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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

A man may leap into tame, but not into deserving it.

What the Notes Have Accomplished

COME hotheads would have thrown the United States into conflict with Germany when the news of the Lusitania was still warm on the cables. Some fretted at the interchange of notes. Some are doubtless angered to read that the President will deliberate carefully on his answer to Germany's unsatisfactory note, taking all time necessary to a very thorough review of the situation and asking formal advice from many sources as to eventualities.

If one thing, besides the admirable reaction of America's calm good sense, commends the President's deliberation all through the tense and difficult proceedings, It is the reception his efforts have had in Germany. Not, to be sure, in the exchange of notes; there Germany stands stiff to her submarine war. But Berlin has apologized with surprising promptness for the attack on the Nebraskan, the German Admiralty has promised to exercise extreme care for life in the torpedo warfare, and German actions speak louder still.

Before the Lusitania was sunk loss of life was the rule on torpedoed vessels. Since that disaster and since America's uncompromising position was made clear fatalities have markedly decreased. Out of 122 ships sunk in the three months following May 10, only 14 entailed deaths, and many of the 131 lives lost were caused by shell fire during flight or by the upsetting of lifeboats during launching.

Word went out from Berlin weeks back; that is certain. It had its origin in the firm notes from Washington. The sane, convinced and deliberate declarations of President Wilson had their effect. His next note may bring Germany to her senses, both in word and deed.

Common Sense and South American Trade IT ISN'T necessary always to invest the problem of developing trade between this country and South America with so much mystery. It's a case that demands the application of common sense.

Primarily it requires an intimate understanding of South American countries, their peculiarities and their special needs. In the United States, when a business concern desires to enter a new field, it thoroughly acquaints itself with the needs of that field. South American business men have persistently warned representatives from the United States that we are far behind Germany and England, not only in acquiring an intimate knowledge of South American languages, but in understanding their customs, without which our trade cannot successfully compete:

Benator Burton spoke with the authority of an expert when he told Philadelphia business men that this country's greatest opportunity is in the development of an export trade in the minor articles of hardware and textiles, something we have ignored. There exists in this country a feeling that, with the European nations at each other'sthroats, the United States can take all the time it wants to capture South American trade without being molested. But in the meantime the South American republics, particufarly Argentina, are beginning to work out their own salvation by supplying many of the articles that the United States could have exported to them profitably.

This country will develop its trade with South America only as the result of vigorous action and a vision that sees far into the

Computing an Allowance

HERE is the prescription of President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, for computing the allowance of a boy going away to college:

"Add up all the necessary expenses, the fee for instruction, the cost of board, room, books, clothes, laundry, and multiply the reguit by two."

This is all right for boys from families with a generous income, but the average boy to satisfied with any margin he can get above the actual necessities

Protest of the German People

Fruit story from Copenhagen that martial linw has been declared throughout the German Empire to curb a Socialist campaign to and the war has probably a good deal more of rumor than of fact to it. But it is, pavertheless, evident that all is not well over the Ithine. If anything was needed to drive home the meaning of the Vorwaerts' deciaration for peace, it comes in the leading artiale of a suppressed number of that Socialist fally. It is the most astounding pronouncement, the strongest criticism, that has come from any of the countries at war-not barrink Shaw's "Commonsance."

The article scores Germany on three points. three vital points. It goes further than exmeding the theory that such phrases as honest Germans," "brutal Russians," "per-Adious England." "Inscient Serba," mean amething. It pricks the bubble of self-rightcolumns seen as to the causes of the war. Ridbulling the state of mind at the beginwing of the conflict, it says: "As to who began the war-we were the innocant lambs, while the French, Bussians and British were

the beaves of the fable." To this the article aids a defense of the snjoyed."

Balgian populace for following the advice given the Germans by the war orators: " 'The duty of every citizen is to defend his country to his last breath. Those poor wretches of Belgium and France-have they done anything else? Have they not defended home and fatherland? If we acted thus, our conduct would be heroic. On the part of our adversaries it is rebellion and murder."

Final blow to German self-esteem, the Vorwaerts attacks the basic III of German national life, and even prophesies coming dis-

Peoples, like individuals, reveal in times Peoples, like individuals, reveal in times of crisis their hidden virtues or their unknown fallings. The present crisis is terrible. * * It shows us that the German people is stricken with a malady which in the end may prove fatal; and this malady is fingoiem. Thus one names a diseased nationalism which sees neither virtue nor courage in any nation but its own, and which has only insults and suspicion for others.

