the world but the Junior Red Cross is helping that time along. Already in parts of the world as widely separated as America, Serbia, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia there are children who are happier now than at any time since the years before the war—and all because of the Junior Red Cross.

The new poster will tell every one who sees it that the Junior Red Cross expects to do its part toward bringing happiness to children the world over.

## A CORRECTION

IN the September issue of the NEWS, in an article on page nineteen entitled, "Junior Red Cross Scholarships for French Boys," the following statement occurs:

"In addition there are twenty scholarships for a year's traveling. The holders of these may go anywhere for a year's study. They are quite likely to come to America, for French boys will want to study engineering in our colleges, learn English in our country, and meet and know our young people." The first sentence should have read:

"In addition there are twenty scholarships given by the French Government for a year's traveling."

It is not and has not been the intention of the Junior Red Cross to finance travel scholarships for French children. The travel scholarships referred to are maintained wholly by the French Government.

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## THE JUNIOR RED CROSS NEWS

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A sufficient number of copies of each issue of the *Junior Red Cross News* to provide one copy for each teacher will be sent without charge to each school organized as a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary. Should additional copies be desired by any school, or should individuals desire to have the *Junior Red Cross News* sent to their personal address, subscriptions can be made for such additional copies through the Chairman of the local Chapter School Committee. Such additional subscriptions will be received, at the rate of forty-five cents each, only for the period of one full school year of nine months. Subscriptions not received in time to run concurrent with the school year will be continued into the ensuing year for a total of nine issues.

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### National Officers of the American Red Cross

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October, 1919

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### OFFICERS OF THE LINE

YOUNG people of this generation in America are fortunate in the fact that they will take part in one of the most significant reconstruction periods in the history of the world. They will see all the peoples gird themselves for the great effort of regaining what can be regained of the fine things that were shot to pieces in the five years just past, and of pushing on to advanced positions in civilized accomplishment.

Before teachers, also, there has been opened a great door of opportunity. Events of the next decade may more decisively determine the future of the world than the things which have happened in any previous ten years of history. Never before was the whole world so involved, faced by such great struggles and disasters, driven to the necessity for such stupendous reconstruction.

The children of today will be settling or unsettling the grave questions of tomorrow. Where, but in the ranks of school men and women, is there the organized staff by which they can be inspired and steadied to the task? The teachers of this generation have it in their power to make a contribution of immeasurable value to the life of America and the world. The present brings them an unprecedented chance for service. It is a rare privilege to have come into the educational kingdom in such a period as this.

School superintendents and teachers may sometimes in the past have felt the limitation of their sphere because of the fact that they dealt with immature minds and that their work lay outside the sweep of great issues. With the immature mind this work

must continue to concern itself, but its goal has been flashed upon the consciousness of school men and women with new clearness. That vision of purpose and outcome redeems the work from triviality and the worker from narrowness.

The Junior Red Cross is one of the agencies through which the teaching personnel of the school may serve. It appeals to them the country over to lead the way as the officers of the line in its army of service.

### TO THE SCHOOL STAFF

AS has already been announced, the *Junior Red Cross News* expects to speak primarily to the boys and girls of America's elementary and high schools carrying to them the spirit and message of the American Red Cross. It has, however, seemed advisable to give much of the space in the September and October numbers to the condensed statement of the aims and policies of the Junior organization for the information of the teaching corps.

In thus addressing itself in these issues to the school men and women of the country, the *News* has also served its own pleasure by recalling the cordial relations which have always existed between the school's personnel and the Junior Red Cross. Upon the continuance of these relations must depend the success of enlisting the children of America for Red Cross service.

While the teachers of the country will not often, hereafter, be specifically mentioned in the columns of the *News*, they may at all times be assured that their interest and cooperation in the work are recognized and appreciated to the full by their co-workers at Headquarters.

### AMERICA, JUNIOR!

FOR the first time, the Juniors have a motion picture play all their own. It is entitled "America, Junior" and has been written, staged and photographed expressly for the boys and girls of the Red Cross.

It carries an interesting story of the Junior Red Cross in the school at Sunnyside, a name which may be taken to mean almost any town in America. Mary, Dorothy and Dick are loyal Juniors, while Mary and Miss Allen are able to prove the value of Red Cross training by saving little Donald Murray from—but that would be telling the end of the story when all boys and girls would much prefer seeing the movie for themselves.

Be sure to see "America, Junior." If it is not advertised this fall in your local theaters send a letter to your Junior Red Cross Division Director requesting that the necessary arrangements be made for exhibiting it in your town.

## A NEW DIRECTOR FOR THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

**I**N this number of the *Junior Red Cross News*, and others that will be issued this winter, there will be accounts of the many things that the Junior Red Cross is doing to help children in various parts of our own country and Europe. These things are planned chiefly by the Director of the Department of Junior Membership at Red Cross Headquarters in Washington.



JOHN WARD STUDEBAKER, WHO RECENTLY RETIRED FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTORSHIP OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS.

During the time when the Junior peace program was being put into shape, the Junior Red Cross was under the direction of John Ward Studebaker. All last winter and part of the spring Mr. Studebaker stayed in Washington working out plans for the many different things that the Juniors will do this year. This summer he went to Europe to decide upon and visit the places where the Junior Red Cross is to bring comfort to children who are suffering from the effects of the war. In an article in this issue of the *News*, Mr. Studebaker tells of the work which has now been begun in a number of these places.

Last month Mr. Studebaker resigned and returned to his home in Des Moines, Iowa, where he is Assistant

Superintendent of Schools. James N. Rule has been chosen to succeed him.

The new Director comes from Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has been Principal of the Schenley High School. Mr. Rule has been Associate Director of Junior Membership since the very early days of the Junior Red Cross. It is he who has had charge of the manual training work which school boys all over the United States have done for the Red Cross, both before and after the armistice. He was called to Washington in June to take charge of the Department of Junior Membership during Mr. Studebaker's absence in Europe, and as Acting Director of the Department has guided the affairs of the Junior Red Cross since that time.

## SCHOOLS AND SERVICE

**I**N June, 1919, the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross published an attractive pamphlet in which it reviewed the Junior Red Cross activities in the Pittsburgh Public Schools during the war and extending into the period of the armistice.

