

girls, and to systematically entrap multitudes of mere children. On the other hand, to secure patrons for their houses, these men and women who are in the business for the money that is to be made out of it, find it necessary to make subtle appeals to the senses of young men, to lure them to vice by suggestions of gaiety and fun, and to break down their inner restraints by the use of alcohol. That is, the love of money rather than insurgent impulse is the root of much of this evil.

"This discovery is of capital importance. For it means that we are not in the position of having to fight nature or to deal with a volume of vice that is a fixed quantity upon which we can have no other effect than that of forcing it to change its location or form. We have to do, in a large part, with a disreputable business which flourishes only in concealment and which withers in the light. Mr. W. W. Hallam shows that whenever a city takes the profit out of vice it immediately reduces its volume, since this 'varies greatly with the presence or absence of temptation or opportunity, and the character of the men in a city.' During the recent police investigation in Chicago, 'when two-thirds or more of the vice districts of the city were closed, the remaining one-third was greatly disappointed to find a falling off of business, instead of the increased amount they had expected.'"

Another point brought out by the speaker was the tender ages of the little girls sacrificed to the supposed necessity for incurable vice. When a rescue home was opened recently in Chicago a number of the inmates wanted to play with dolls, and several of them brought dolls of their own which they had kept with them through all their vicissitudes. "Quite recently," said Dr. Dobson, "I visited a home for semi-delinquent girls, against each one of whom stood a grave charge involving the loss of her chastity. I had come to a home prepared to lecture the inmates. I remained to dress dolls with a handful of little girls, who eagerly asked questions about the dolls I had once possessed in a childhood which seemed to them remote." "Where," asks Dr. Howard Kelly, "shall we look to recruit the ever failing ranks of these poor creatures as they die yearly by the tens of thousands? Which of the little girls of our land shall we designate for this foul traffic? Mark their sweet innocence to-day . . . which of them shall we snatch as they approach maturity, to supply this foul mart?"

Again, Miss Jane Addams writes:—"A surprising number of little girls have first become involved in wrong-doing through the men of their own household. A recent inquiry among a hundred and thirty girls, living in a sordid red light district, disclosed the fact that a majority of them had thus been victimised, and the wrong had come to them so early that they had been despoiled at an average age of eight years."

We strongly advise our readers to procure and study for themselves this pamphlet and the most interesting papers it contains.

M. B.

## THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF NURSING.

International sympathy is evidently very keen amongst the Nurses of the world, and nothing has done more to inspire it than the wonderful oneness of our National Nursing Journals. Throughout the professional Journals there is a quite remarkable unanimity of thought and purpose. We all stand for the same code of ethics, the same demand for efficient educational standards, the same power of self-government, so that it may be possible to do our duty. Wherever professional organisation takes place, such organisations must have an unbribable organ in the press to voice the best interests of the profession and the public it serves.

Thus each National Council of Nurses as it affiliates with the International Council, becomes through its official organ a far-reaching influence in support of professional solidarity. Let us, as editors of such journals, with one pen, be loyal to those high ideals for which internationalism stands.

### OUR INTERNATIONAL ORGANS.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

Great Britain and Ireland.

*The American Journal of Nursing*

United States of America.

<i>Unterm Lazaruskreuz</i>	.. ..	Germany.
<i>The Canadian Nurse</i>	.. ..	Canada.
<i>Tidsskrift for Sygepleje</i>	.. ..	Denmark.
<i>Nosokomos</i>	.. ..	Holland.
<i>Epione</i>	.. ..	Finland.
<i>The Nursing Journal of India</i>	.. ..	India.
<i>Kai Tiaki</i>	.. ..	New Zealand.

American nurses have also *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing*, supported by the nurses of the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, and ably edited by Miss Genevieve Cooke.

In France, *La Garde Malade Hospitalière*, edited by Dr. Anna Hamilton, stands for high professional standards.

The official organ of the Swedish Nurses' Association, *Svensk Sjukskötersketidning*, also voices the aspirations of professional nurses; so that the need for such journals is amply demonstrated.

What Miss Sophia F. Palmer, the editor of the *American Journal of Nursing*, in giving a short report of the life of the journal, states as its *raison d'être*, may be said of all the official organs. "It was established in the beginning, not to compete with other magazines in the field, not to try to run them out of business, not to interfere with them in any way, but that we might have a medium through which our own nursing standards and our nursing ideals could be placed before the world, and be distributed among ourselves unrestricted by the influences of any other body of people."

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)