The first two accusations might have been leveled at any of the Allies with considerable resson. The last strikes home to Germany alone. The significance of such an attack grows in magnitude from the fact that the Social Democratic party of Germany is not only the largest single political body in the empire, but is closer to the democracy of the nation than any other element in German life. Its protest is the people's protest.

First Blood for the Transit Plan

MR. DALLAM'S campaign of obstruction to rapid transit has begun auspiciously for the rest of the taxpayers. After only two hours' argument, Judge Sulzberger refused an injunction restraining the city from proceeding with the transit plan, and put the case in status que until the meeting of the Public Service Commission on July 26, when the question of issuing a certificate of public onvenience will be decided. Judge Suizberger went so far in his belief that the whole question is one for the commission as to doubt his jurisdiction in the case and ask for briefs.

The hearing cast two small but illuminating sidelights on what is undoubtedly the general position of the public, as well as of Judge Sulsberger, on the interests involved. The city's attitude of absolute fairness was sharply brought out when the plaintiff's attorney cited a statute of 1848 by which Director Taylor might prevent any court action by beginning immediate operations, and Judge Sulzberger rejoined: "We are not proceeding on the assumption that the law is going to be circumvented."

As for the motive behind Mr. Dallam's suit, some hint of it came perilously close to the light when Mr. Vale alluded to the unfairness of the transit program to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit. The presiding Judge need hardly have asked at that moment who was bringing the suit.

Putting Boys on the Right Track

THE "boy gang" crops up every summer; Lout its depredations seldom go to such lengths as those of the three bands arrested in West Philadelphia this week charged with robbing stores, apartments and vacant houses and stealing automobiles. These ten youngsters, from 12 to 16 years, were in very busy training for the career of "gunman" when the police came down on them; now they will get a chance to readjust their relations to the adult world a bit.

It isn't at all a bad occasion for their elders to do a little thinking, too. The admission that boy nature is boy nature doesn't mean the condonement of crime. But it ought to mean paying a little more attention to the youngster in his restless and formative period. Destructive and constructive instincts war in the boy; loyalty which might be bent to find ends often takes itself out in blind adherence to a more or less criminal "gang." The potentialities of boyhood need direction.

The boys' club, the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A.s. athletics teams, every voluntary assotion of boyhood bent on having a good time in a good way, mean just so much youthful spirit well directed and life started

The Dear Departed Shoe Box

THE shoe box! The shoe box with the I smell of cured leather in it at one end of the journey and the moist aroma of bread, ham and pickles at the other-alas, it is no more. At least, so far as Atlantic City is concerned. We are in a sophisticated age. We still take excursions at phenomenal prices and phenomenal hours, but we dine in relative splendor at the end thereof.

The answer, of course, is the remarkable development in the last few years of systems of cheap but cleanly restaurants. No matter where we voyage they confront us with their elaborate white fronts. Even the Boardwalk knows them,

But there is still room for a tear. A tear over the stuffed eggs that sister used to make, the jelly sandwiches which were thought to contain as much nourishment as stickiness, the inevitable pickle and still more inevitable ham. And at least a half a dozen tears, moist, splashy ones, for the dear departed shoe box of our youth,

The Remington Arms employes believe in striking while the iron is hot,

Strikes seem to go on in war time about the same as in peace, even in the fighting

Missouri broke the Solid South for Republicanism. Champ Clark is out to help his native State to break it again for suffrage.

Penrose, wheoping it up for Root, evidently forgets the description of the Senator and his growd which the gentleman from New York furnished the country some time back.

The British force that is co-operating with Bervia is only another case of that international fraternizing of the Allies which ought to make for a genuine understanding of the human in all countries.

"I have on several occasions," says Mr. Bryan as of some peculiar psychic phenomenon, "experienced a willingness to suspend my lecture activities for four years," waters, however, chose the lesser of two evils.

As a famous physician said the other day, "The real business of the child is not to pass examinations but to grow up." For these, among other reasons, the playgrounds of Philadelphia are among the city's greatest

With so much international correspondence to read these days, Carransa is developing a pretty knack in notes, viz.: "If there are man in the States who have been inclined to lose patience with Mexico, they should remember that their own nation has not solved all the problems of government confronting it and that the Mexican people have not enjoyed the privilege of education in government which the people of the United States have

TRIUMPH OF A YOUNG MAN'S EXPERIMENT

How a Society of 40 Maine Youths and Maidens Has Grown Into an International Organization With 4,000,000 Members.