Following is an extract from the introduction to this pamphlet written by William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburgh:

"When the full history of America's participation in the World War is written, the discerning historian will make bold to point out again and again that always upon the schools of a democracy must rest the preservation and perpetuation of all those free institutions which we hold true and dear, as essential to the life of a democracy. As proof of this statement he will cite the fact that the fires of patriotism have ever been kept burning in the schools of this Republic. He will note the deep devotion of teachers and pupils to the high purpose of our national destiny—a destiny which must demonstrate and exemplify before all the world the principle of self-government—and the *imperishability* of stable constitutional government, when founded upon the will of the people themselves. And, lastly, the historian will note the quick and ready response which the schools of America made to every call laid upon them in the Great War—whether the call came directly from the Government at Washington itself, or from those great organizations whose mission and duty it was to alleviate human suffering in the war-torn countries of the Old World. . . .

This happy result was due to the historic fact that we as a people have always been deeply devoted to the cause of education—a cause closer to the heart of the individual American citizen than any of the other impelling motives of his life. Through it his children have been made useful and happy and his country loved and respected by them all. Nor will there ever be an abatement of this deep feeling which calls so strongly upon our people for the proper instruction and training of our youth."

## A VICTORY YET TO BE WON

By LYMAN BRYSON, Associate Director Junior A.R.C. in Europe

WAR is not over for the children of Europe. Many have gone back to the homes of which their memories had become dim and some of the smallest ones have forgotten their grief. Wherever armies have melted away the children have had a few days or a few weeks of vivid joy. But all the armies have not put by their guns; and even where peace is real many children have found, after the first joy has passed, little but misery in their daily lives.

The children of all Europe, from the Seine to the Black Sea and north into farthest Russia, have a long fight ahead of them, a fight for health, for rudimentary education, and for a chance to earn a livelihood.

Their sturdy allies are the children of America. If they win in their struggle, the world will be saved from slipping back in their generation.

When Rheims Cathedral is torn and wounded by German guns, our eyes can see the horror. What the eyes of great physicians see in the infinitely delicate structure of these children's bodies is hidden from us, but ruin and disaster are there, more terrible than broken stone. It is ruin accomplished as deliberately and it offends the world more deeply. Peace alone will not repair it.

Words have long since been exhausted in the effort to tell what war did to the children of Europe. Everyone knows that throughout the occupied and devastated districts of France and Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and all the other battle-scarred countries there are thousands of children who have scarcely grown in the last four years. Even without seeing the small, sickly bodies, American parents and teachers must realize that among these children the processes of development have been retarded or entirely arrested. Simple lack of food has prevented many babies who were two years old when war began from passing naturally through that crisis in their physical lives. Moreover, fear has taken a dangerous hold on the imagination of many, and disease has not failed to strike while they were down.

Now that invasion is no longer knocking at their doors, the nations of Europe are undertaking, in so far as is possible, to carry their national burdens themselves, the French for France, the Serbs for Serbia, the Poles for Poland. They will put their greatest effort into the saving of the children, and so make possible the ultimate victory of the boys and girls themselves in that struggle by which each generation seeks to lift itself a little above those which have preceded it.

In the devastated districts of France, for instance, the French people will carry on the canteens and clinics for school children which for many months

have been supported by funds from the Committee for Relief in Belgium and directed by Red Cross and Army officials. The original founding of the school canteens in the industrial districts was entirely a matter of French initiative, however, and they were in successful operation long before the war. American help will not be entirely withdrawn as the French again take charge, part of the cost being borne by American funds throughout the present year.

It is in the canteens and the clinics for school children that the struggle to regain health and courage will show its first results. Casualties and victories will come to light in those observation posts. When the canteens in northern France were first re-established, after the occupation, the herded visitors were listless, slow, clinging, frightened little things. The food put before them was well cooked—trust the good French woman who presided at the iron soup pot for that—and it was prescribed for their needs by the wisdom of experienced dietitians, American women who had studied their problem on the ground. But they could not eat. They stared into the steaming, full plates of vegetables, savory and satisfying, and dropped their spoons after a bite or two. They had lost the habit of eating.

Those same children, filing into their canteen room four months later, were noisy and eager. They did not have the full degree of vigorous, high spirits that several hundred American children would have. There were still a few slow, unsteady ones among them and all the pallid wistfulness was not gone. But they ate and openly enjoyed the good food from the iron pot in the middle of the room. They were pushing back the enemy of undernourishment—gaining ground in that part of their fight.

In the clinics the other and more acute phases of the struggle will be studied. To be sure there are tens of thousands, Siberian, Syrian, Rumanian, Slovak, Serb, who will never have the help of kindly doctors who give one amusing thumps in back and chest, demand wide-opened mouths, and, on occasion, insist on nasty medicines. It is the children of France who will probably receive most of this kind of help, and for them the doctors can sometimes prescribe not drugs but a wonderful month or two in the country, or at the seashore.

Clinical examinations in the schools of one typical industrial town in the north of France showed, in the first few months of the present year, that of about 2,000 children examined only one in eight was free from serious disease or dangerous tendency. Six hundred and fifty had trouble with their teeth, more than half could not master the speech of their fathers be-

cause of nervous difficulties, a sixth were in a condition of chronic weakness from poor food, one in ten had developed some malformation, and the scourges of rickets and tuberculosis threatened one in four. More than half were definitely debilitated from lack of proper food, in addition to those in whom malnutrition had become an actual disease.

Such a condition is faced by the children of France; and there hangs upon the imagination of anyone who comes in contact with Europe, in its present state, a horrible fear for the children of further lands. It is known that in Poland there is little milk, in Czechoslovakia the babies are starving day by day, while beyond Constantinople and around the wasted shores of the Black Sea there are hundreds of orphans whose fathers and mothers have died of starvation—and the little children do not stay long enough to mourn them. Children, children everywhere, ragged, dumb with misery, tortured fragments of humanity, running wild in the Russian Steppes, playing feebly beside the unburied bodies of their playmates in Armenia.

These children cannot fight; if they are saved it will be by a great miracle of pity.

