

To Win War We Must Muster Our Full Fighting Strength as a Nation

By FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President of National City Bank, New York



This war isn't tiddle-de-winks and we're going to find it out. But we are not yet awake to the fact that if we are going to play our part in winning this war—a part that is going to grow bigger and bigger—we have got to muster our full fighting strength as a nation.

Nothing is surer than that America must be completely organized for war. This has been said thousands and thousands of times. But we have not done it yet.

The government has a magnificently patriotic program. It is going to spend \$19,000,000,000 during the present year. But are we going to make it possible for the government to spend this money, for it to go into the market and buy what it needs?

At the present time the answer of the American people is "no." They insist on entering the labor market in competition with the government, and by making heavy demands on the man power of the country seriously crippling the war effort that the nation ought to be able to make.

This "no" stands as a great obstacle in the way of the government getting what it needs. And unless the government gets what it needs it is going to make a failure of this war. That is the hard, cold truth, and there is no use trying to dodge it.

There is only so much man power in the country—a man power that, contrasted with normal times, has been greatly depleted by the drafting into the army of much of its most virile force.

Now comes the government with a demand upon this overworked, depleted man power for the production in one year of \$19,000,000,000 of additional goods!

The conclusion is obvious. The man power of the nation is totally unable to meet the double demand that is being made upon it; someone must be left unsatisfied. The question that we Americans must answer is this, Is the unsatisfied bidder in the labor market to be the government or the individual?

Of Great Importance That Steps Be Taken to Conserve Our Forests

By ELLWOOD WILSON, Chief Forester, Detroit, Mich.

Unless definite steps are taken to conserve the forests and avoid unnecessary waste, the timber industry, which is second only to agriculture in importance, will suffer serious injury.

We are cutting and burning at present more than our annual growth in every province except British Columbia. Oak has practically disappeared from our markets. White pine is rapidly following, and spruce will be the next to go. It is necessary that a practical and rational policy be adopted immediately and in this you can be of the greatest service. The war has taught us two lessons which are applicable: first, that timber is absolutely essential for offensive and defensive warfare; second, that no unplanned, haphazard operations are of any value. Every attack is now worked out on models of the terrain and carefully rehearsed until the men are letter perfect.

As we must have timber supplies for the future, we must get together the men who know about these matters, the men who are financing the independent industries, and the men who are operating, and work out a general policy and see that proper legislation is enacted to put the policy in force. This will naturally entail higher cost for raw material, which must be met by increased cost of product to the consumer, and the public must be educated to their responsibility in the matter.

Extend the Teaching of Home Economics in All Public Schools Is Advocated

By PROFESSOR L. C. CORBETT, Chief of Office of Pomological and Horticultural Investigations of Department of Agriculture

The larger percentage of children in the laboring classes leave school after the fifth grade, when they are either turned into the home for domestic service or into the industries to become wage earners.

The domestic science instruction at present given in the public schools is admirable as far as it goes, but in my opinion it ought to go farther, since it fails to cover adequately the needs of the class for which such teaching is most necessary. Public school instruction in home economics starts in the seventh and eighth grades, and is carried through the high schools.

If these children were given opportunity to study home economics in the fourth or fifth grades they would carry to their homes such lessons as would inculcate right ideas in the matter of marketing, food values, correct and economical preparation of raw materials, which would be invaluable at this time.

It seems to me that in setting home economics high up in the curriculum the schools are placing instruction beyond the falling-off point of the great mass of those who are most in need of it.

Converting of Americans Into a Thrifty People May Be Result of War

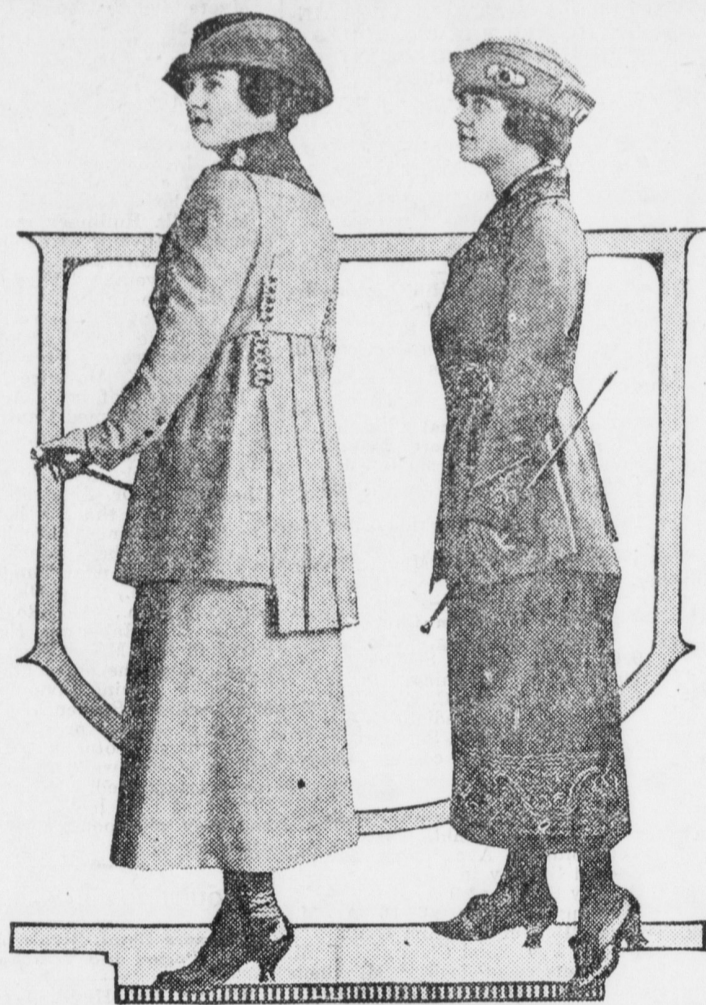
By DAVID R. FORGAN, President National City Bank of Chicago