By JOHN LUM

THE modern farmer can break off the A butt and the blossom end of an ear of corn and plant the kernels that remain with reasonable certainty that each seed will produce a stalk bearing the right number of

cars filled with grain like the original. But no man can stand before the graduating

class of a college and prophesy with any degree of certainty what sort of a crop each man will yield. When Francis E. Clark was graduated from Dartmouth Colege, in 1873, he was not one of the most

promising men who

had earned the right

to have his name engrossed on a piece of REV. DR. F. E. CLARK sheepskin by four years of study among the beautiful hills of New Hampshire. And when he left Andover Theological Seminary, three years later, no one thought he was more than an average man. Indeed, there was no great church which wanted this young minister to preach to it. He was content to go to Portland, Me., and take charge of a small Congregational mission.

He was 25 years old when he started his work. His mission grew until it became a large and prosperous church. In the winter of 1880 and 1881 there was a "revival" among his people, and a large number of young people joined the church. The pastor was only 29 years old at this time. He had seen "revivals" come and go without producing any lasting good, and he decided that he would not permit the effects of this one to be lost. After much thought he concluded that the way to keep the young people true to their new professions was to give them something to do. He planned a society of Christian Endeavor, that is, a society whose members should strive every day to be true to the best that they knew.

Forty Members at the Start

He therefore called the young people together on February 2, 1881, and proposed that they organize themselves into a society. He had prepared a pledge of faithfulness which he asked them to take, and he explained that by associating themselves together in an organization within the church they could help one another and the church also. Forty young people took the pledge, and the first Christian Endeavor Society was organized. On the following Sunday the first Christian Endeavor prayer meeting was held. Other young ministers had organized their young people in the past without attracting attention; but there was something in this plan of the successful Portland paster that appealed to the pasters in other cities. And there must have been something in the mental and moral makeup of the Portland pastor which made it possible for him quickly to grasp the bigness of the idea to which he had given birth.

He left Portland in 1883, two years after his first society had been organized, and took charge of a church in Boston. But within only six years from the time of the first February meeting the Christian Endeavor Societies had been formed in many churches of many denominations, and the movement was spreading at the rate of 7000 new societies a year. It was necessary for some one to give his whole time to the direc tion of the movement. Mr. Clark resigned his pastorate in 1887 and devoted himself to the work. There was no one to offer him any salary for what he did, and he has never received a salary as president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor nor as head of the World's Christian Endeavor Union. The Christian Endeavor World had been founded in 1886, and he continued as editor of that, and in all the intervening years he has earned his own support through his conduct of the business of publishing this paper, by writing books and preparing the printed matter needed by the societies. At present there are more than 80,000 Christian Endeavor societies in about 75 different countries, with a total membership of 4,900,-000 young Christians. So great an oak has grown from so small an acorn, from a membership of 40 in 1881 to one hundred thousand times as many in 1915!

Not Afraid to Experiment

Doctor Clark-he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Dartmouth in 1889 and doctor of laws from Iowa College in 1902-has on more than one occasion expressed his surprise at the success of his enterprise.

"But," he explained in discussing its origin, "I was young myself and was not afraid to experiment."

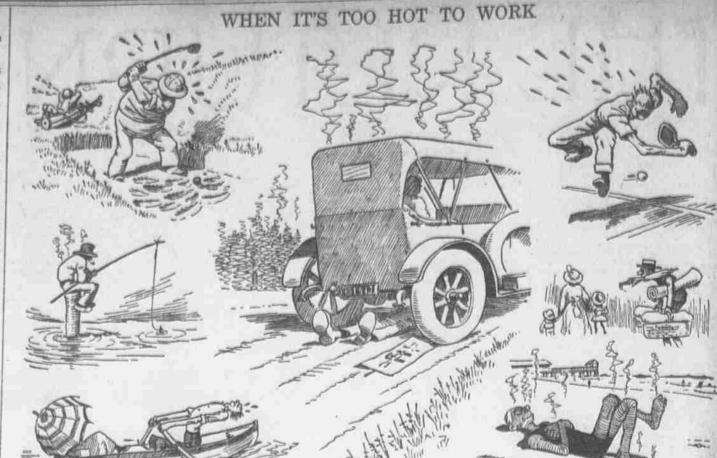
The difference between him and other men, however, is that when he saw the movement begin to grow he had vision enough to understand its possibilities. Without knowing just what he was doing, he established the greatest Protestant interdenominational society in all history. Competent observers are convinced that it has done more than any other single agency for breaking down the barriers of suspicion among the denominations and laying the foundation for the present widespread movement for church union. In the United States there are more societies in the Presbyterian churches than in any other. In England, Burma and India. the Baptists lead, while the Methodists hold first place in Australia, Spain and France. The Lutherans lead in Norway, Denmark and Germany, and in Italy the Waldensian Christian Endeavorers predominate.