But the world cannot go on if only lives are to be saved from the destruction of war, nor can nations. It has been the pride of some lands, now most pitifully scarred by war, that they gave in each generation something of intellectual and artistic leadership. If these nations are to have scientists, engineers, and architects, these must come for the next generation from the boys and girls of today. That is why the fight of the child in western Europe for an education needs so much the sympathy of children in more fortunate places. Schools do not spring up again when teachers have been decimated by war. Tuition fees, a very real item in the expense of educating most European children, cannot be conjured from nothing.

It was not by destroying food and clothing and laying waste the farms that the invaders did all their damage. They took machinery from the factories; they cunningly dismantled delicate mechanisms; they did all that ingenuity could devise to cripple forever the industrial life of the nations they overran. This means that fathers and big brothers, eager to work, trained in a trade or a process, willing to do anything, cannot find anything to do. Long periods of unemployment in many lands will be the inevitable result of demobilization. The children who might have been leaders of their communities will have lost their chance if they do not get to school. Where their fathers can find no work there will be little schooling beyond rudimentary lessons. In America, where schools are free, it is easy to forget this difficulty.

Into this heroic fight for life and opportunity which the children of many nations are making, American boys and girls of the Junior Red Cross are throwing

the weight of their active sympathy and help. The money raised by Juniors will serve not only to give material help in the local communities of America, but to maintain as long as it seems advisable various projects overseas, by means of which unfortunate children are given their chance in life. Back and forth between American children and all the children of the world may thus go the impulse of a mutual understanding and friendliness which will not be blown aside in national disagreements.

The children of Europe will win their fight if they have the devoted love of the people of the world to help them. In the last analysis, their own spirit will determine the victory. But that spirit can be strengthened in a great measure by the sympathy and help of American children.

If anyone should doubt the ultimate victory of this children's war, he need only be confronted with a group of children anywhere, for the deathless courage of the future is always in them. In an ancient French church on which hung the grimy weight of many hundred years, I came one spring day on thirty or more little boys and girls taking a lesson in the singing of a chant. The kindly old priest intoned the words carefully and slowly. Then came the answer of the children. For them there was no weight of centuries, no dismay, no gloom. Their shrill voices, full of strident elfish energy, filled the dark vaults of the great roof with thrilling sweet sound—voices of the world's little soldiers, but conquerors of time.

#### A NEW RED CROSS BOOK

OUR great body of membership will be interested in hearing that the book which has been in preparation by Mr. Henry P. Davison, entitled "The American Red Cross in the Great War," has just been published by the MacMillan Company, New York, and can be obtained from all book stores at the price of \$2.00 per copy.

Mr. Davison has devoted his time and energy without reserve to the preparation of this book, and his volume will always remain an intimate history of the activities of our organization during the war. No other man could quite so well write this history as he who led in its making.

Every Red Cross worker, who treasures the part which he was able to play in the period of our national and world crisis, will wish to possess a copy of this work, and all who have an interest in the greatest humanitarian effort ever undertaken in the world's history likewise will count it an indispensable addition to their libraries.

In addition to giving his time to the preparation of this book, Mr. Davison has stipulated that all author's royalties from its sale shall be donated to the American Red Cross.

## THE EUROPEAN PROGRAM

By JOHN WARD STUDEBAKER

**T**HE JUNIOR RED CROSS with its millions of loyal members is indeed making good its promise to help rebuild the world. There has been no weakening of the spirit which brought together, in one great organization for good, eleven million American boys and girls, nor of the impulse which actuated their service during the trying days of war. They realize that the fight has not ceased; that it has merely changed its course. For them it has now become a struggle to repair the awful destruction of battle, and restore to the children of war-stricken countries some of the necessities and comforts of life. Their effort is now to bring back the smiles to little faces which are filled with lines of pain and sorrow, and hasten the day when children will be happy the world over.

With more than \$500,000.00 in the National Children's Fund on August 1, 1919, and in anticipation of an equal sum to be contributed before February 1, 1920, an extensive program of child welfare work has already been put into operation in many different European countries.

### FRANCE

#### VACATIONS

One of the big enterprises of the summer grew out of the fact that long periods of underfeeding and bad living conditions had left many European children in such poor health that there seemed little chance of their surviving the hot season in their homes. Although there was at last a better chance of their getting food at home, they needed much that their home towns could not give. They needed air and sunshine and vigorous play. Without these things and a change of surroundings to awaken something

of their lost joyousness, many of them would not have long survived the disastrous effects of the war.

The Junior Red Cross gave vacations to a thousand French children. They played at the seashore, in the mountains, on farms, in woods and meadows, and on the grassy ramparts of Paris itself. To many of them the vacation given them by the Junior Red Cross will be the happiest of their childhood memories. Nothing was attempted except for the neediest children and all came from the crowded and unhealthy districts of industrial communities, where they were selected carefully by consultation with the public officials.



A FEW OF THE UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA SENT BY THE JUNIOR RED CROSS TO THE MOUNTAINS FOR RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

From Paris more than 400 went to Porz Even, a pretty little town on the coast of Brittany. Of all the vacations that French children had, the Porz Even outings were perhaps the most picturesque and interesting, because, although these children live but a few hours' ride from Paris, many of them had never seen the sea. They had never known the de-

lights of playing in the brown sand and being tossed about by the surf. They found, too, that their hosts, the kindly folk of the Breton village, were the best hearted and most sympathetic friends that any children could wish. These people were so pleased at the opportunity of taking into their homes these little waifs from city streets that they sacrificed their own comfort to provide for the children. It is to be suspected that the children even got a bit of spoiling—the first experience of too much kindness that most of them had had in many months.

Other children from Paris went to Dun-sur-Auron, a pleasant little farming community not far from Paris. Here they found air and sunshine, gathered wild flowers in the fields, and ate the wholesome food that was needed to bring the roses back to their cheeks.

Children from other large French cities also, such as Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, and Brest were taken to Porz Even in Brittany and to country places similar to Dun-sur-Auron. From Marseilles they were sent to the Cévennes Mountains, from Lyons to the surrounding country side, from Brest and Guise



to the mountains and woods most accessible to their homes.

In the city of Paris itself, vacations were arranged for 500 children who were given a chance to go every day to playgrounds which the Junior Red Cross provided for them on the old fortifications of the city, where they had grass, trees, space, and fresh air. They came from homes in the slums and under the direction of American women were taught what many of them had never before learned, strange as it may seem to an American child; they were taught how to play.

