

# DIVORCE RATE IS LOWER IN FRANCE

## Than in U. S. Says Clemenceau's Daughter.

## Mania For Luxuries Cause - of Many Childless Households She Says.

By MONTROSE J. MOSES.

Mme. Clemenceau - Jacques - Maire, daughter of the Tiger Premier, is in the United States for an unofficial visit. She has come to study conditions here to try and dispel any misunderstanding which may be in the minds of the American people as to French ways and manners, to become personally acquainted with those localities in New York where her father, in 1865, lived a political exile.

Mme. Jacquemaire's mother was an American. She went to school at Stamford, Conn., when Clemenceau tried to eke out an income by teaching literature and horseback riding to the young ladies of the academy there. The result was a romance and the future premier went to the city hall in New York. Mrs. Mary Plummer, his pupil, where they were married by Major Oakley Hall. Mme. Jacquemaire bears every evidence of her American strain and seems proud of it. There is about her the quiet manner of the trained nurse; her four years in the Red Cross might account for that. On the other hand, Mme. Jacquemaire has lived for many years in the atmosphere of medicine—her father graduated from the medical school, her husband was a physician, and now she has a son who resumed his studies in medicine after an active time in the army.

"Has the war," Mme. Jacquemaire was asked the other day, "had any effect in increasing the French divorce rate?"

Conservative Country.

"France being a conservative country," she replied, "the divorce rate has not reached anything like the American figures. I was astonished to learn, not very long ago, that one out of every nine American marriages ends in the divorce courts, that the wedding rate in the United States is increasing, but not so fast as the divorce rate. France can show no figures like that. The results of modern social unrest and the spread of radical notions are apparent in France nevertheless. The increasing demand for a higher standard of living and the decline of frugality—the French have always been noted as a frugal people—are probably the chief causes for the American divorce, and are making inroads on European families."

"How about the much-talked of old-fashioned French family?" I suggested.

"Ah," she said, "I have heard it said that this phenomenon is fast dying out; that in a generation it will cease to exist altogether. The chief cause for its failure, as I see it, can be traced to the fact that many married couples nowadays have found that if they are childless they can spend more on luxuries and amusements. As in other countries, the poorest people are the ones who have the largest families. The larger the income the smaller the

family. This is bound to have serious consequences to the nation.

"In most of the actions for divorce or separation in France some cause is alleged which brings the case under that section of the code which allows divorce or separation for violence, cruelty or dishonorable treatment. According to French law, violence, dishonorable treatment, and serious insults of one toward another constitute sufficient grounds and it may be added that the flexibility of French law in defining these causes corresponds to some extent to the wide latitude given to the definition of 'cruelty' by the courts in some of the western states."

Divorces Among the Poor.

"It is significant that for twenty years preceding 1908 the working population of France more than doubled its divorces. The French poorer classes let me say, have the privilege of suing in forma pauperis, and this undoubtedly accounts for the increase. For the middle class a divorce costs about \$500.

"The problem of childless marriages caused much concern in France prior to the war. At the beginning of 1914 a commission was appointed to give the subject a thorough and comprehensive survey. The war put an end to the work. But one can readily understand that the problem is even graver now than ever before. We ask ourselves: What has been the effect of army organization and conscription on the birth rate? How much have infantile and kindred evils increased? We are fully aware that some answer must be found for the question. How is assistance of the state to be given to mothers with large families? We realize that we must study the problem of sex education, and arrive at some means of encouraging the birth rate."

"Are women more interested in matters pertaining to subjects outside the home than they are in maintaining a family?" I queried.

"It seems to me," Mme. Jacquemaire replied, "that wherever women have a high degree of independence and intelligence, the large families of former days are much less evident. Under such conditions women are more likely to assert their rights, and this perhaps leads to a greater possibility of divorce. The business ability of women among the great shopkeeping class in France has always been noticeable, the wife, in many cases, taking a more active part in the management than the husband. This may partly explain the comparatively limited spread of the divorce movement among French women, who, to a great extent, are already economically independent."

"Considering the agitation to make all children legitimate, whether born in or out of wedlock, consider the advisability of reforming our laws so that a healthy person need not be bound for a lifetime to some alcoholic subject or a lunatic? When these changes are brought about, the family, as we know it, will necessarily fall to pieces, and domestic life in future generations will be less pharisaical and hidebound. When divorce is easier, remarriage will be more frequent, and younger children will spring from these unions."

"What have you to say about the French system of marriage tending to diminish the marriage rate? Are not the formalities and system of parental consent rather forbidding?"

