

GIRL SCOUTS MOVEMENT IS PROGRESSING IN THE WORLD AT LARGE

With the little girls of America banded together in practically the same way as and for a purpose similar to that of the Boy Scouts, the coming generation is likely to see accomplished things which heretofore have been labored for long without success. All over the country, in cities, in towns, in villages, in hamlets, girls are organized or organizing for vigorous, effective activity. And they, as well as the boys, have as their chief object to "do something;" and now this energy, that has been either suppressed or not systematically guided, is being turned into constructive lines and directed like that of boys who are members of a world-wide organization.

This movement on the part of the girls began to make itself felt when the boy scouts organization first came into public attention. From the time when the first warrior bold rode away on his prancing steed it has been the lot of the big and little girls to stay at home quietly and wave their farewells, an arrangement that had its advantages as any warrior of modern times will agree; but the maids of this twentieth century are different in some respects from the fair ladies of long ago. They are not content to stand at front windows and applaud. They want to be in the center of activity, too; and men and women, noting their eager eyes and their parted lips and quickening breath, have decided that they, also, shall know the glory of doing and achieving.

Numerous Organizations.
Organizations of girls more or less similar to that of the Boy Scouts have sprung up in different parts of this and other countries. The first and probably the largest of these is the Girl Scouts of America, with national headquarters at Des Moines, Ia. The Girl Guides of America has its national headquarters at Spokane, Wash. Then there are the Campfire Girls of America, with headquarters in New York, and the Girl Pioneers. In England are the Girl Guides and in New Zealand the Girl Peace Scouts. In a general way all of these bodies are similar to the Boy Scouts, but they are adapted to the particular needs of little girls, and vary in detail or in the scope of their activities. In a broad way they make the same general appeal to girls that the Boy Scouts does to boys, and it is found that this appeal is much the same in both instances, differing in detail rather than in character. Girls, too, like to go on "hikes," and a knowledge of the woods and wood life is as absorbingly interesting and useful to them as it is to boys. The girls' organizations may give more attention to cooking and sewing, but making bread and soup in camp gives the interest of adventure. Most girls object to stopping their play in order to clean a chicken and cook it in the kitchen oven, but when the work is part of a "hike," done in the open, with the immediate prospect of satisfying the appetites of a bunch of hungry and merry companions, it is a different proposition. When she learns that there are four ways of cooking meat or fish, or fowl in camp when there is neither fork nor pan to aid in the process—and that is the way the ancient Maori woman did it—no girl with the proper spirit will stop until she has mastered them. It is not to be expected that she will cook by this method in her own home, but she gets the rudiments, and the modern ways follow in natural and easy stages. Cooking includes as a necessary preliminary fire building, and this involves a practical demonstration of air current and other things it would be well for many housekeepers of long experience to know about.

Wholesome Activities.
In camp and on hike the girl learns to pitch tents, to tie the knots as well as a boy, to make beds of grass or leaves and to build a loom on which she weaves a bed-mat of grass, fern or straw. She can signal with flags or arms or heliograph or sound, using a horn, a tin pan, a whistle or a drum. She reads the weather indications, and one of her greatest sports is to stalk a bird or animal, but not ordinarily for the purpose of capturing it. She gains friendship with the bird by observing its ways and creeping up to it in such a manner as not to cause alarm. She blazes trails, she hunts "foxes," and she "carries a message to Grant." She learns how to make a raft, how to find her way in strange places by night or as well as by day and many other fascinating accomplishments.

It is a vigorous, wholesome life that the girls lead, and under and through it all is woven a web that is intended to lead them to efficient womanhood, sound and sweet.

The Girl Scouts of America, perhaps the largest, and said to be the first of all the different bodies, is well organized. It was founded by Miss Clara Adella Lister-Lane of Des Moines, Ia. and more than the other it emphasized the free life in the open. Miss Lister-

Lane and those associated with her in this work find that the girls learn more readily and joyously through the walks and sports that are arranged for them than if the lessons and classes were conducted indoors; some indoor work is inevitable, but most of it is planned for out of doors. Those who have watched them closely say the girls are no less girlish and winsome, but more wholesome and womanly because of the new element that has come into their lives.

