

I WILL.

I will start anew this morning, with a higher, fairer creed:
I will cease to stand complaining of ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear,
I will waste no moment whining and my heart shall know no fear.
I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;
I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.
I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—
I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine.

—S. E. Kiser.

WHY MEN SHOULD VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Great waves of thought sweep over the world during different periods. The ebb and flow of the tide has not a local starting place; it rather seems to come from "out the great deep" of thought and intention of a supreme power. Woman Suffrage is not taking possession of our land and other lands because the women are determined to get into power as many think, but because they are willing to accept and fulfill a great trust that they believe is being given to them.

They have always believed and still believe that their chief sphere is to be the helpmate of man, and as man's life broadens and expands he must realize that the quick perception of woman will be a help to him in municipal and state affairs. Man must also acknowledge that he has not made a complete success of state craft. Although woman does not promise altogether accomplish such a feat, she is willing to try to do her part. When the Israelites felt themselves growing into a powerful nation, they were stirred by the conviction that they would be even more powerful had they a King and they asked for a King. Neither Saul nor David was very anxious to bear the responsibilities of such an office, but they were chosen of God to answer the cry. No nations at the present time are crying for Kings, but their need of help which is crying out to Heaven seems to be answered by the inspiration of the women to ask for Suffrage.

Why do we ask for a vote? Is it because we wish to hold office? No, many times no. The number of women desirous of holding office in those States which have had woman suffrage for several years is so small that the question cannot be counted.

Many fair minded men consider the vote is woman's right, as much her right as man's, but she is going to lose their respect by demanding it. One day while motoring through Fairmount Park in Philadelphia we looked at the statues on the high pedestals near Horticultural hall. Generals of our Civil war were raised high above our heads and one had his foot lifted about to take a step. My companion exclaimed "See that general is like the women, he is about to step off his pedestal!"

Why men are so anxious to keep us on pedestals where we are cramped and uncomfortable and often useless I cannot imagine. If they think they are going to lose their respect for us when they find us working side by side with them for the betterment of the home and schools and civic life, they are mistaken, and the sooner we have the opportunity to prove it to them the better. Woman is not going to lose her womanliness, she would have lost it long before this had that been possible. Mrs. Robinson, Senator of Colorado, says the effect of the responsibilities of the Senatorship upon her has been to make her talk as little as possible. When a young woman is obliged to earn her living for herself and perhaps her mother or crippled father and to do so is obliged to take a position with a business firm, to the men lose their respect for her? No! They rather show it by changing the customs of the firm. For instance business men have told me that since women stenographers have been employed smoking has been almost abolished during business hours. Instead of being contaminated by going to the polls, their presence will have an elevating effect. They are not shown any discourtesy at railroad stations while buying tickets.

We are again asked the question. What are we going to gain? Take for example what has been done in New York prisons by the appointment of Miss Davis as Director of Prisons! After the strike in the prison of New York the warden said it could not have been settled had it not been for the wise counsel of Miss Davis. Woman's work on the school boards is invaluable, also on sanitary commissions.

The call of Queen Wilhelmina to the women to meet at the Hague to discuss peace has been answered by the sailing of some of the wisest women of our land. Who can say that Jane Addam's life is not wise, noble and useful? Miss Addam asks for Suffrage because she feels the need of it in accomplishing the grand purposes she is endeavoring to ac-

complish at Hall House. If we cannot do much with the vote for ourselves we wish to have it for the sake of such women as Miss Addams.

Any one who has seen the War Brides or even read it must have been stirred by the awful reality of an old mother losing four sons in the trenches. Joan's reply to the young soldier who said as he started off to war that he would be glad to die for his country was "We women would die for peace."

In time of war women are obliged to take men's positions, having to gather in the crops, run the factories, police the towns, and be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and are equal to it. When compelled by men's entangling their nations and homes in a greedy and awful war they are found fit for such responsibilities, but when they ask for them in times of peace, some men hold up their hands in holy horror exclaiming "You are not fit, it is not intended."

There is no doubt we shall need to be educated to vote intelligently and by that education woman's point of view will be broadened, as it has been in Norway and Sweden. The newspapers print many reports of "women's votes sold" but before we accept such reports they should be investigated. It is also said that women sell their votes through ignorance. Let them be taught as men are that it is a crime. Miss MacAlarney's talk before the Civic club was a most able treatment of Women and War. Her very femininity added force to her plea for Woman Suffrage.