If the war converts Americans from an extravagant to a thrifty people, one of the hoped-for good results to place against the terrible cost will have been accomplished.

For that desired end the government has called to its aid some of the best financial minds in the country, and the scheme of war savings certificates and thrift stamps has been evolved. The plan is simple, easy and effective, and will be explained to applicants by any bank.

In a word, it enables the saver to put aside as small a sum as 25 cents at a time, and in due course to become a holder of a United States obligation bearing 4 per cent interest. This is the safest and strongest investment in the world, and besides the good this plan will do to the character and position of the subscriber, it will enable him to enjoy the patriotic thrill of helping to win the war.

Spring Suits Gracefully Economical



Four and a half yards, no more, but as much less as your ingenuity can manage with, that is the edict as to the allowance of wool for this spring's suits. Four and a half yards of 54-inch goods will make a suit on accepted lines for the woman of average figure.

It almost goes without saying that skirts are a yard and a half to two yards wide, coats about 28 inches long and furbeulous conspicuous by their absence.

The new suits are excellent. Many of them are made of silk and many more of silk and wool combined and in others the accustomed order of things is changed, the suit is of silk and the trimmings and accessories—collar, cuffs, belt—of wool.

Two of the new spring suits, pictured above, are representative models. Since the appearance of the wool suit at the left of the two, coats have

tended to grow shorter. It was among the earliest arrivals and compromised with the newest ideas by adopting a lengthened back panel which is laid in three shallow, inverted plaits.

At the right a suit made of peacock satin is handsomely finished with embroidery in the same color of silk. A shaped band of it, about the waist, simulates a very graceful girle in the coat, and the bottom of the skirt is embellished with it. The liking for large buckles is revealed in a handsome circular one which is placed at the left side where the graceful coat fastens.

One wholly new spring suit in war time may be the meager allowance that our patriotism will concede, along with an easy conscience. But styles point the way to much remodeling and the transformation of last year's leftovers into this year's utility clothes.

Spring Styles for Children



In the last exhibitions of styles in the fall there appeared some unusual combinations of cloth in dresses, among them broadcloth and linen in handsome "flapper" frocks, that proved very attractive. The idea is coming to the front again in the displays of spring apparel for little girls, as well as in clothes for their elders. Aside from this there is very little that is altogether new in spring styles for children.

Fancy stitching, French knots and smocking appear to be the main reliance of designers in the matter of decorative touches for the small girl's frock. Voiles and the finer chambrays lend themselves to smocking so well that one is always running across it. Narrow frills of white organdie used as a finish on collar and cuffs, pockets and girle are another strong factor in decorative schemes. The frills have picot edges and are wonderfully dainty. They are used with chambray mostly, and on the plain colors like pink, blue, tan and corn color.

A dress of fine white voile for the little girl of eleven or so is shown in the picture. It is made with a little jacket or coat effect, with a smocked panel of voile set in at the front. Light blue silk is used in the smocking, the stitches forming bands of color across the short waistline at the front. A collar, cuffs and narrow girle of the broadcloth are in blue and small white buttons make a pretty finish for them. Voile is durable and dainty and will stand wear and tubing. The blue broadcloth must be handled with care when the time comes to wash it.

The dress for the little girl of three at the right of the picture is of blue chambray. It has collar and cuffs of heavy white cotton goods and pockets of the chambray. Needlework in black is used to outline a border at the bottom of the pockets. The skirt has a few shallow plaits, but the bodice is plain.

Julia Bottomley

The silver inkstand in Mr. McKenna's room in the British treasury has been used by 44 chancellors of the exchequer. It was presented to Pitt when chancellor of the cabinet.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 24.