#### PERIGNY HOME

During the war, when the life of every child in Paris was constantly in danger from air raids and long-distance bombardment, the American Red Cross helped to organize colonies in the south of France to which Parisian boys and girls could be taken for safety. After the armistice, it was impossible to return all of these children to homes because the homes and relatives of some no longer existed. Twenty of them were brought together at Perigny and

have now become a big, happy family, the members of which feel and act like brothers and sisters. Here, in this little village of rose gardeners, a few miles from Paris, they live the normal life of French children, under the kindly guidance of two of their countrywomen, Madame Clara Menil and Mademoiselle Marguerite Thevinet. The older boys and girls go to school, studying professions in Paris. The little ones play and help with the tasks of the household.

It is not a large work, this little home in the village of roses; it is only one big family, but it has made twenty children very happy who would otherwise be suffering and homeless. It serves also as a beginning for work which the Junior Red Cross will probably extend in opening similar homes elsewhere. There are many orphans in Europe, as every Junior knows; the little home at Perigny is a model and an inspiration for the sort of home that should be provided for as many of them as it is possible to save from dreary and hopeless lives.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

The intellectual accomplishment of the French people is, to a great extent, the product of the elaborately organized French school system which provides to all the ambitious boys and girls of the republic a chance to prepare themselves, under the best instruction, for the professions. In the desire to encourage study for professional life among all classes, the national government has for a number of years been granting "bourses" to such families as, without help, would have been obliged to take their children out of school and put them to work. These amounted, before the war, to several hundred thousand dollars annually. Additional allowances have since been made for the special benefit of war orphans. Local

communities have granted similar bourses, and, for the next decade or more, funds given by the French people will be at the service of poorer families that are ambitious for the higher education of their children.

To those in France who consider her intellectual future her most precious possession, the country's outlook as the result of the war is ex-



TWO CHILDREN WHO CAME TO THE JUNIOR RED CROSS ORPHANAGE AT BELGRADE, SERBIA, IN AUGUST.

tremely dark. That grapple with the foe not only cost the lives of hundreds of the country's leaders but so impoverished many families that their children must now go to work rather than to schools of higher learning. To help, even a little, toward relieving this condition, the Junior Red Cross has offered to add fifty students to the list of those who will prepare for professional work. These fifty young people will be selected partly by competitive examinations similar to those which the government has long conducted and partly by a careful inquiry into their home conditions and their promise of future usefulness. All of those chosen will be orphans whose fathers died in the war. All of their expenses for three years of study will be assumed by the Junior Red Cross. Nothing that the Junior Red Cross has been able to do in France more truly reflects our essential admiration for France's greatness than this, because it is an effort to help her keep that which is more important for her future than is anything else except existence itself.

## FARM APPRENTICESHIP

While the *poilus* of France represented every class of French society, most of them were peasants from the farms and villages. They were the rural laborers, the men who made the countryside of France the well-tilled, productive farm land that it is. Losses among the ranks of those men have cut down production in France and have contributed to her acute need of farm products. France needs agricultural labor; particularly she is in want of farmers who have had training in modern agricultural methods and standards of production.

To meet this need the French educational authorities have established a system of agricultural apprenticeships. Their plan is to place boys and girls in farm schools which are as much as possible like real families. The boys are taught the use of farm tools in the fields, the girls learn housework, gardening, the care of poultry and milk, and other things that French farm-women must know. The children sent to such farms are not a charge upon the individual farmer because the government reimburses him for any deficit in the children's ability to earn their own way. In return he gives them a comfortable home and training for farm life, besides allowing them time for ordinary schooling.

The Junior Red Cross has arranged to finance a number of such farm apprentice-

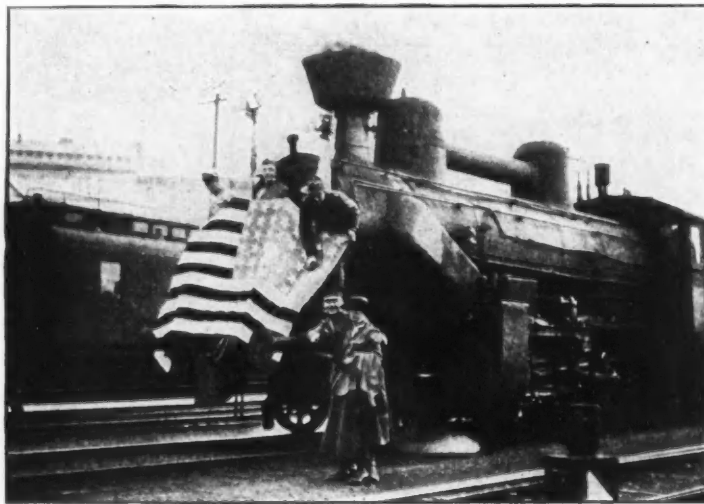
ships for boys and girls. The plan has the hearty approval of the French Ministry and their cooperation in putting it into effect. A committee of prominent officials has been appointed by the government to act as intermediary between the Junior Red Cross and children whose cases especially invite assistance from Junior Red Cross funds. This work is undertaken in such a way that the boy or girl who has been helped to embark upon farm training will not be cut adrift at the end of a year's program by the Red Cross. The children whose support has been undertaken will be carried through a period of several years until they have received the training that will make them practically self-supporting.

## MUTILATED CHILDREN

The rehabilitation of men disabled by wounds has been found a difficult task by all the governments engaged in the great war. No government, however, has failed to attempt the problem and the miracles wrought by artificial limbs and reëducation have become common knowledge. In northern France, as a result of the hundreds of loaded shells that were left scattered everywhere, there have been many accidental explosions which have left mutilated victims among the children. These children are handicapped for life unless given special help. Ordinary schooling alone will not suffice for them; they must have something more, something specific that will repair, as far as is possible, their misfortune.