"It is all a matter of custom," Madame Jacquemaire asserted, "and in France we are very tenacious of custom. While in the United States and Great Britain marriage is supposed to involve some readjustment of family relations, yet the first considerations are the happiness and future welfare of the individuals who wish to marry. In France, a somewhat different idea prevails. Although the happiness of the contracting parties is

not overlooked marriage is regarded as having a most important bearing on family life. To a Frenchman the family and not the individual represents the social unit, and marriage vitally concerns the relation of one family to another. While an enforced marriage, in which there was no affection, would probably be as repugnant to a French parent as to an American parent, still, when a project of marriage has to be considered in France, the disposition is to regard it as a matter in which certain family interests are involved and must be respected.

"There is still a general belief that parents should provide marriageable daughters with suitable dowry. Accordingly a young woman, on entering marriage, is expected to bring something of her own, either in goods, chattels or money. Among the poorer classes this is usually turned over to the husband, who has full rights over the property. But in the higher grades of society the bride's portion is for her own use, and goes to her children after her death. In France, if there are no children, it is sometimes returned to the family, instead of being retained by the widowed husband. These dowry practices are necessary in most European countries through the usualty of young women's income to give support to a wife without some assistance of this kind."

Little Suffrage Agitation.

"The dowry plays an important part in the marriage contract. There are four ways of disposing of it: The husband may have full authority to do what he pleases with it; he may dispose of the income without the wife's consent; both may have individual management of their incomes, and if childless the wife may will her fortune to her husband or to any one else; or the parents may give a certain dowry to the bride, such as a house and its annual rental, on condition that she shall not dispose of it until her first child, if she has any children, reaches the age of 21, when the dowry is transferred to the child."

"The French marriage contract, let me explain, not only provides for the disposition of the dowry, but covers the various contingencies of married life. As a rule women strongly approve of it. They insist that marriages based on it, as a rule, are not only made up of real affection, but are safeguarded in practical ways. They believe that a woman who has a dowry of her own enters the marriage state with a certain feeling of satisfaction and self-respect, which cannot be experienced where the bride is completely dependent on her husband."

"But so far as I have been able to observe, there is no equal suffrage movement in France in the sense that you in America regard a movement. I have already hinted as to the cause. From earliest times the women in France have always held a high position in the country. They have taken an active part in business projects, and the professions have always been opened to them. They have been prominent in literature, science, and art. Indirectly they have exerted great influence on the political life of the country. Consequently there has been no pronounced movement for equal rights in France such as has been started elsewhere. The women of France are not anxious to vote or to be elected to office. Therefore, I am not of the opinion that suffrage will gain headway in my country. Nevertheless I am watching with great interest the progress of the women of other countries. We admire your progressive ideas and are interested in the experiment of sending women to congress, or giving them seats on the bench. This is, of course, in line with your advanced and liberal ideas. But our own traditions, our social and

# HOSPITAL ORDERS AROUSE PROTESTS

## From Many Friends of Disabled Soldiers.

## Appeals Made to Senator Overman Against Plan To Discharge Men.

(Special to The Citizen)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An order issued by the war department for the discharge of disabled soldiers who are being treated in government hospitals has brought forth numerous protests from the relatives and families of those the order affects. There are many North Carolina boys to whom this order applies, and their relatives have filed protest against what they regard as unwarranted.

Senator Overman has received a number of protests about the matter, a fair sample of which is the letter from Guy McCorkle pertaining to the discharge of his son under the order, who is sick in the hospital at Asheville. The letter is as follows:

"My son has been in the hospital one year, and under this order would be up for discharge. He is since leaving New Haven in August, making the improvement at Asheville, and to be discharged from a sick-bed under the circumstances seems to me unthinkable. I would be glad if you would write Secretary Baker or General March or Ireland not to discharge Lieut. Matthew Locke McCorkle, Oteen, N. C., until you may have an opportunity to present reasons for exempting him from the said order. It is a very heartless order, Senator, and underserving of a decent government."

Senator Overman sent the foregoing letter to the war department with request for full information as to the operation of the order and Major General McIntyre answered Mr. McCorkle's protest, which will be an racial conditions, are very different."

Madame Jacquemaire said she could find no cause for anxiety regarding the competition of the sexes in business. "Women who had taken men's jobs on the outbreak of the war are gladly relinquishing them," she said, "and peace adjustment is coming without bitterness. Was it not Ellen Key who avowed that even if the suffragist was striving to be free she was making a mistake if she thought the vote would free her from the limitation of nature? Women cannot pass beyond those limits without interfering with the rights of nature and the potential child. Woman, of course, has a right to avoid marriage, and to allow herself to be turned into a third sex provided she finds in this her greatest happiness. But when all is said, motherhood is the central factor of existence for most women."