Girl Scouts Started.
Although the new organization took definite form only two years ago, it had its beginnings long before the boy scouts movement was thought of as practicable. So much has been said of how that movement started that it is interesting to hear about the inception and progress of this work among girls, as it is told by Miss Lister-Lane herself.

"You ask me to tell you why the work was organized at all," she said in response to a question; "why it was thought girls needed anything of this kind instead of the quieter occupations that usually have been assigned to them. Primarily, perhaps, the work was founded to give girls everywhere an opportunity to learn the things that every girl ought to know if she is to be helpful, happy, worth-while, and able to care for herself. My own experience in starting as a poor girl, working my way through school, the hardships I endured, all tended to make me want to help others to attain as much as possible the needed abilities or knowledge without the same hardships. It was the experience on this side of life that taught me what a girl needs, and what things are her greatest assets.

"I have done work of this kind, but without thought of organization from the beginning of my days at school," she went on. "The doing good turns, teaching others how to do, securing employment of people, and finding places for them to live have filled my life. With added knowledge I found that I had added power. I saw, too, that many people were the victims, not of hard luck, as they supposed, but of wrong thought. Sometimes the thought was their own, sometimes that of another person or persons, but the result was inevitable. I spent four years studying this phase of the problem. I studied conditions in all ways, from the lowest hovels to the banquet board, and I found that rich and poor were demonstrating the same things in varying degrees. Then I began to look toward organization. During a conversation with Dr. Ferry Edwards Powell, who came to Des Moines about a year and a half ago in the interests of the Knights of the Holy Grail and the Boy Scouts of America, the thought came to me and I blurted it out, "Why, that will be the very thing for my girls! Why can't we have the girls scouts, and use the same plan?" Dr. Powell said, "Certainly you can. It's just the thing. Then and there the Girl Scouts of America came into existence, for the plan of organization was the only thing lacking. On the Sunday evening following I addressed a meeting at the Asbury Methodist church in Des Moines, and a troop was organized. We had twenty-two names the first night. That was the beginning and the work spread on its own initiative. I made no effort to introduce it beyond our own city at first, but letters of inquiry began to come in from people who had heard or read about it."

A national council soon was formed with Miss Lister-Lane at its head. Members of this council are Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, Mrs. S. F. Prouty, and Countess Wachelster and a number of other prominent women. On the advisory board are Dr. Henry Wallace, former president of the National Conservation Congress and chairman of former President Roosevelt's country life commission, Homer H. Seeley and Dr. George E. MacLean. The work has grown rapidly and troops are now organized in twenty-five states.

The activities include many things similar to those of the boy scouts, not only that the work might add strength to both the girl and the boy scout organizations, but also because certain regulations obtain for scouts the world over. They are based on the same general thought and plan and much of the work for boys is adaptable for girls. Many of the names, titles and expressions to be found in the manual for the Boy Scouts of America appear also in that for the Girl Scouts of America. Through the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Cassgrave, V. D., founder of the Girl Peace Scouts of New Zealand, some of the work done there has been incorporated in the plans of the American organization. The uniform is adapted from that of the boy scouts. It may be of khaki, drill, or flannel, and either khaki color or navy blue. If of khaki color, the hat is of the same hue, with a broad, flat brim. If navy, it is a white sailor with blue band. The waist is a shirt blouse and the

skirt plain, the knickers and leggings being of the same color as the dress. The staff is four feet in length. Instead of forming separate organizations for this work it may be used by any society or club by adding or incorporating the girl scout work.