JESUS TEACHES BY PARABLES.—THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 4:21-34. GOLDEN TEXT—The earth shall be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea.—Isa. 11:9. DEVOTIONAL READING—Isa. 11:1-10. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 13:21-30 (vs. 31, 32); Isa. 23:34; Ezek. 47:1-12; Rev. 21:1-3; 22:37; Chap. 22:1-5; Rev. 21:1-3.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus telling a story about sowing. MEMORY VERSE—Jesus advanced to wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man.—Luke 2:52. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The importance of small beginnings.

Jesus is now revealing to his disciples the kingdom in secret which they were later to reveal in public. Nothing which he now reveals should be hid, and he is also teaching that, if we do not use that which is committed to us, we lose it.

I. Hearing (vs. 21-25). It is an obligation resting upon each of us who has the light of truth that he should so set it before men that it can be seen that men may be enlightened, cheered and served by it (Matt. 5:14-16; Phil. 1:15-16). The secret things of our lives will be brought to light some day. Ears are given with which we are to hear, and possession of hearing involves the responsibility as to what we hear. "The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth" (Rom. 1:16), but believing comes through "hearing" (Rom. 10:17). In this there is a missionary suggestion for our teachers, but there is also a caution as to what and how we hear. "Take heed what we hear." Many today are being swept into all kinds of damning heresies because they do not follow this warning (2 Tim. 3:1-13). Not only are we to be good listeners, but we must be doers as well (Jas. 1:22). This parable of the lamp follows closely upon the parable of the sower in our last lesson. "God, who first created light, and Christ, in whom was life, and the life was the light of men," both together are ones whom we are equally obliged to see, and hear and obey. To impress the duty of this seeing, hearing and using of light upon his disciples, Jesus reminds them of some familiar things. A candle is not placed under a bushel nor under a bed, but on a candle stick, where it may be seen of all. If our virtues go not forth from us, it will be as though we had hidden them from the world. "To him that heareth right shall more be given." (v. 24) but for him that hath not and seeth not, from him shall be taken. He that hath not is he who neglects his opportunities, and "from him shall be taken even that which he hath." In this we see a spiritual multiplication, and also a spiritual subtraction, deterioration.

II. Growing (1) Secrecy (vs. 26-29). This is a parable of faith and hope, found only in Mark. Again the good seed is referred to, but in this case unseen growth receives the emphasis, for the seed will spring and grow up, though we know not how. It is comforting to think that, if we sow the true seed, it grows while we sleep (v. 27). The best selected seed (the holy word) is essential for results. All of our seed must have this silent period for growth. It is the earth that brings forth the fruit of herself through the energies and powers with which God endows it. These powers are wonderful. We do not understand them, but there is order and symmetry in growth. First the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear. Then is the harvest, the purpose of the seed having been accomplished. Mark alone gives us this parable, and it is given in close relation to the parable of the sower and of the wheat and tares. Jesus is the great harvester (v. 29), and knows the right time to reap the grain, the moment when it is "ripe" (v. 29 R. V.). Then he putteth in the sickle.

(2) There is also a marvelous outward growth of the kingdom (vs. 30-32). There is the closest relation between the parable of the mustard seed and the two parables that precede. In Matthew the parable of the mustard seed is used in relation to the kingdom of heaven, which is the sphere of the Christian profession. Here it is used of the kingdom of God, which is spiritual. Why is it used of both? The explanation, according to Doctor Scofield, lies in the fact that the kingdom of God in this age and the kingdom of heaven have this in common, that from an insignificant beginning they had a rapid growth.

If the abnormal growth of this common garden shrub illustrates divine increase, why is it not more glorious? There is not here anything like the greatness of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires. (Ezek. 31:3-6; Dan. 4:20-22). Is the significance of the birds good or evil? Great Babylon, the figure of a professing Christian body in guilty connection with the kings of the earth, becomes "a cage of every unclean and hateful bird" (Rev. 18:2). The "mixed" condition of the kingdom of heaven has brought together diverse elements of good and bad.

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True to Tradition.
An English, Irish and Scottish soldier were returning to camp after a stroll. They were footsore and tired, and a kindly farmer on his way home from market gave them a lift on the road. The soldiers were very grateful and wished to reward the farmer for his kindness. Said the Englishman: "Let's stand him a drink!" "Sure," said Pat, "that is agin the law. Let's give him some hancy!" "Hoot, ma jidder!" interjected the Scot. "Don't be extravagant. Let's shake hands with the man and wish him good night."—TH-BITS.

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Retribution.
R. D. Cooper, president of the Dairy-men's League, said at a banquet in New York: "Farmers should marry. A bachelor farmer is a solocism. No farmer, though, should marry a wife as he buys a tractor—for the work he can get out of her." Mr. Cooper smiled. "The farmer who marries," he ended, "thinking he can do nothing without a wife, is apt to discover afterward that he can do nothing with her."

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"Because even when they treat a man they make him pay for it."

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A forestry service is to be established in China with the hope of bringing down the price of lumber.

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Canada has handled \$1,000,000,000 in bullion for the Bank of England since the war began.

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