It should be put in the record that Doctor Clark's name is not Clark. He is the son of Charles C. Symmes, a civil engineer of Aylmer, of the Province of Quebec. His mother died when he was I years old, and he was adopted by his maternal uncle, the Rev. E. W. Clark, and took his uncle's name. He is now lying sick unto death at his summer home at Sagamore Beach, Mass.

SUITABLE DEFENSIVE PREPARATION From the Atlantic City Bavisw. A mother spanked her son, and exploded some caps in his pockets. The attack thereupon promptly cassed. Nothing like high explosives

for defensive preparation.

FT'S A LONG, LONG TIME From the New York Evaning Mail. If the headline writers devote as much time to all West Triests as they did to Haly West yar, the Austrian city is safe for some time



. WOMEN DEMAND A SQUARE DEAL

But It Is Denied Them Under the Law in 31 States of the Union, in Which the Mother Has No Right to Her Child. Where Women Vote Abroad.

By WARREN GRAHAM PARTRIDGE

ARE we men giving the women a square | tory already have granted woman suffrage. Here is the list: Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, sisters and daughters their inherent rights of equal suffrage? Our country gave emancipation to the millions of the South in slavery; and the ballot was given to ignorant males of that race. Do we men think it is a square deal to deny the ballot to our wives and daughters?

Listen to a few facts, for I will not weary you with theories.

This case happened in one of our States in this 20th century: A Chinaman married a good and respectable Irishwoman. When their first baby was only 3 days old the father took that little infant from its fond and weeping mother and gave it to his brother to be taken to China and brought up in that country. The broken-hearted mother asked the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to come to her help and to appeal to the courts in her behalf.

The Child Is the Father's And did the courts give this American mother justice, and the right to bring up her own Infant?

The Judge quickly decided that the Chinese husband here in the United States was within his rights, According to the laws of that State the husband was the sole legal owner of the baby, and he had the sole legal right to say what should be done with that

That mother's tears and entreaties had no influence; and that mother, who bore that child in travail and pain, had no right whatever before the law.

And that case might happen today in 31 out of the 48 States in our land of freedom. For more than 50 years the suffragists of this country have been endeavoring to secure justice for the mother, through legislation which would make the father and mother joint guardians of their children by law. Natura and common sense would declare that this was only fair and just.

But so far only 16 States and the District of Columbia have obtained the equal guardianship law. In 1902 Massachusetts got this just law, after the women of Massachusetts had agitated the question for 55 years. And yet some men and women often exclaim:

"Women's rights! Why women have all the rights they want."

This is not true. American women have not yet been emancipated in the majority of the States. It took over 50 years for the women of Massachusetts to get a square deal in regard to the laws on inheritance. And in that State it was not until 1902 that the laws of inheritance between husband and wife were made equal. Do you happen to know how those laws now stand in your State? You and I would better look into these matters; for in many of the States the wife has not a square deal in the laws of inheritance be-

tween husband and wife.

Equal Suffrage Is Only Fair Play It is a fact that many of our laws do not give women a square deal. Such laws come down from an ignorant civilization of the long ago, when women were not considered the equals of the lords of creation. This is the reason that so many fair-minded men favor woman suffrage. Do not think that the men who favor equal suffrage between the sexes are sentimental and romantic, and take this stand because of chivairy for the fair sex. Tens of thousands of hard-headed business men, professional men and hornyhanded workingmen take this stand simply as an act of justice and fair play.

For this reason there is an International and a National Men's League for Woman Suffrage; and there are also, in many localities, local men's leagues working to secure this freedom for women.

The question of votes for women is bulking large in the attention of the whole world. Woman suffrage societies exist in 27 countries, and these organizations are composed of the representative men and women of these different countries. And in the United States there are more than 1000 woman suffrage organizations.

And let us men not fancy that only a few women in each locality want votes for women. The fact is that the number of women who are asking for woman suffrage in the United States is a vast army, larger than the number of men who have ever demanded anything for the male sex in the history of our country.