All Classes Interested.
Girls and parents of all classes of society are actively interested in the work. The wife of a professor in a certain college wrote asking to have her girls admitted to a patrol. "It is what I want them to have," was her comment. The effect of the work is interesting to watch. The girls have been searching for persons who appeared to be in need of anything and doing what they could to supply these needs. One of the girls walked nearly two miles to pay a bill of ten cents that she owed. Contests have been held between the girl and boy scouts in securing new members for their Sunday school classes and in their own attendance at Sunday school and various church societies. Many of the girls are raising money for sight-seeing trips in the spring. Some of them are even learning to sew and to knit.

A campaign is being waged to secure protection for all animals and birds, and the girls are encouraged to put out food for birds whenever it seems probable there will be a scarcity of their usual supply. A check-rein is coming in for its share of extermination, purity of life are required. Purity of thought, purity of conversation, purity of life are required.

The influence of the organization has brought marked improvement in its members in developing character, in making them more self-reliant and helpful and leading to a fuller and more helpful girlhood.

Before becoming a scout a girl must take the scout's oath, thus:

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best.

1. To be true to God, my neighbor and myself.
2. To keep my thoughts pure.
3. To obey the scout law."

The scout law reads in part as follows:

1. A girl scout is honest.
2. A girl scout is patient.
3. A girl scout is economical and industrious.
4. A girl scout is helpful.
5. A girl scout will keep herself in good condition by proper care.
6. A girl scout is a lady under every circumstance.

In order to protect from imitators all scout masters are requested to secure scout master's certificates. The initial step for a national camp and training school have already been taken.

Crusaders and Guides.
Such a pronounced desire to do similar work has been expressed by the girls who have reached eighteen years, the limitation, and by women, that it has been decided to start scout work for them under the name of Crusaders of America. At the beginning of the work of this body is practically the same as that of the girl scouts, but more achievements are required of the members as they progress.

Slightly more than a year ago the Girl Guides of America was started in Spokane, Wash., by the Rev. David Ferry, who was prominent in the boy scout movement in that city. There was such a clamor from the girls for a kindred organization that a letter was written to Sir Robert Baden-Powell and his sister, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, requesting information regarding the Girl Guides of England. When the facts were received troops of girl guides were organized in Spokane and the application of the idea spread until now girl guides are organized in every state in the Union, in Canada, in Mexico, in the Hawaiian Islands and in Japan, all under the direction of the American association.

The work is based on that of the boy scouts, but is essentially different in some respects as applied to girls. Its aim is three-fold—to promote, first womanliness; second, intelligence; third, usefulness. Womanliness is to be developed through the refinement and elevation of character by the study and observance of the guide laws; intelligence, through the study of nature, people and things; usefulness, by caring for those who are unable to care for themselves; house keeping, gardening, cooking, and resourcefulness in emergencies.

The origin of the name, as told by Miss Baden-Powell, is interesting and gives character to the work. She writes: "When my brother, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, was with his regiment in India they had to go up into the mountains to fight. There were regiments of soldiers called 'guides,' who were very clever at finding their way in the midst of the mountains and forests. They could always tell, even in fogs, which way was north and

which was south and could find the route by night by the stars.

"Then the guides were always as good at making a camp comfortable. They never pitched in damp places; they could always find water and light a good fire in no time. My brother greatly admired the way these guides would turn their hands to anything that was wanted, such as cooking, carpentering, driving. These men could sew and wash and bake, but best of all they could think themselves. So we wished the girls to be called girl guides.

Laws Guides Observe.

The Girl Guides of America are called guides, however, not only because of their usefulness but because women ought to be guides to the highest life of mankind. The guide laws, repeated in unison at each meeting of the different companies, are in part, as follows:

1. A guide's first duty is to her home. She will gladly forego pleasure of any kind for the sake of that duty.
2. A guide will endeavor to do a good turn to somebody every day. In addition to being helpful in her own home, she will help the poor and will be ready to help others at all times.
3. A guide will be honorable and trustworthy and will never willingly break her word.
4. A guide will never gossip or carry shady tales. She will exercise love and charity towards all.
5. A guide will be lady-like in speech and behavior. Simple and modest in dress, never wearing anything extravagant or extreme in fashion or material. She will endeavor to do nothing that will bring criticism or disgrace on the girl guide society.
6. A guide will be respectful and obedient to her parents, teachers and officers.
7. A guide will be on the lookout for girls who are strangers, lonely or unhappy and will be ready to help.
8. A guide will be cheerful at all times and under all circumstances, and will endeavor to bring cheer and sunshine wherever she goes. Note—Being boisterous and blustering is not being cheerful and sunny.
9. A guide must take at least one half hour's exercise every day, unless excused. She will sleep and work in as much fresh air as possible.
10. A guide is thrifty.

The guides' motto is the same as that of the boy scouts, "be prepared." Their uniform is a sailor suit of dark blue and callor hat, with band of company color. The emblem is the up-lifted torch.

The girls find many ways of being specially helpful. Last summer many of them formed committees for supplying wild and garden flowers to persons who could not get them for themselves. Some undertook to beautify a city, town or neighborhood by planting shrubs and flowers. In one town the girls succeeded in getting some of the wealthier people interested enough to supply them flowers and shrubs for a certain street on condition that the girls would induce the people living on the street to plant and take care of them. At the close of the summer prizes were awarded to the best lawn.

Plan Unification.
As it was with the boy, so it is with the organization of girls. It is proposed to amalgamate all the different American groups into one national organization. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick of New York is chairman of the committee in charge and Miss Elizabeth Boies of New York, the secretary. The work has been going on for several months. Before going ahead with a permanent organization the committee wishes to standardize all the interesting and valuable activities of girls in a new way and on an inclusive scale. The difficulties in the way of doing this, so as to develop just the right kind of activities for the girls in Florida, New Mexico, the lower East side of New York, and Boston are much greater than would be generally supposed; but the committee is patiently trying to overcome them. It wishes to have a clear field ahead when it does begin the work of actual organization—a proposition that will meet with national approval—and funds to carry on the work in a national way from the start. While the desire is to unite all the organizations into one body, it cannot be started with any degree of certainty that this will be accomplished.

VACCINE IN THE TREATMENT OF GRIP

The use by Dr. M. J. Synnott of Montclair of vaccine as a preventive of grip is a perfectly natural extension of the use of vaccines, in the opinion of Dr. J. M. Van Cott, 185 Henry street, Brooklyn, who has been working with vaccines in various fields for

Question of Long or Short Term Agitates Army Men

Seldom has the army been so stirred over any question affecting its welfare as it is over the fierce issue that has been made before the House military committee by the advocates of the long, or five year, term of enlistment as opposed to the general staff proposition of a three-year term, says the Washington Star. The majority of the House committee secured opinions from a number of army officers to support their provision for a five-year term, included in the annual appropriation bill now before the House.

President's Message Quoted.
The President, in a special message to Congress in December last, said: "Another feature of the bill which I believe to be a mistake is the proposed increase in the term of enlistment from three to five years. I believe it would be better to enlist men for six years, release them at the end of three years from active service and put them in reserve for the remaining three years. Re-enlistment should be largely confined to the non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men in the skilled grades. This plan, by the payment of a comparatively small compensation during the three years of reserve, would keep a large body of men at the call of the government, trained and ready for service and able to meet any exigency."

In answer to requests from other members of the committee, the general staff has secured a great mass of opinions from what it regards as the highest military sources—namely, the officers of the general staff itself, the officers of the Army War College, the Army School of the Line, the Mounted Service School, the Coast Artillery School and the United States Military Academy.

Noted for General Ability.
These institutions are supposed to include the very pick of the army in point of intelligence and general soldierly ability, and of the 357 officers on record no less than 87 per cent of them declare themselves unequivocally in favor of the short, or three-year term, of enlistment. In this they supplement the strong declarations of Secretary Taft in his annual message and of Secretary Stimson and General Wood, chief of staff, in special reports to Congress.

