

TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

A Little Talk on the Appreciation of Their Efforts.

SHOULD KEEP THE CREATIONS

It is the Pleasant "How Nice" That Makes All the Difference to the Hearts of the Children.

By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.

As each child's name was called he stepped forward and received from the kindergarten the result of his efforts at "making something" or some member of the home. The children were gay and they were anticipating the joy of giving. It was a pleasure to watch them. But when Genevieve's name was called a new note was struck. "Please, Miss White," she said, "my mother does not want me to bother her any more with the things I make." And Miss White laid Genevieve's calendar aside.

It is not difficult to see the point of view expressed in Genevieve's plaintive abnegation. There is really no room for all these things at home. We have all the calendars and blotters and picture frames and shaving pads that we really need. And as for ornaments, these things are not particularly beautiful, and if they are, as may sometimes happen, they do not harmonize with the scheme of things already installed, and, besides, they gather dust, and there are few homes that have not already too many dust catchers. We can well understand that Genevieve's mother was weary of calendars and bookmarks.

But Miss White is also weary of calendars and bookmarks. Where one mother has had half a dozen she has hundreds. She manages to smile, however, in spite of the clutter and in spite of the obvious monotony through a curious trick of the mind which it would be well for Genevieve's mother and other mothers to learn. The trick is this: Instead of dealing with calendars and bookmarks, she fixes her mind upon the efforts of the tots, she sees trial and tribulation, she sees wonder and experiments, where the rest of us see only crude imitations of tulips or apple blossoms.

Notwithstanding the high rentals we have to pay it ought to be possible for every mother to keep each child's tokens of struggle and conquest for some time at least. For nothing is more important to the child than that his meager and unsuccessful attempts at mastering his material surroundings should receive generous encouragement. And while much is gained by having someone stand by and cheer him when he falters, that is not enough. The product, poor though it be, is the symbol of an idea, an inspiration, and deserves the courtesy of serious and dignified attention from parents and other elders. The calendar is as worthy of a place on the wall as anything you can buy at the store, for by honoring it you teach the child that his efforts are not wasted. As for taste in calendars, leave that to the years.

Of course it is not necessary to display all of the child's creations or to convert the home into an industrial museum. It is, in fact, the latest trophy that carries the greatest interest, and the latest may be made



Could Get No Satisfaction Out of the Paper Stars.

to displace its predecessor, each effort thus receiving its due share of attention and appreciation. Where there are several children it should be possible to provide large paper envelopes and boxes in which these early treasures may be kept.

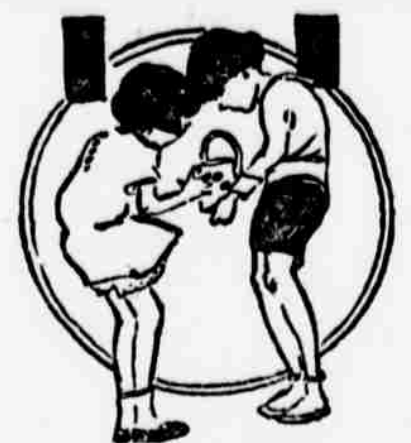
Every mother knows that young children can be a nuisance and in the way just when they are trying to help with some "work." The number of pens that the baby can shell or the area that the child can sweep will contribute little to lightening the day's work. But the value of the contribution is not to be measured thus. It is to be measured in good will, in application and in the satisfaction that comes—or should come—from having made a worthy effort at doing something useful. We should therefore not belittle the achievement or make the child feel that his assistance is worthless.

The child works in the spirit of the artist. He is not seeking material rewards; he wants the satisfaction of doing something that has meaning and he wants appreciation. Without these he will become either a shirker, shunning all effort or a perfunctory grind, laboring under compulsion of

one kind or another. It is therefore necessary not only that opportunities be furnished for doing various kinds of work, but that the first awkward attempts be appreciated in a way that will lead to further effort. And this is just as true of attempts at singing or invention—invention of a song or story, for example—as it is of attempts at making some object or drawing that others may handle or exhibit.

While this doctrine of appreciation does not permit us to belittle the child's efforts, it still leaves us free to help the child with criticisms calculated to enable him to increase his work. But we should call attention to such defects only as he is in a position to remedy himself, and without too much effort. If the doll's dress is too long, it's a simple matter to cut it down. But if it's too short we note that it's a very nice dress, and think we'll make the next one a little longer. The repeated emphasis on defects of design or execution may have the effect of improving the child's taste or judgment; but they are more likely to discourage all effort.

A child that sees too clearly the shortcomings of his efforts will refuse to do anything at all. This was the case with four-year-old Herbert, whose sense of form was so far ahead of his



The Children Anticipated the Joy of Giving.

muscular control that he could get no satisfaction out of the paper stars he cut out himself, and so refused, after one or two attempts, to try again.

When little Allan's mother failed to recognize the child's drawing as that of a "lamp" she was wise enough to take to herself the blame—"How stupid of me!" For, after all, you can recognize even the lamp if you are told what it is supposed to be. And so the burden of keeping keen the edge of effort rests upon us. But don't let the child become conceited.