ANNE HARRIS HOY.

Stable Manure Best Garden Fertilizer, Says Dean Watts.

STATE COLLEGE PA., April 22.—Emphasizing the importance of favorable soil conditions for growing vegetables, R. L. Watts, dean of the school of agriculture, of the Pennsylvania State College, said by the employment of proper methods almost any soil may be made good enough to grow successfully ordinary vegetables.

Dean Watts offered the following suggestions to the home gardener: "The soil should be kept open and porous so that rain will penetrate it instead of running off the surface. The addition of liberal amounts of decayed manure will do more than anything else to put most soils in proper physical condition."

"The most successful growers on Long Island and in other regions where vegetables are grown on a large scale find that from 30 to 50 tons of stable manure to the acre can be used to advantage. This amount may be applied at one time, as is the custom with most growers, or divided into two or three applications made previous to the starting of the crops at different times during the growing season. The latter plan is preferable especially for shallow rooted crops like onions and celery. Soils well filled with organic matter usually retain sufficient moisture to meet the needs of all vegetables. Liberal manuring is particularly important when it is not possible to irrigate."

To meet the needs of most garden crops, Dean Watts recommends a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrogen and from 6 per cent to 8 per cent, potash and phosphoric acid. This plant food he considered as supplementary to stable manure.

New Courses at Penn State for Summer Session Students.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., April 22.—Nine courses never before offered during the summer session have been added to the curriculum of the summer school at the Pennsylvania State College, according to an announcement issued today by Dr. E. R. Smith, acting director. The session will open June 28, continuing six weeks, through August 6.

Penn State's summer session, designed primarily for teachers in the State's public schools, provides studies to meet the needs of teacher in all lines of work, and especially the scientific lines of agriculture, home economics, manual training, public school drawing and the sciences.

A new course in agriculture will be conducted by Professor L. H. Dennis, of the State department of public instruction, an expert in agricultural education. Miss Sara Lovejoy, director of the department of home economics of the State College, will offer courses in garment making. Six other plant experts will conduct thirteen other courses in this subject. Other new courses will be given in rural education and school hygiene, geology, a teachers' course in Latin, in psychology, graduate study, religious instruction and in physical education. Miss Mary W. Hinman, of Chicago, will be in charge of pageantry and folk dancing.

On the program of public lectures and entertainments are: Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, who will give a series of five lectures; Dean Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago; Dr. J. George Becht, of the State board of education; Professor S. H. Clark, and classical plays by the Ben Greet players.

More than 1,000 students are expected to attend the session.

Pa. Second in Number of Enlisted in Navy.

Where the enlisted men of the navy come from is shown in a statement by Secretary Daniels. The figures were compiled as a result of a recent question by President Wilson whether most of the sailors were not from coastwise States.

"An analysis shows," said Mr. Daniels, "that interior States such as Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania furnish their fair quota to the personnel of the navy. It may be stated, too, that a further analysis shows a majority of these young men enlisting in the navy do not come from the cities or seaport towns, but from the smaller communities."

There were 52,667 enlisted men on June 30, 1914, and of these five came from Alaska and 2102 from the insular possessions. New York, with 7922, led all the States, and Pennsylvania was second with 5013. Delaware had 212; Maryland, 1588, and New Jersey, 2658.

"Yes," said the young physician of aristocratic lineage, "our family has a motto, but I prefer not to use it. It is a little too suggestive in my profession." "What is the motto?" "Faithful unto death."

RETURNING FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Beautiful Scenery and Majestic Mountains on the Trip South Through India.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29th, 1914.

Dear Home Folk:

To go on, I came down with two Austrian women who had been staying at the same house so, although we left at two o'clock in the afternoon and did not reach Calcutta until the next day at eleven o'clock, and had to change cars twice, for part of our journey was by ferry, I was neither tired nor lonely.

I have been in Calcutta since Tuesday and will stay until tomorrow night, when I will again move on. Cook's have given me my transportation to Pittsburgh and everything is in order for my onward way and, except that I have a week just now that I truly don't want, my things are in perfect order. But as information is hard to obtain out of cities and it is really my first attempt at making arrangements for long journeys in foreign lands, my extra week of time is perhaps not bad. But, I could have spent it so nicely with friends, had I but known sooner.