The Junior Red Cross has enlisted the help of the French Ministry of Agriculture in caring for some of these children. Through M. de St. Maurice, Director of the Agriculture Apprentice Schools, a plan has been worked out whereby a number of disabled children,

probably fifty boys, will be taken as wards for education. The government apprenticeship schools cannot take them until they are fourteen years of age. Since most of these mutilated children are younger than that, they will be placed in good homes by the Junior Red Cross and will have the services of a nurse who will give them the preliminary training necessary to the later use of



THE ENGINE THAT CARRIED CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN CHILDREN TO THE COUNTRY FOR RECUPERATION PROVIDED BY THE JUNIOR RED CROSS.

the special apparatus which the French government provides for mutilés who wish to engage in agriculture. This plan will insure for these boys education, home care and the full advantage of all that has been discovered for making life more normal for the disabled.

THE BELLEAU *GARDERIE*

In and around the little village of Belleau, near Belleau Wood, where so many of our brave American soldiers lost their lives, there are numbers of fatherless children whose mothers must work early and late in order to take care of the little ones who have lived through the struggle. It is planned to establish here what is known as a *garderie*. It is what we would

call a day nursery, except that it includes children of all ages. Here the younger children will be cared for during the hours their mothers are at work; while the school children will be looked after out of school hours. The children will probably be brought to this *garderie* from the surrounding country in automobiles each morning.

### SERBIA

Perhaps in no part of Europe are worse living conditions to be found today than in the Balkan States. In Serbia there are thousands of orphans for whom there seems little hope. The winter must inevitably bring disease, starvation, and death to many of them. There are governmental and other agencies at work trying to alleviate these conditions and the Junior Red Cross is helping to the extent of its ability.

#### BELGRADE ORPHANAGE

To Belgrade, Serbia's capital and largest city, came hundreds of children to be cared for by various relief agencies having headquarters in the city. Many came trudging in groups along the roads, footsore and weary; others were brought packed in box cars. They have been gathered together out of remote villages by government officials and by the Society for the Protection of Jugo-Slav children, or picked up from the woods and open country where the fate of war had left them homeless and friendless.

They reach their destination miserably clothed, with bare feet—except as some child, more fortunate than the rest, has been able to keep possession of a pair of wooden shoes—dirty, unkempt, covered with vermin, carrying with them a hunk of bread and a bottle of water with which to keep body and soul together. In reality they have become veritable little vagabonds of the road.

Upon arrival at the orphanage in Belgrade, the children are at once given a wholesome meal; then they are thoroughly bathed; their hair is cut and cleansed; new, fresh, clean garments are given them and their old rags are completely destroyed, filth, vermin and all, in a fiery furnace. From such groups various children are selected to remain at the Junior Red Cross orphanage while others are distributed to other institutions or to good homes.

The orphanage now cares regularly for 250 children besides serving as a temporary home for hundreds of others.

#### ORPHANAGE AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL AT VRANJA

In this typical Serbian town of 8,000 inhabitants, situated in the hills, the Junior Red Cross is supporting an orphanage in which 151 children live and 600 others from the local school are given two meals a day.

Vranja is only twelve miles from the old Turkish

frontier and six miles from the Bulgarian border. It was taken by the Bulgars and Germans in October, 1915, and remained under their control until October, 1918. It is impossible to recount the awful suffering, destruction, and robbery which took place during those three years. Later, the story of some of the children of this region will be told in the *News*. Let it suffice now to say that these motherless and fatherless children who have not been allowed to go to school for three years, who have in many instances witnessed the death of their fathers and their mothers at the hand of the brutal enemy, are looking forward in the hope that their young friends in America will help them through the next few years, at least.

Upon the shoulders of these young sufferers rests the future of a nation of courageous people who have for centuries stood as guardians at the gateway of civilization. Each day they are offering thanks to God and to the American Junior Red Cross for the food, the clothing, and the simple comforts that have been furnished them in the Vranja Orphanage.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Another vacation project was the sending of 500 Czecho-Slovakian children to Delni Smokovec in the Tatra Mountains. Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of the new Czecho-Slovakian Republic and the president of the Czecho Red Cross, gave her sanction and support to this work. As a result transportation and supplies were secured from the Czech army and the party was placed in charge of three women from the American Red Cross. In a group of cottages at Smokovec, as pleasant a place as could be found in all Europe, these 500 children enjoyed rest, good food, and the whole-hearted play of childhood.

When they finally went home in September they were much better able to face the winter than would have been possible without this recuperative outing given them by the Junior Red Cross. They had health, courage and happiness with which to fight against the poverty and ugliness of the life which for a long time to come must surround them.

It may be that more work will be undertaken in this region. The want of food still menaces the children of Bohemia. Many of them will probably have continued experience with soup-kitchens and bread queues before there is plenty again.

### BELGIUM

#### SCHOOL COLONY AND *SOUPES SCOLAIRES*

Over the devastated districts of Belgium are scattered school children who will find the coming of winter a terrifying experience. They must be fed and clothed and kept in school if possible. The government of Belgium is meeting the emergency bravely with all its resources, but there is need here also for the children of America to be of service.

At Roulers a "school colony" for the winter is planned by the Junior Red Cross. About 200 children who would otherwise probably find no school at all, will be assembled in temporary barracks where they can be sheltered, fed, and taught. To leave them in the pitiful ruins of their former homes where they have lived during the summer would be to expose them to almost certain illness or death.

In addition to this school colony the Junior Red Cross will maintain feeding stations in some of the Belgian villages, *soupes scolaires*, as they will be called, so that children partly provided for will have in addition to the scanty meals which they receive at home, one good lunch in the middle of the school day. This method of supplementing the usual menus of underfed boys and girls has been found extremely beneficial, as it not only provides more nearly the normal amount of nourishment which the children require, but it gives them an added zest in their school work as well.

#### ITALY

In Northern Italy, the path of the Austrian invasion is marked by devastation and poverty. The cattle and other live stock of the region have been depleted, farms have been laid waste, cotton and silk mills destroyed, and homes have been swept away or robbed of their furniture and linen.

Thousands of children are left fatherless. While Italian government officials have undertaken the work of providing for these orphans, there is much need of outside help. The Junior Red Cross has arranged to assist in the Province of Udine by assuming the support of a number of children who would otherwise be inadequately cared for.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

In addition to these definite projects already planned and under way in Europe there will be others in countries as yet unvisited by the European representatives of the Junior Red Cross.