THEY COULDN'T RESIST HIM

Young Man Surely Had a Taking Way With the Ladies, if You Let Him Tell It.

"Oh, I make friends with people whenever I like," he had explained, "and they never object. They like it. They all like it."

"And you speak to strange young ladies?"

"The last one I spoke to was in London last month. I was standing on the steps of a house in Piccadilly, watching some visiting potatoes drive by, when the door opened, and out came the prettiest girl I ever saw in my life. She stood for a moment looking up and down the street, and I said to her: 'Do you know who that fellow, fat man in the last carriage is—the one who looks like a walrus?' She said: 'Oh, that's my Uncle Ethelbert.'"

"But that was the end of it," Mary broke in—"you didn't go on talking to her?"

"The end of it," Kruger Hobbs had concluded, taking off his glove and offering a slim bony hand—"the end was that we had tea at an A. B. C. shop, and she said she was sorry she was engaged to marry her cousin, whose name, I think, was Lionel."—From "Kruger Hobbs," by Marjory Morten, in Century Magazine.

Serum to Save Drowning Persons.

Experiments are being made with a serum which is said to have been used with success in restoring cases of asphyxiation and drowning in animals several hours after life has been to all appearances extinct. There appears to be one drawback in the result thus far, however, in that in many instances there have been serious after effects such as high blood pressure or hardening of the arteries. If the serum is to be perfected, as appears to be likely, the physicians are of the opinion that it can be injected several hours after the accident and restore life. In one case the serum was used on an animal that had been apparently dead from drowning for a period of four hours. The animal was brought back to life, though it died later from blood pressure.

War and the Weather.

If the north Atlantic skippers who think that the bad weather from which they have been suffering is due to the concussion of the bombardment in Europe would compare notes with their colleagues in the West India and Caribbean trade they might take a broader view of the meteorological disturbances. The storms which have been raging in the north Atlantic, the bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean started in the tropics and had already paid respects to our coast before crossing over to add to Europe's troubles. The skepticism of the scientists in regard to the connection between war and weather is well founded. As for the sun spots, all that can be said at present is that they are under suspicion.

In Woman's Realm

Coat Suits for Fall and Winter Show Little Changes in Style, Though Their Designers Have Been Successful in Turning Out Becoming and Beautiful Garments — Illustration Shows Some of the New Millinery Styles.

A review of numbers of new coat suits for fall and winter reveals only minor changes in style and no radical new departures in trimmings and finish. But styles are reserved and elegant, lines are trim and becoming, and colors are beautiful, so the new fall suits are destined to satisfy even an exacting taste. Manufacturers say that women are growing more discriminating and that the demand is for good materials and exact workmanship as well as smart style.

As to changes in styles, coats are longer than they have been and many



COAT SUIT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

of them show a closer adjustment to the figure, above the waistline, than for several seasons. Collars are high, usually of the turnover variety. Skirts and coats remain full, and for trimming there is the choice of fur or fabrics, braid, buttons, and machine stitching. Skirts have been made longer also and appear in both ankle and instep lengths. But it remains to be proved that women will make a fashion of this feature of the new models. The skirt cut to reach a little below the shoe top has so much to recommend it. For the street suit it is easy to walk in, clean, and smart looking. Some designers have planned their faith in the tailored skirt of a sensible length, and in this one instance, anyway, sensible goes hand in

the close-fitting turban to the very broad-brimmed saliors. They include mushroom brims, those that show a colonial inspiration, the Napoleon, and many "tams." Many inequalities in width abound in a single brim and all sorts of curvings, droopings, and liftings make them interesting.

Trimmings are exquisitely made and they are designed to emphasize the contour of the shape, or at least not to interfere with its lines. Tinsel braids, head and silk embroidery, narrow ribbons and fancy feathers are among the most important trimmings.

At the center of the picture a wide-brimmed mushroom shape is shown. It is made of black velvet and the facing is of satin in a contrasting color. It will be noticed that the brim widens



EXPONENTS OF NEW MILLINERY STYLES.

hand with smart-looking. The longer skirt is not as attractive as the short model.

A good example of the new styles appears in the street suit shown. It is of duvetine in dark brown and employs a little silk braid of the same color, with bone buttons for adornment. The skirt is plain and moderately full. The coat is an excellent model for a stout figure, with an unbroken line down the front and a flare to its skirt that is not calculated to

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 10

THE ARREST OF PAUL.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 21:37-40. GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt be a witness for him unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard.—Acts 22:15.

No study of the book of Acts is complete unless the teacher impresses upon his pupils the opportunities for living the Christian life in the normal environment of the home or school, at work or play. Deep interest attaches to every detail leading up to Paul's visit to Rome. Therefore let the teacher trace Paul's journey from Mileta to Jerusalem, which occupied about four weeks, and took place in the early part of the year A. D. 57.