We went to see the great Banyan tree yesterday; it is like a small clump of trees, as its roots have been carefully protected and directed into the ground and its branches thus supported grow to an unbelievable length. The rest of the garden was very beautiful, but not more so than many others I have seen.

The whole city is particularly interesting from its contrasts for here the Bengali holds full sway and they, having adopted all European dress, except the trousers, and nearly all other forms of conveyances and living as well, and to see these half naked brown men, without hats or turbans, driving an automobile; or to see an Indian man and woman walking side by side, talking as friends, is truly interesting.

The city reminds me so much of New Orleans; I every little while am imagining myself in that old city. The houses are mostly two-storied but built back behind great high, solid fences and there will be a little window, heavily barred with iron, through which the "chokidar" will inquire your business. The gate opens and you see a big pillared house with many palms and ferns on its porches; but rarely do you see a human being since all is carefully further screened from prying eyes. The dirt and dust of other parts of India is not only present, but is multiplied many times, and in adopting the English customs the really uniqueness has gone and now the dirt and unsanitary conditions are repulsive.

The river trip that we took yesterday in going to the park was very delightful but the antiquated boats that rubbed noses with the most up-to-date big crafts from England and Amsterdam made me think of the pictures one sees of the old galley slave boats of ancient Greece. I know I would very shortly be so ill did I have to sail in one of them; I wouldn't much care whether I ever saw you all again or not. But the numerous ferry boats carrying workmen and suburban dwellers made the river seem just like the Delaware, providing, of course, you did not too closely investigate the individuals leaning on the rails.

But oh, the crows! Nowhere else do they make such a racket as here and each morning I have been roused and decidedly annoyed at four-thirty by these beastly birds. I sure don't want to belong to any society that protects them, although they are good scavengers; I think it would be much more to the point to gather up the refuse and kill the crow.

My boxes are off but I have not gotten the bill so must ask you to settle for me. I'll enclose the letter from Cox & Co., so you will know what firm they mean by the things. Now just what they mean by a certificate I am not sure; I could swear to what I sent you as being the truth, had I but known, and of course the things are all mine and except for what I wish to give away, are for our own personal use.

(Continued next week.)

CLEAN UP YOUR TOWN.

The pledge of the Junior Civic Improvement committee of Bellefonte, which should be adopted by the residents of every town in Centre county, to be worked out by both the children and adults, in their "clean up" campaign this spring:

1. I want to help make our town a better place to live in, and to this end I promise to comply with the following rules to the best of my ability:
1. I will help clean up yards, streets and alleys.
2. I will plant flower seeds, bulbs, vines, shrubbery, etc.
3. I will help make garden, and keep lawn in good condition.
4. I promise not to deface fences or buildings, neither will I scatter paper or rubbish in public places.
5. I will not spit upon the floor of any building or on the sidewalk.
6. I will try to influence others to help keep our town clean.
7. I will always protect birds and animals, and all property belonging to others.
8. I promise to be a true, loyal citizen. I may not be able to do all these things, but will do as much as I can to help our town and community.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets work wonders in cleaning the shallow complexion, brightening the dull eyes, and sweetening the foul breath. It is a natural medicine, not forcing Nature but coaxing her.

—Have your Job Work done here.

THE MODERN PERILS OF THE SEA.

The disastrous result of the use of submarine mines, both on naval and merchant vessels, in the North Sea, suggests the question how such attacks can be guarded against, and this subject is discussed in an article in the war issue of the *Scientific American* of October 3.

Because of its absolute invisibility the submarine mine in its present form of development is the most deadly form of naval warfare. Certainly it has to its credit the greatest disasters to ships of the first class and the greatest number of such disasters during the past decade of naval history.

As compared with torpedo attack, mining has the advantage of greater secrecy and invisibility; and this is true even when the torpedo is launched from the submarine.

In the case of the submarine mine the element of secrecy is so perfect that, if it so happens that a fleet under way has no possible means of knowing when or where it may encounter these deadly machines. It is true that, when the mine field has been located, or in waters where its presence is to be expected, mines may be removed by the operation known as "sweeping," as will be explained later in the present article; but no amount of sweeping, nor the most extensive scouting, can rid the harbors and high seas, which form the scheme of naval operation of this most deadly menace.