A great many reasons for advocating the shorter terms of enlistment are disclosed in these opinions. Maj. Gen. W. H. Carter, chief of the Mobile army division, says that the civil war showed the marked advantage of the three-year period, and his own experience in the line was that practically every man in a troop of cavalry he commanded took his discharge at the end of three years. Brig. Gen. Evans, chief of militia, declares that the five-year term would constitute an error which would be far-reaching in its ultimate effects upon the defenses of the United States.

Three-Year Type Commended.
Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery, says that the three-year privates were a better type than the five-year men and that their discipline was as high. Lieut. Col. Leggett, acting chief of the War College, points out that more men can be trained and more experienced soldiers will be available for war with the three-year term, as the regular army can be used as a training school. Col. E. St. J. Groble, general staff, says it would be almost fatal to the efficiency of the fighting army were there no trained reserves, such as could be had only under the three-year service system. Answering the assertion that the five-year term makes for economy, he declares that any saving which vitally affects the efficiency of our army is no economy, and the legislation that permits it is bad.

Lieut. Col. John McMahon of the general staff believes it will not be found practicable to keep the army recruited to full strength with the five-year term. Maj. William Lassiter, general staff, says: "We cannot possibly act on the idea of maintaining a standing army big enough to meet the needs of war." The small-piece army cannot safely be expanded by bringing in raw recruits, and a system of trained reserves, such as would be turned out under the three-year term, is inevitable. Maj. Henry T. Allen holds that a short enlistment assures a better personnel. Maj. W. S. Graves, secretary of the general staff, points out that a five-year enlistment would keep out many young men who desire to enlist simply to see the world and get military experience and training.

Wars Won by Young Men.
Maj. Carl Reichmann, general staff, insists that short service is more in keeping with our national characteristics of restlessness and desire for change. The men will be younger, he says, when there are few or no re-enlistments, and within the last century all wars have been won by young men. Maj. Johnson Hagood, general staff, points out that the idea of a professional soldier such as would be created under the long-term enlistment was repugnant to the American people when a separate government was first established. The intent of Congress to secure general military training such as would be obtained by passing a large proportion of the young men through the army in short terms was evidenced, he says, by the statute, which for 100 years provided that every soldier should be enrolled in the militia.

One of the most notable opponents of the short term is Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, superintendent of the Military Academy, who believes that the greater the number of old soldiers the better the army.

The vaccine was used in muscular injections. Dr. Van Cott has treated a great number of patients, and has recorded the results of the treatment of seventy-five cases, which represented the graver types of infection. Most of them were men and women of the poor, badly fed and poorly clad, and often alcoholics of an advanced type. Most of them were treated by Dr. Van Cott in the Kings County Hospital and Long Island College Hospital and St. John's. The effect of the vaccine lasted three days. No reactionary effect of importance was ever observed and very often the patients felt a sense of invigoration coming on twenty-four hours after the vaccination.

Thirty-five of the cases were erysipelas. As a result of vaccination the extension of the rash was checked, the temperature lowered and the pulse improved. Two of these thirty-five cases died, one being brought into the hospital in a dying condition and the other a baby that died of exhaustion. The average duration of the remaining thirty-three cases was 4.3 days under the vaccination treatment, which was 2.7 days less than the lowest average previously recorded.

One woman was vaccinated on the first day of the third attack of facial erysipelas. The previous two attacks without the vaccination treatment had lasted three weeks. The third attack with vaccination was cured in three days. One man who had been in the hospital fourteen days was cured in six days after four injections of the vaccine. Another who had been in the hospital sixty-two days and in addition to erysipelas had an abscess on the back recovered in twelve days after four inoculations.

A patient who had been bitten by a cat was suffering from phlegmon, an acute inflammation of the connective tissues developing pus, in both forearms and arms. The patient had been eighteen days in the hospital and was rapidly breaking down when first vaccinated. After vaccination, incisions that had been gaping and dry soon began to discharge healthy pus. The patient recovered in eleven days with six vaccinations.

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