It is a fact that in one year If State Legislatures entertained woman suffrage measures, and 11 of the State Legislatures were in favor of this legislation. It is a fact that II ditates and one Terri-

gon, Arizona, Nevada and the Territory of Alaska. The women won a great victory in Illinois in 1913. The enactment of this law gives women the right to vote for presidential electors, for a number of county and a number of State officials, and for all municipal officers except Justices of the Peace-all the offices not created by the State Constitution.

Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Ore-

It is a fact that progressive nations are granting woman suffrage very rapidly. The women of Australia and New Zealand enjoy all the political rights that men enjoy in those countries. And let us remember that those two countries are remarkably progressive and prosperous, and enjoy an enlightened civilization.

It is a fact that Norway is a highly civilized country, with splendid institutions and a virile race of men; and the men of Norway have given their women the full parliamentary vote. The women of Norway received the ballot in 1910, and since that year one woman has sat in the Norwegian Parliament, and now many are serving as members in City Councils.

Are Not American Women Intelligent? Cannot the women of the United States be intrusted with the ballot as safely as the women of Australia, New Zealand and Norway? Are the women of these progressive countries more intelligent and more patriotic than American women?

It is a fact that the women of cast their ballots in all elections on the same footing with men. And the Finns are celebrated for their patriotism and intelligence.

It is a fact that the Swedes in 1909 gave their women the right to vote in all municipal elections. The King and the Prime Minister are in favor of giving their women the full parliamentary vote.

It is a fact that the King, Prime Minister and the majority of the people in Denmark are in favor of granting their women the full parliamentary vote. Such a measure has twice passed the lower house. Only the aristocrats of the upper house block temporarily the measure. It is a fact that the women of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales cast the ballot in all elections except for members of Parliament; and that they are eligible and have been elected to office as Mayors and members of City and County Councils. Only a small group of hysterical women have been responsible for acts of violence in England. All the sensible women of England regret the fanaticism of the milltants.

It is a fact that wherever women have been given the full right of franchise, they have exercised their privilege in large numbers. In the first election after the women of California received the ballot, taking place in Los Angeles in 1911, 95 per cent, of them voted, and in many wards the women voters outnumbered the men voters. Woman suffrage increases the moral vote in all States and countries where it is tried. The vote of the disreputable women is practically negligible. Few women in the slum wards vote, but the wives and mothers in respectable homes vote in great numbers when they have the chance.

THE SPELLING OF ALSACE

How an International Question Affects the School Boys.

School Boys.

8. S. in the New York Evening Post.

As I turned the corner of the church into the high road I looked up at the big clock and it was only a quarter after 8 and school would not begin for 10 minutes. I had been running all the way from home, because I promised mother I would be the first at my desk that morning. I often promised her I would be on time, but somehow the roll would be called ran all the way because I knew my words. When I came in no one noticed me. The children were standing up with their song books and they ware singing and the teacher only stopped to say gently. Take your place, Hans: Greetchen will show you the page," and so I sang with the rest of them. The teacher were his iong black coat which he put on for Sundays only: he was sad, and when we sang out of tune he did not correct us. After the singing we had our spelling lesson. I was hoping the teacher would not call upon me, but he singing we had our spelling lesson. I was hoping the teacher would not call upon me, but he school. I had been studying it for a week and still I could not tell whether the double as form a picture, but the leiters were all mixed up.

I sat down and thought the teacher would scold. But he sighted and and sates.

ast down and thought the tearher would scold. But he sighed and said quietly, "Some day, Hans, you will be earry not to have learned the word. We are always sorry when it is to late." Then he said that school would be dismissed in a few misuits. We dis not know

why, but we were all happy. Then he turned to the blackboard, took a plece of chalk, and said, "Children, repeat after me what I write." And he wrote on the board in large letters, "Deutschland uber Alles," and he read it out in a loud voice and we said it after him.

That night I said to mother, "Mother, I want to learn how to spell Elsaas. Please help me." So mother said, "Very well, Hans," and I spelled Elsass for her till I was sure I would never forget it. And I remembered the right spelling the next morning, and after I turned the corner around Farmer Dietrich's barn I said to myself, "Spell Elsass," and I knew it. So I ran all the way to school.

the corner around Farmer Dietrich's barn I said to myself, "Spell Elsass," and I knew it. So I ran all the way to school.