The type in general use in the coast defense in this country is the electro contact mine. The mines are planted in successive rows across the channel to be defended, and they are "triggered" so that if a vessel should pass through the first row, it must inevitably strike one or more in the latter rows. They are planted in what is known as "grand groups," which consist of twenty-one mines in groups of three. Some distance in the bottom of the channel a grand junction box, which in turn controls the small group of three mines. From the grand junction box, also, the multiple cable winds its way to the switchboard connection in the operating room on the shore.

The grand junction box is placed at the center of the line of mines and about 100 feet to the rear. The triple junction boxes are laid in a straight line at intervals of 300 feet; from each of these boxes separate cables lead to each of three mines, twenty-one in all, being spaced 2,000 feet apart in a line which extends across the channel. Each mine is anchored by a cable, being such that each mine will float at a depth of ten or twelve feet below the surface of the water.

Now, it can readily be seen that since the modern warship is from eighty to 100 feet in width, it would be impossible for an enemy's vessel to pass through two or three successive lines of mines disposed as above, without coming in contact with at least two or three.

The mine itself, containing the explosive charge, is a hollow steel sphere filled with explosive and provided with a detonating charge and a trigger which is being struck by a ship to explode the mine. From the bottom of the spherical mine a length of cable passes to an anchor chamber, where it is wound upon a winch; and, extending below the anchor chamber, is a plummet weight which assists in bringing the spherical mine to rest at the required depth.

When a ship strikes the spherical mine the latter is rotated and the contact lever is brought into touch with the hull of the ship, and by its action detonates the mine. In order to reduce the chances of a ship's passage unscathed through a mine field, the mines are sometimes laid in pairs, each pair supported by floats.

In this case, when the bow of a ship engages the connecting cable the two mines are drawn inward against the sides of the ship, the effect, of course, being doubly destructive.

The only possible defense against mines are countermining and sweeping. In the former case an attempt is made to set off the mines by detonating high explosives among them. The more effective method is to remove the mines altogether by "sweeping" operations, which are carried out as follows: Two vessels of light draft, such, for instance, as torpedo boat destroyers or tugs, or (as in the case of sweeping operations) some steam trawlers, proceed through the mine field abreast of each other, say, from 100 to 200 yards apart, and drag over the bottom of the mine field a length of heavy chain, which is connected at its ends to the two mine sweeping vessels. The chain as it is dragged over the bottom engages such mines as lie in its path, which are destroyed by contact with each other or a few well directed shots from the vessels of the mine sweeping fleet.

Suggestions for Municipal Clean-up Campaigns.

It has become customary in many States to inaugurate a certain day or week to be devoted to cleaning up the town. In fact, "Spring Cleaning Week" has been a regular feature of our eastern cities for some time. Not until one has seen the array of muddy clothing and paper, decayed vegetable boxes of musty sweepings and discarded furniture which day after day awaits the special rubbish carts in such a "spring-cleaning week" does he realize the dangers from disease and fire that can be thus averted.

The mayor should issue a suitable proclamation calling upon all citizens to clean up cellars, yards, area-ways, and their entire property, to the end that the town may start the summer free of disease-breeding accumulations of trash and filth. Of course, the whole campaign depends on the cooperation of the citizens, it being their duty to clean out their own premises thoroughly and put the waste material at a place readily accessible to the waste and ash collector for removal. Clergymen, in addressing their congregations on the Sunday immediately prior to Clean-up Week, should request the cooperation of their parishioners in their endeavor to make everything "spick and span."

An extensive and effective means of advertising should be entered into in order that every citizen may know the date and the object of the clean-up campaign, and give his best cooperation. By proper publicity, through the press and by leaflets distributed to the school children and from house to house, the campaign can be made to go with a swing.

—They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

The Faithful Dog.

Once upon a time there was a man who set out upon a quest. "Where are you going?" asked his friends. "That is a secret," said the man, "but I know that the journey will take me many days and weeks and years. Those of you who love me best and are not afraid of the journey may come with me."

Now, the man was a great favorite with the people of his city; more, he was good and wise, and his advice had kept them from much blundering. So now a great many of them cried aloud, "I will go!" and the heart of the man was glad. They set off from the city a great company, for even the horses and the cats, and the dogs and the children loved the man.