To the advanced woman this may seem rank retrogression. But then, Madame Clemenceau Jacquemaire does not pose as anything more than a conservative who does not have to vote in order to work for the betterment of social conditions.—N. Y. Times.

answer to a large number of similar requests.

Cites the Law.

He cites the law governing such cases as follows:

"In addition to the compensation provided, the injured person shall be provided by the United States with such reasonable governmental, medical, surgical and hospital services and such supplies, including artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances as may be determined to be useful and reasonably necessary."

General McIntyre points to the advantages of vocational education, with special compensation during training, for persons discharged from the service for disabilities. He further points out that it is evident intent of the government to take proper care of officers and men who need attention after they have been discharged from the service. In defining the policy of the war department he says:

"It is true that occasionally an individual with chronic tuberculosis may have his disease arrested after five or even ten years' treatment. However, it is not considered sound policy to continue officers on the rolls of the army indefinitely because of a remote chance of securing further restrictions, when present legislation provides for the compensation, proper treatment and even vocational training after their discharge from the service. A contrary policy could not be well defended under existing law nor under the conditions at present confronting the war department."

General McIntyre further says:

"Special care has been taken to direct that discharge will not be affected, if the transfer prejudices the life or recovery of the individual."

"Also the individual will not be discharged from any army hospital when he is not able to provide for himself, until arrangements have been completed by another government agency to actually effect the release."

"It is clear, therefore, that disabled soldiers, under the operation of the order indicated, will not suffer, but will be protected and supported. They will entail great and unnecessary hardship on merchants in cities where supply of wood is obtained locally. I earnestly request that wood be eliminated from the list of those fuels from which power, light and heat cannot be used before and after closing hour and that this unnecessary and unreasonable restriction be lifted from the backs of the business men of my state. I request an immediate answer by wire."

In response the committee wired in reply to Senator Simmons' the modified closing order as follows:

"Closing order limits use of light, heat and power derived from coal, gas or wood, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., with exceptions making hour 6 p. m.; grocery and meat stores and milk depots, 9 p. m. Saturday. Wholesale food and drug distributors, unrestricted manufacturing plants limited to 48 hours weekly, divided as follows:

"An entirely unable to see reason for embracing wood in the list of fuels from which power, light and heat cannot be used in southern regions before 9 o'clock and after four o'clock of embracing wood in this list

# New Hair Growth After BALDNESS

## HAIR GROWN ON MR. BRITAIN'S BALD HEAD BY INDIANS' MYSTERIOUS HAIR GROWER

My head at the top and back was absolutely bald. The scalp was shiny. An expert said that as he thought the hair roots were extinct, and there was no hope of my ever having a new hair growth. Yet now, at an age over 60, I have a luxuriant growth of soft, strong, lustrous hair! No trace of baldness. The pictures shown here are from my photographs.

At a time when I had become discouraged at trying various hair tonics, specialists' treatments, etc., I came across, in my travels, a Cherokee Indian medicine man who had an elixir that he asserted would grow my hair. Although I had but little faith, I gave it a trial. To my amazement a light fuzz soon appeared. It developed, day by day, into a healthy growth, and ere long my hair was as prolific as in my youthful days.

That I was astonished and happy in expressing my state of mind mildly. Obviously, the hair roots had not been dead, but were dormant in the scalp, awaiting the fertilizing potency of the mysterious poultice. I negotiated for and came into possession of the principle for preparing this mysterious elixir, now called Kotalko, and later had the recipe put into practical form by a chemist.

That my own hair growth was permanent has been amply proved. Many men and women, also children, have reported satisfactory results from Kotalko.

**How YOU May Grow YOUR Hair**

My honest belief is that hair roots rarely die even when the hair falls out through dandruff, fever, excessive dryness or other disorders. I have been told by experts that often when hair falls out the roots become imbedded within the scalp, covered by hard skin, so that they remain for a time like bulbs or seeds in a bottle which will grow when fertilized. Shampoos (which contain alkali) and hair ointments which contain alcohol and essences to the hair, as they dry it, making it brittle, Kotalko contains those elements in nature which give new vitality to the scalp and hair.

**PROVE FOR YOURSELF**

Get a box of the genuine Kotalko at a reliable druggist's \$3.00 50 GUARANTEED with each box. A small test-tube box of Kotalko (with testimonials, etc.) may be obtained by sending ten cents, silver or stamps, to my address below.

**JOHN HART BRITAIN, BB-280; Station F, New York City**

in south will be entirely negligible in matter of fuel conservation and will entail great and unnecessary hardship on merchants in cities where supply of wood is obtained locally. I earnestly request that wood be eliminated from the list of those fuels from which power, light and heat cannot be used before and after closing hour and that this unnecessary and unreasonable restriction be lifted from the backs of the business men of my state. I request an immediate answer by wire."