But when we came into class our teacher was not there. Instead there was a short, fat man who was baid-headed, and he had on a black coat and in his buttonhole there was a little red ribbon. He said we would omit the singing that day and go on with our spelling lesson. So he pointed to me and asked what was my name, and I said, "Hans Schneider." And he said, "Very well, Jean, how do you spell Alsace?" I thought he did not hear me right when he called me Jean, and so I stood up and said, "E-l-s-a-double s," but he said, "No, no, that is no longer correct. You must spell it A-l-s-a-c-s. Write it down, Jean, and try to learn it for tomorrow;"

I told mother about the new spelling and she said, "Very well, child," and studied it with me. But I am very bad in spelling. One day the new teacher asked if a big boy like me was not ashamed to be such a dunderhead, and the little girls giggled. So I made up my mind that I must learn how to shell the word and

the little girls giggled. So I made up my mind that I must learn how to spell the word and the girls should not laugh at me. Mother helped me, and the next morning I was sure I would not fail and ran all the way to school and I was one of the first.

When we came into class there was our oldteacher, dressed as he has always been except that one day. He told us he hoped never to leave us again and we began with singing "Deutschland uber Alles." Then the spelling lesson began and he said, "Hans." I was so lesson began and he said, "Hana." I was so used to being called Jean that I did not rise at first, but he pointed to me and said. "Spell Elsass." I began "A-1-s-a," but he grew quite angry and said, "No, no; it seems, Hans, you are quicker to learn the wrong thing than the right." Before school was dismissed he called me to his desk and gave me a slip of paper on which was written "Elsass," and said, "That is the way to spell it, Hans."

It was very queer, but I made up my mind to learn and mother helped me again, so that on the third day I was quite certain of myself and I ran all the way to school, saying to myself.

I ran all the way to school, saying to myself.
"E-l-s-a-double s." But when I came into class our old teacher was gone and the fat. little man was back again with his bald head and his little red ribbon in his black coat. And when he asked me to spell Elsass and I began "E-i-s-" he said, "But no, no," and wrote it out on the blackboard, "A-i-s-a-c-e-" I am afraid I shall never learn how to spell.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW With the death of Holt the trouble with combs is not ended. Holt was more than an individual. He was a school,-St. Paul

Setting England aside, France is fighting for her life, and the United States cannot permit France to be struck down even if we have to go to war with Germany to prevent it .- Louisville Courier-Journal,

"My voice is still for war" did not originate

with Colonel Roosevelt. According to Milton, another castaway formulated his views just in that fashion, in a climate somewhat hotter than East Africa or equatorial Brazil - Brooklyn Englo.

One of the first handicaps which it will be necessary for the Board of American Inventors to overcome before they can go ahead with their plans to develop the United States Navy is the indifference and ignorance of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives .- Cincinnati Commercial Tribun

If it is true, as circumstantially reported, that the Administration in Washington has been proceeding in the German matter without any definite program of action and without any strategic mapping out of the possible future. then we have a truly extraordinary situation at the national capital, a situation which ought to be remedied at the earliest possible moment-Detroit Free Press.

SOPHISTICATED GRAPE JUICE From the Southern Woman's Magazine.

Nine tablespoonfuls of unformented grape juice, six teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, one bottle of ginger ale, three marashchino cherries, three slices of orange, shaved ice in the glasses. Fill the glasses with ice, combine the fruit juices and pour an equal amount into each glass. Place a slice of orange and a cherry on each, then fill with gluyer ale. each, then fill with ginger ale.

ONE SMALL YEAR OLD One small year old; with locks of gold And eyes which seem to catch and hold The glint of stars across the night. The gladness of the morning light. The sweetness of the evenfall.

And all the mischief—more than all—
That ever shone from two glad eyes.

Defying nighttime lullables.

Feet one year old and just as pink Feet one year old and just as pink
As the rose petals, where a drink
Of dew waits for the morning sun,
But growing atrong to dance and run
From morn till night, a to-and-fro
To keep your mother on the go
To watch and guard your errant ways,
And keep you safe through all your days.

Hands can it be that one short year
Marks the time of your being here?
Hands reaching out for everything!
Wes, discipled hands, which catch and cling
To everything within their reach!
Hands capable of loving speech
Which any mother understands,
Against her lips—glad baby hands!

Can one year mean so much as you?

Can one year main so much as you? Such gudness as earth never knew? Such happinus as ne'er was dramed? Such brightness as has never gisamed On sea or sky? God keep you strong! God make you good, and put a song Into your heart for all life's needs! A song to blosson into deeds.