"I also will go," said the man's wife, who loved him, although she saw no reason for the quest.

Far in the rear of the procession trailed an ugly cur, who limped painfully as he walked. He had not known the man in his prosperous days before, he undertook the quest, and he merely followed the party because he thought they might give him something to eat, and he was homeless and hungry.

When the party camped the man called the dog to him and patted him and offered him food. That night the cur slept beside the man.

Next morning the procession moved forward again, but the spirit seemed to have gone from it. The young men began to make excuses and speak of the sweethearts they had left behind, and a great party of them bade the man goodbye and started for home.

The man was so sad at this that he sat beside the fire with his head in his hands. Presently he felt a soft nose nuzzle his hand, and crouched at his feet was the cur, trying to comfort him.

Next day the woman thought about the houses and pleasant gardens they had left, and with their husbands and children they also rode away. Among them was the man's wife, who said that she went to make things comfortable for him when he should return from his senseless quest. But the man felt so badly that he made no answer at all, just sat and caressed the cur which licked his hand.

On and on traveled the man swiftly to forget his sorrow, and painfully, far in the rear, limped the sore footed cur. At last he came to a desert, and so weary was he that he lay senseless on the hot sands until the quiet stars came out and brooded over the desert and cooled the air. Then the man opened his heavy eyes and moaned feebly, for he knew that he had not long to live.

"So I give up life in a vain quest. I have not found faith or death, nor dauntless love!" cried he sadly.

"Nay, you have found that which you sought," said a voice. The man looked about, but no person was near. His eyes wandered toward the horizon, whence a plume of white smoke came toward him. As he came nearer the man saw that the cur's tongue hung far out, and his breath came in gasps, but in his ugly eyes shone a light that made them wondrously beautiful to the man.

"I cannot leave him," cried the man tenderly, fondling the ugly cur.

"You shall not leave him," said the voice. "His faithfulness shall know no dying. You shall dwell together in the great beyond."

When they found the body of the man they wondered why his face wore such a look of peace, and why the body of the limping, ugly cur was nestled in his arms.

The Age of the Earth.

Since it was definitely proved that this earth of ours is much more than the few thousands of years old once believed to be its age various attempts have been made to determine how old it is. Such an problem might seem so difficult as to be insoluble, but there are several methods of attacking it with some hopes of solution. One has been measuring the thickness of the stratified rocks and comparing this with rates of deposition known to be occurring. A second is by a calculation based upon the cooling of the earth since its first condition of uniform temperature. A third method is by the saltiness of the sea, assuming that at first the water was fresh and has been made salt by the carrying into it by the rivers of salts that have dissolved it out of the soil. A fourth method is by the disintegration of radio-active material.

Such matter originally radio-active is slowly disintegrating to give rise to helium, and the amount of helium, divided by the rate of its formation, would give the age of the rocks. Another calculation is based upon the assumption that the moon was once broken away from the earth, and gives its results from the calculated age of the moon. Each of these methods has its decided inaccuracies, and each involves certain preliminary assumptions. It is not surprising, therefore, to find rather wide variations in the results, but it is significant to find that they all agree in giving an age of the same general order of magnitude. They all agree in giving an age to be calculated not by thousands nor even hundreds of millions; the lowest calculation going over fifty millions and the highest passing up into hundreds of millions. While we may not know even approximately how old the world is, we may be confident that for some hundreds of millions of years, at least, it has been pursuing its great swift journey through limitless space.

Dreams are the pirates of the sea of sleep. What should be a pleasant voyage through the night becomes a fearful struggle against hideous foes. Dreams are often symptoms of disease. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are in a disordered or diseased condition the sleep is commonly broken and disturbed. To sleep well is a necessity to health. Sleep is nature's "sweet restorer," and "knits up the raveled sleeve of care." One of the results of the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sound, refreshing sleep. "Discovery" heals diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive organs, and purifies the blood, thus removing the common cause of wakefulness and disturbing dreams. It contains no alcohol, neither opium cocaine nor other narcotic. It benefits ninety-eight per cent of all those who give it a fair and faithful trial.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

How Shot is Made.

The manufacture of shot, described by Mr. O. C. Horn, in *Forest and Stream*, requires a high tower, a perforated pan, a tank of water and "tempered" lead.