In response the committee wired in reply to Senator Simmons' the modified closing order as follows:

"Closing order limits use of light, heat and power derived from coal, gas or wood, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., with exceptions making hour 6 p. m.; grocery and meat stores and milk depots, 9 p. m. Saturday. Wholesale food and drug distributors, unrestricted manufacturing plants limited to 48 hours weekly, divided as follows:

"An entirely unable to see reason for embracing wood in the list of fuels from which power, light and heat cannot be used in southern regions before 9 o'clock and after four o'clock of embracing wood in this list

For prices, any carlot quantities, any deliveries, on

**COTTON SEED MEAL**  
**COTTON SEED HULLS**  
**PEANUT MEAL**

Wire or Write

**Taylor Commission Co.**

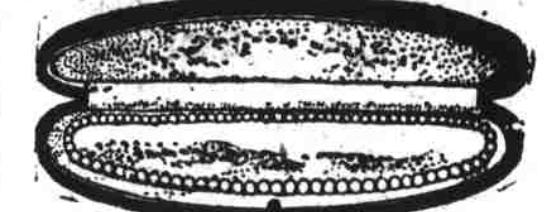
ATLANTA, GA.

# WHY PAY FULL PRICES?

When At

# KAGAN'S

Prices are the lowest and quality the highest, every article we sell is absolutely guaranteed as represented or purchase price will be refunded. We have in past years established the reputation of giving entire satisfaction—and our aim is to please with quality, good service, reliability, and reasonable prices. You are under no obligation to buy when you ask to see our line.



Extra value Genuine La Tauska Pearls with 14 Kt. Clasps, length 12 to 24 inches—

**\$5.50 to \$15.00**

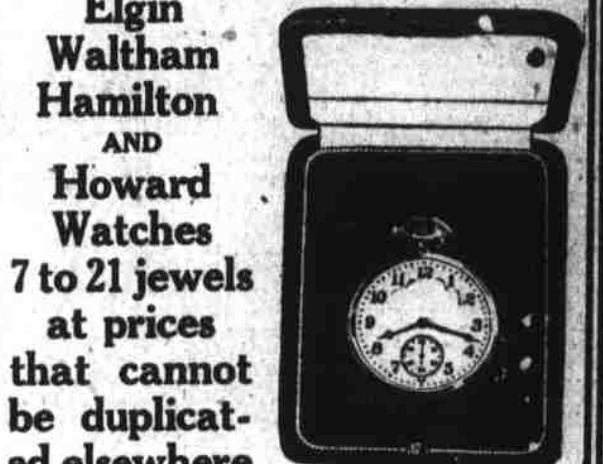
Bracelets and Watches

Elgin, Ladies' Wrist Watch, 7 and 15 jewel, 20 year cases—

**\$16.50 TO \$24.50**

Elgin Waltham Hamilton AND Howard Watches

7 to 21 jewels at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere



Extra heavy Solid Gold Signet Rings

Boys' Size, Price ..... **\$2.50**

Men's Size, Price ..... **\$5.85**

14 Kt. Gold Rings, set with blue white Diamonds, an amazing value at our low prices. **\$25.00 and Up**

Lady's small size 10-jewel movement, gold filled wrist watch, a very attractive watch and an excellent time keeper. Price..... **\$9.85**

ELGIN AMERICAN VANITY CASE

Plated, At ..... **\$4.95**

Sterling, At ..... **\$9.85**

Gentlemen's Solid Gold Cuff Links—Big Variety.

**\$2.25 UP TO \$7.50**

Wardrobe Trunks

**\$24.50**

to

**\$110**

20 year guaranteed Knives. **\$2.25**

Special price .....

Wm. A. Rogers Silverware, 12 piece set. .... **\$3.95**

26 Piece Set ..... **\$6.45**

50 Piece Set ..... **\$18.50**

Toilet and Manicure Sets in Silver and Ivory. **\$5.00 TO \$35.00**

Fine Gold filled Bracelets—20 year Guarantee **\$3.45 TO \$7.50**


At .....

Sterling Silver Bar Pins of latest design **\$2.25 TO \$7.50**

At .....

Liberty Bonds Will be Accepted at Full Value on all Diamond Purchases.

Big variety of Leather Bags and Suitcases greatly reduced for Xmas.



**17 Biltmore Ave. First Jewelry and Trunk Store From Pack Square.**

**KAGAN'S SQUAUE DEAL HOUSE**

**17 Biltmore Ave. First Jewelry and Trunk Store From Pack Square.**