Poland, where there is indescribable suffering and a practical state of war, will receive help. In the Near East, too, where the relief work has been taken over by other agencies, the Junior Red Cross contemplates lending a hand in the establishment of scholarships for some of the children who are so eagerly and so hopelessly seeking education.

At heart, this program of the Junior Red Cross is an attempt to help in the creation, through service and understanding, of that impulse toward sincere friendliness which the world needs today perhaps as much as it needs bread and clothing and shelter.

## THE JUNIOR RED CROSS BOOK SHELF

EFFIE L. POWER, *Head of Children's Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh*

"As in games, so in work we try our hardest to win, to succeed. But we play fair. We obey the rules. We give every boy and girl a fair start. We put bullies and cheats out of the game and we aim to give every one an equal chance to succeed. That is the spirit of America."

Thus says Geoffrey Parsons in his "Land of Fair Play," which is a book of Civics for boys and girls. He writes very entertainingly of the great game of living together in a civilized way under a democratic government. He tells us why we elect a president, why we make laws, how to vote, and many other specific things a Junior Red Cross member wants to know. "The Land of Fair Play." By Geoffrey Parsons. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1919. \$1.25.

\* \* \*

A book which belongs on the Junior Red Cross Book Shelf is "The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow." Rolf lived in Iceland in the olden days when the Icelanders were a great law-abiding people. He was strong of arm, quick-witted and wise and when he was ten he could string a bow and shoot an arrow with men twice his age.

This is the story of his courageous and persistent effort to protect his father's lands and honorable name from an enemy. "The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow." By Allen French. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

\* \* \*

Among the lives of Joan of Arc for high school boys and girls, one of the most popular was written by Mark Twain, the author of "Tom Sawyer" and "Prince and Pauper." We expect a very reverent and appreciative account of this heroic maiden by this writer and we are not disappointed. "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." By Mark Twain. Harper & Bros., New York. \$2.00.

\* \* \*

There is another life of Joan of Arc told chiefly by means of wonderful pictures in color by Boutet de Monvel, one of the most popular of modern French artists. You will find it in all large library collections, in either French or English text, and it is a good book to own. Several editions are listed. The more expensive ones are better illustrated.

"Jeanne d'Arc." By Boutet de Monvel. Plon-Nourrit, Paris, 1896. 10 fr.

"Joan of Arc." Century, New York, 1907. \$3.50.

"Joan of Arc." McKay, Philadelphia, 1918. \$1.50.

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## DIVISIONAL NOTES

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### WORK FOR THE THIRD ADULT ROLL CALL

**E**VERY member of the American Red Cross should be an active worker during the Third Red Cross Roll Call for adult membership which will be held in November. This means that every boy and girl who is a member of a School Auxiliary should be ready to answer every call for service.

You can help in many ways to arouse the interest of grown-ups in the peace-time activities of the Red Cross. Keep the symbol of your organization constantly before your community by wearing your button every place you go. See that your Red Cross flag flies just beneath the Stars and Stripes. The boys can organize a bicycle corps and volunteer for service after school hours. Express, to your Chapter Roll Call director, your willingness to distribute dodgers, posters and other advertising materials. Perhaps you can make some posters yourself which can be displayed in the public

library or in store windows. This will serve the double purpose of portraying different phases of Red Cross activities and of showing that the Red Cross has been an active educational influence in the lives of the boys and girls.

Your School Auxiliary might plan a parade through the business district which would show that every child in the school is an interested member of the Red Cross. You might arouse further enthusiasm among adults of your community by having Junior "Four Minute Speakers" who could tell at Sunday schools, clubs and other gatherings about the work of the Juniors abroad and at home. Whether you are asked for these definite kinds of work or not, stand ready to answer any requests for work which may come.

It is your Red Cross and as such the Third Red Cross Roll Call needs you.

### JUNIOR RED CROSS MAKES SCHOOL WORK FUN

**D**O you ever have to hunt and hunt for something to write about in the English class? Do you have a hard time in remembering that your state is "bounded on the north by—"? Do the multiplication table and the percentage sign seem absolutely useless to you?

You would enjoy writing stories about some such subjects as these:

How We Raised Our Junior Red Cross Membership Money.

The Boys' Workshop.

Clean-Up Day in Our Town.

The Work and Play of Our Bazaar.

Behind the Scenes at Our Junior Play.

Crusades of Yesterday and Today.

When our Junior Red Cross Auxiliary Paraded for Uncle Sam.

Tiny Tots and their Red Cross Work.

How Our School Helped Win the War.

A Junior Gardener.

Such articles will all help the Chairman of the Chapter School Committee in sending in reports of Junior Red Cross enterprises in your community and, if you are careful enough in preparing them, they may even be sent in to the Division office to become a part of the history of the Junior Red Cross in the Southwestern Division which is being compiled there.

Your oral composition will no longer be drudgery if you can, through competition in Four Minute speaking, gain a place on the program of some public gathering. You will learn to appreciate the best things in stories and pictures while you are preparing story books for the children in the hospitals.

Geography too will cease to be a memory stunt when all nations of the world become real places, inhabited by real people who do real things.

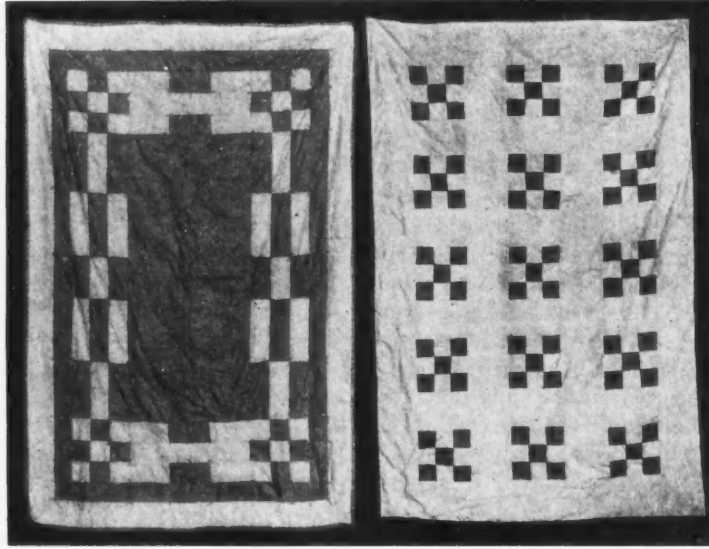
France and Belgium and those other countries to which the Juniors have sent relief will assume new interest through accounts in the Division bulletin and through the correspondence which will develop between the children of America and the children of Europe. These nations will no longer be yellow, blue, and green spots on the map. Instead of learning boundaries, trace the progress of your tables and chairs and refugee garments as they journey from your home town to the Division office and from there to the coast and from there to the devastated areas of Europe. Have you not learned much more than the boundaries of Texas, or Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, or Missouri?