Shot is made by dropping molten lead from a high point to the earth. The lead forms into globules just as the raindrops do when they fall from the clouds. Ordinarily, we do not realize that the proper conditions they freeze, and we have hailstones, which may be called shot made of ice.

In the making of shot, pure lead is melted and mixed with a "temper" that consists mainly of tin, and then poured into a perforated pan or sieve. The perforations vary according to the size of shot to be made.

A temper is mixed with lead in order to make the globules form when the lead falls. If pure lead were used, it would fall in the form of little bars, instead of round shot.

In order that the globules may have plenty of time to form, the lead must fall a long distance, and so towers are built. The towers used to be made as high as two hundred feet and even more, but modern towers are rarely over one hundred and fifty feet.

The perforated pan into which the molten lead is poured is at the top of the tower, and the globules of lead fall through the perforations into the tanks of water at the bottom of the tower. The water cools them, also prevents them from flattening out, as they would if they fell on a solid floor.

From the water the shot goes to steam driers. After drying the perfect shot are separated from the imperfect by means of glass tables inclined enough so that the shot, when poured on at one end of the table will roll to the other end. At the further end of the table are two gutters, one side. The imperfect shot roll slowly and with difficulty, so that they have not enough momentum to carry them beyond the first gutter. The perfectly round shot roll easily and swiftly and when they reach the foot of the table, they jump nimbly across the first gutter and land in the second.

After separation, the perfect shot are polished by rolling in plumbago, and workmen then put them in bags for shipment or send them direct to the cartridge-filling department to be loaded into shells.

Many Buy Iron Rings.

German sympathizers in and around Philadelphia to the number of 2500 have exchanged gold for iron to help the cause of the Fatherland, according to the announcement of Mrs. Franz Ehrlich, of the Woman's Aid Society, of the German Society of Pennsylvania, at No. 1211 Arch street. For their gold trinkets and rings they receive an iron ring decorated with a fac-simile of the famous Iron Cross with the inscription, "To Show My Loyalty to the Fatherland I Give Gold for Iron," on the inside.

All funds raised in this manner are given to the German Red Cross, to be devoted to the relief of wounded German soldiers and sailors or for the orphans of men killed in battle. More than \$200,000 has been raised to date in the United States. With each ring is given a certificate, and in the office of Mrs. Ehrlich is a framed certificate that was issued to her husband's mother when she was a young girl during the troublous times of 1814 when the Prussian nation was at its lowest ebb.

It was during the Napoleonic wars that the custom originated. The Germans were nearly destitute, and the women gave up their jewelry and valuables, even cutting off their hair and selling it in order to maintain an army in the field to combat the power of France. For these sacrifices they received an iron ring similar in every way to the ones which are being given now. The custom was revived about six months ago by the German Historical society of New York, which is handling the entire movement, making and selling the rings and collecting the funds.

There have been many pathetic incidents and interesting tales related by those who have come to barge for the rings. Several veterans of the German army, as well as children and aged men and women, have brought treasures which in many cases were heirlooms that had been brought from the Fatherland and were hard to part with, but they gave them up willingly and proudly carrying off the token of sacrifice. All gold and silver received is melted into one large lump and then taken to the Mint, where it is sold.

Day of Reckoning.

"John, you owe me 17 cents."
"Yes, but I paid the gas bill and you owe me \$1.23."
"But I paid the groceries and that made you owe me 51 cents."
"True, but I paid 45 cents for tele-phones."

"I know, but you borrowed 86 cents"—
"Caesar! Here's \$2; let's begin all over again."

Good Advice, Too.

Weedy-Looking Youth (to well-known pugilist)—"I want to learn the art of self-defense. It's very difficult, isn't it?" Pugilist—"Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head."

No Post-Mortem Touch.

"Loan me \$5 until Thursday, old man. If I live till then I'll surely pay you." "All right. But if you succumb, don't send anybody around to touch me for the funeral expenses."

Sign Posts for Aeronauts.

The officials of a number of gas companies of Europe have agreed to paint geographical signs on the tops of their gasometers to act as sign posts to aeronauts.

"Might Make Things Worse." "Why can't I have this case, doctor?" pleaded the nurse. "It is palpitation of the heart. You are too pretty for cases where the heart is affected."—Pittsburgh Post.

Only Achievement Counts. It is better to have one good idea and carry it into effect than to have a score of good ideas and merely talk about them.