1. The Arrival (vv. 17-20). The Spirit revealed to the disciples and to prophets that if Paul went to this city he would be in great danger, and the Spirit was not forbidding but only teaching him for he knew Paul had a great work to do in Jerusalem, and that he only could do it. Everywhere Paul went he "sifted" (v. 7) disciples, with whom he tarried and whom he enlightened in the way of truth. Arriving in Jerusalem, he appears to have made his home with Minion, outside of the crowded city, thus being less exposed to danger and finding a place of rest. At a public reception (v. 18) Paul reports of his work, and no doubt he laid his strongest emphasis on what God had wrought through him, among the churches of Asia. The leaders of the Jerusalem church received the gifts Paul brought from the Gentile churches, glorified God for what he had accomplished, but saw clearly that, to accomplish his statesmanlike purpose, something must be done to make clear that the false reports as to Paul's teaching were discredited (vv. 20-22). They therefore resorted to diplomacy (vv. 23-26). To the many thousands of Jews gathered on this festival occasion in the city, some of whom were zealous for the law, they declared first that Paul taught all the Jews which were among the Gentiles not to forsake Moses; second, that he had not taught them not to walk after the customs of Moses. The facts were Paul obeyed the Jewish ceremonial laws personally, as a matter of race, not as a condition of salvation.

2. The Arrest (vv. 27-30). Paul's attempt at conciliation resulted not in peace but in more discord. Every true servant of God is sure to be misrepresented, and it will not do always to attempt to set straight all the lies that are told about him. God will take care of the lies and of our reputations. Most of the charges that men, even Christians, bring against one another are based upon "supposition" (v. 29). It was not a new experience for Paul to be mobbed. As the maddened Jews dragged him out of the temple he must have recalled the treatment of Stephen in which he, himself, had had a hand (7:57, 58). How frequent it is that we, ourselves, are in due time treated in the same way in which we have treated others (Gal. 6:7). It was the intention of the Jews to kill Paul at once without a trial (26:9, 10). They fancied they were doing God's service (John 16:2). This lesson is a striking example of the utter folly and wickedness of mob law. Paul's time had not yet come, and all the mobs on earth could not kill him until God permitted it.

3. The Arraignment (vv. 37-40). Tidings of the riot came to the chief captain, equivalent to our colonel (Acts 23:26). Paul was bound with two chains, one from each of his arms to a soldier, secured, yet left free to walk with his guards, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Agabus (v. 21). Mobs usually have great respect for soldiers, for they are inwardly cowardly. No sooner was Paul on the stairs which led to the top of the fortress than the mob, afraid that they were about to be balked of their vengeance, made a mad rush at him, with cries of "Kill him; kill him!" and Paul, unable in his fettered condition to steady himself, was carried off his feet and hurled off in the same path his Master had trod (John 19:15) and he was again to hear that cry, (Ch. 22:22). During all this tumult Paul had but one thought, how he might witness for his Master, and bring some of his blinded accusers to a saving knowledge of Christ. Thus it was that he asked for the privilege of speaking, and most courteously did he make his request. He spoke to the captain in the Greek tongue, not in Hebrew, and great was the surprise of the captain.

Practical Application. When we are attacked, no matter for what cause, if we confidently look for deliverance and exercise self-control, God will take care of us.

Such conduct is disconcerting to our enemies.

Diplomacy is often dangerous and misunderstood.

Circumstantial evidence is never of great value.

There is, however, a desirable form of diplomacy as when Paul addressed the soldiers in his native tongue.

Paul's principle was in essentials, firmness; in non-essentials, liberty.

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Change of Life.

Durand, Wis.—"I am the mother of fourteen children and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and had the Change of Life, a friend recommended it and it gave me such relief from my bad feelings that I took several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend your Compound to other ladies."

—Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis.

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—Mrs. PIERRE COURNOYER, Box 239, Blackstone, Mass.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dizziness, dreading of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness, should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through this crisis.

REALLY A SIMPLE MATTER

Johnny's Reference to Dictionary Must Have Given Him Considerable Enlightenment.

"Father," said the son, looking up from a book with a puzzled expression on his face, "what is pride?"

"Pride," returned the father, "pride! Why—a—Oh, sure you know what pride is. A sort of being stuck up, a kind of—well, proud, you know. Just get the dictionary; that's the thing to tell you exactly what it is. There's nothing like a dictionary, Johnny."

"Here it is," said the latter, after an exhausting search. "Pride—being proud." "Um—yes, that's it," replied the father.

"But—"

"Well, look at 'proud.' That's the way; you have got to hunt these things out, my lad."

"I've got it," answered Johnny. "Pride—pro—why—"

"What does it say?"

"'Proud—having pride.'"

"That's it! There you are, as clear as day. I tell you, Johnny, there is nothing like a good dictionary when you are young. Take care of the binding, my son, as you put it back."—Fathinder.

Always at it.

"Do you know how the world goes round?"

"By the sun's attraction."

"Not quite. It is kept going because every crank in it has a turn."

Ere long picnics will give way to politics.

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