It will be fun to draw a map if that map is of your own home town. Buildings and streets can all be easily indicated, while the unsightly rubbish heaps and the unhealthy weed patches can also be marked. This map then gives you a working basis for a clean-up campaign in your community. As each rubbish heap and weed patch is cleaned away remove the indication of it from the map.

Even arithmetic becomes interesting when the problems concern the amount of material required for cunning little baby booties or pinafores for the war orphans of Europe. Anyone will be willing to learn the table of weights and measures in order to estimate the amount of salvage his own school has collected. Even the percentage sign will become interesting when it is the only means whereby you can figure your enrollment membership fee.

## MAKE STORY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

**S**TORY books are wanted for children's hospitals. Perhaps some boys and girls started to make story books last year for the boys in France and couldn't send them because Uncle Sam was trying to bring those boys back as soon as possible. Finish them now for children who are in hospitals. Make a good story book, the kind you would like to have given you. Nine by twelve inches is a convenient size. Stitch it together very carefully so that it will open as easily as a well bound book. All story books made this year will cheer some less fortunate children.



QUILTS LIKE THESE ARE NOT HARD TO MAKE, AND THEY WILL BE VERY WELCOME IN CAMP HOSPITALS THIS WINTER

## QUILTS FOR THE SOLDIERS

**M**ANY beautiful quilts and rugs for the soldiers in the hospitals were made by the Juniors last year. For a while so many were sent into the Division warehouse that it seemed there would be plenty for at least a year. But many as there were, some of the requests could not be filled. Can you find scraps of cloth to make a pink and white, a blue and white, or a green and white quilt about 5 by 7 ft.? Some soldier or some nurse who takes care of sick soldiers will want that quilt this fall. Muslin, bleached or unbleached, chambray and outing flannel are good materials to use.

## CHRISTMAS BAZAARS ARE PROFITABLE

**C**HRISTMAS bazaars proved to be so profitable in former campaigns for Junior funds that they seem a logical means to employ in the 1920 campaign. Work should begin at once if these bazaars are to reach the dimensions of those last year.

The children of Topeka, Kans., made over ten thousand articles for their sale. Webster Grove, Mo., netted over \$1,000. In Fort Smith, Ark., one thousand, five hundred and fifty hours were devoted by pupils and teachers in school to bazaar work. The head of the art department in Oklahoma City, Okla., had charge of their bazaar, which displayed for sale such interesting and artistic things as tea caddies, sweet-meat boxes, candlesticks, bud vases, card trays, letter holders, darners, wagons, coat hangers, telephone racks and many other articles made from wood. Belton, Texas, collected \$810 from nine booths which were grouped as follows:

1. Country produce:  
Butter, eggs, chickens, hay, etc.
2. Toys:  
Airships, dolls, doll-houses, furniture, etc.

3. Plain and fancy sewing.
4. Potted plants, cut flowers, bulbs, ferns, holly wreaths, etc.
5. Refreshments:  
Ice-cream, sandwiches, chocolate, coffee and hamburgers.
6. Cakes and pies.
7. Canned goods (home-made).
8. Candy and popcorn.
9. Amusements:  
Side shows, confetti, grab-bag, fish-pond, merry-go-round, etc.

The art classes, domestic art and science departments, and the manual training department can all employ a part of their class time in making bazaar articles. They can learn all the principles of designing and the use of pen and of brush in making Christmas postcards, calendars, and motto cards.

They can learn all the necessary kinds of seams and fancy stitches while making aprons, porch pillows, doll clothes, rompers, and handkerchiefs. They can learn the use of sugar as a preservative; how to use

eggs to the best advantage; and other essentials of cooking while preparing the cakes, pies, canned goods, and candies which will net fair returns at the bazaar.

The boys can acquire skill in use of manual training equipment and in all the kinds of jointures just as well while making articles which bring money into the Junior treasury as in making useless footstools for themselves.

That the boys and girls thoroughly enjoy the labor of preparation for such a bazaar is shown by an interesting but rather pathetic episode in connection with the Webster Grove bazaar. The youngsters had worked hard in getting the articles ready but at the time of the bazaar the influenza ban prevented children under fifteen from attending such gatherings. The children, therefore, who had spent so many hours of labor stood around the doors watching the crowds come and go and consoled themselves by saying, "Well, anyway, it's our bazaar."

### HEALTH CRUSADERS WIN NATIONAL PENNANTS

**T**HOUSANDS of children who enlisted in the Crusade against disease last year were not content to gain merely local success. Many of these Crusaders entered the national tournament and brought back pennants to the Southwestern Division, as symbols of their victory. The stories of these valorous Crusaders have inspired many other Juniors to take up arms against disease and to secure for themselves and for their community all the rewards of health.

The schools in the Southwestern Division who won pennants in the National Health Crusade tournament are:

- Grade 1, Byers School, Joplin, Mo.
- Grade 1, Jackson School, Joplin, Mo.
- Grade 3, Longfellow School, Joplin, Mo.
- Grade 6, Jefferson School, Joplin, Mo.
- Grade 7A, Jackson School, Joplin, Mo.
- Comfort School, Comfort, Tex.
- Grade 1B, Brook Avenue School, McLennan, Tex.
- Grade 5B, Columbus Street School, Waco, Tex.

Many other schools won state, county, or local pennants in community competitions.

### SPRINGFIELD JUNIORS LEARN NURSING AND FIRST AID

**T**HE boys and girls of Springfield (Mo.) believe in preparation. So do their teachers and the school authorities. Courses in First Aid and in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick are now a regular part of the high school curriculum. These practical courses have been so incorporated in the body of the regular work that no boy can graduate from the Springfield High School

without having instruction in First Aid and no girl can get her diploma without training in both First Aid and Home Nursing. This progressive step is being followed in many of the schools of the Southwestern Division, and another influenza epidemic will not find these boys and girls napping. These boys will be safe at the "ole swimmin' hole" because they have learned precautionary measures and the Red Cross prone pressure method of resuscitation.

Because they will have had training in preventive, emergency, and curative measures, holders of certificates in these two courses will go forth from the high schools to become better citizens and better home makers and will carry with them the ideal of a better and healthier AMERICA.

### JUNIORS GIVE \$64,000

**T**HE Juniors of the Southwestern Division have forwarded \$64,000 to the National Children's Fund! Now every Junior may pause a moment, pat himself on the back and buckle down to even greater work during the coming school year.

But \$64,000 is really a very small amount when one thinks of the thousands and thousands of little children in Palestine, Serbia, Poland, France, Belgium, and 'way up north in Russia and Siberia who don't have enough food and clothes. Many of these children have lost their fathers during the war and their mothers have worked so hard and have been so unhappy that they have no energy now to provide substantial food and proper clothes for the little ones. Surely every schoolboy and every schoolgirl will want to send twice \$64,000 to help these little folks across the sea.

### TELL US ABOUT YOURSELVES

**D**ON'T you like to read about the interesting things which other Juniors are doing? Of course you do. You enjoy hearing about their bazaars, and their pigs and their toys. You like the verses they write about their health chores. Well, all those thousands of other boys and girls would like to know what you are doing. Perhaps the things you have done will inspire some other Juniors to get very busy. Some of your community activities may give another Auxiliary just the idea they have wanted. So send in your news and your verses and your stories. We will publish them.

### FILMS AND SLIDES FOR JUNIORS

**R**ED CROSS films and slides are to entertain Junior Auxiliaries this winter. Schools which are equipped with stereopticons or picture machines will be placed on a regular route if they so desire and will receive interesting and entertaining pictures at regular intervals.

## BILLY SMITH OF DUDLEYVILLE

THE day was hot and the train dirty. Would it never pull away from that little station and carry me on to my journey's end? Not that the outlook wasn't more pleasant here than it was at my home station, but I just wanted—Home! You see, I'd been in France with the Red Cross for nearly a year and even the unpainted station snuggled between a tin-can dump on one side and a weed patch on the other would look 100 per cent better to me than this well-kept, flower-encircled depot.

A jolt of the springs of the red plush seat broke my reverie and I knew—instinctively I knew—that a small boy, a dirty small boy had clambered on to the seat beside me. I turned rather impatiently to urge in no gentle tones that he keep his feet to himself. That was a precautionary measure and, as I soon discovered, an unnecessary one. Not only were his feet where they should be but he was clean! His face was clean, his ears were clean, his hands were clean. "Oh, where is the boy of yesteryear," I wondered as I looked again to be sure that a clean boy was a real boy.

He grinned up at me. "What are you?" he challenged.

"What am I?" I asked, rather stumped, "Why, I—I—" "I am, too," he interrupted. "I'm a Junior. I've a Red Cross, too. See?"

"That's a purty flower-bed, ain't it? Not so purty as ours, though. Ours has a hedge all around, and some cannons and some asters."

He had a most disconcerting way of not waiting for answers to his many questions.

"Our Juniors fixed our flower-beds. Do you 'spose their Juniors fixed these? I dunno. Gee, our station ust to be fierce. Did you ever see our station? It had a great big pile of tin cans down in a holler there and a weed patch right there that along about August you couldn't get through, and the teacher said it was unhealthful. I'd say unhealthy, wouldn't you? But us kids fixed it like it is now. Sure is purty."

While he paused for breath I slipped in a question which started him off again.

"Sure we did it ourselves. It 'uz fun. We made maps at school. Did you ever make a map? Purty

hard work but we made some dandies and these here—these—were of my town. Each of us took one block and located all the stores and houses and churches and schools and things and all the weed patches and dump heaps and vacant lots and then we begun—began. Say, we cleaned up every one and planted flowers some places and vegetables other places."

Before I had time to comment he had changed the subject.

"Did you ever read about the Crusade? We're having one. I'm a Knight. You know—with a plume on his helmet and a lady's sleeve all broidered with pearls. He's got a sword and goes out an' kills a

dragon and rescues his sister from a wicked giant. That's me. You know why? 'Cause I use a tooth brush twice a day and keep my hands clean and breathe fresh air and drink water before every meal and at night, and—I kill germs. We don't really kill giants an' things—we're Health Crusaders, an' I'm going to be a Knight Banneret. Our Juniors are going to get a pennant, maybe."

"Where do you live?" I managed to ask.

"I'm Billy Smith an' I live at Dudleyville."

Billy Smith! Dudleyville! Blessings on the Red Cross for this sudden transformation in Billy Smith and my old home town.

(Just such work has been done in many places throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.)

### JUNIOR RED CROSS SHELF AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE following clipping from a Houston, Texas, paper gives a valuable suggestion which would be workable in almost every community:

"The public library has received from the Junior Red Cross a suggested list of supplementary reading. The library has carefully checked the list and ordered any titles that are not at present included in the collection, and will have all this material on hand for the use of the Junior Red Cross."

The Director of Junior Membership of the Southwestern Division has been asked to compile a history of the work done by members of the Junior Red Cross in this Division since the beginning of the organization in 1917. Stories and pictures of work done by Juniors of every Red Cross Chapter are wanted. It will be impossible to make this interesting and attractive unless personal accounts and pictures of Juniors at work can be included in it. Surely all Juniors would like to have a share in writing this history.

Could you not tell, in an interesting way, how you raised your membership money in 1917, 1918 and 1919; what particular kinds of work the boys did in helping win the war; how the girls of your school showed their patriotism? You can write a more interesting account of Clean-Up Day in your town, of your experiences in carrying out the chores of the Health Crusade, and of your preparation for the successful bazaar, than anyone else. Such first-hand accounts will make the writing of the history an easy and interesting task.

#### WILL YOU HELP?



