

TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

Social Responsibility of the Home Is Important.

MUST FOLLOW GOLDEN RULE

We Cannot Let Our Pet Rules Concerning Our Own Children Interfere With Other Parents' Rules Concerning Theirs.

By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.
WE ARE all good people. We never intend to do anything that is "wrong." We never seek to take advantage of our neighbors in the slightest way. We are therefore naturally very resentful when the reformer compares our conduct with that of people who are not so good, of people who do seek advantages, of people whose purposes are not quite so lofty as our own.

We understand the social responsibilities of the home, and we are doing our very best to train our children up to be good citizens. And all the time we are careful to mind our own business very strictly. We hope we know what's right, and do not need to be told.

This represents fairly the attitude of thousands of conscientious parents who are making a sincere and single-minded effort to give their children every opportunity and every inducement to become "good citizens." And it was one of these very parents that suddenly reminded me how complex and how difficult the task is.

You know how important it is for the child to acquire correct habits early in life; so we begin during the third year to teach him to dress himself. And so long as there is plenty of time in the morning, the child does dress himself, more or less quickly, more or less presentably. But when you send the child off to school or to kindergarten, you discover all at once that you are obliged to choose between giving the child a great deal of help in his morning toilet and letting him be late for school. Of course we could all get up earlier in the morning; but that is a nuisance, and a hardship on the other members of the household. Or we could hurry through the breakfast; but that is bad for the health as well as for the manners. So you sacrifice all the advantages of a couple of years of patience and you help the child on with his clothes. This may even involve a compromise of your "principles;" but you are heroic, and you are going to get him into habits of punctuality at any cost.

But Mrs. King stuck fast to her principles, and would not sacrifice anything. When Maude was at last old enough to go to school, the mother was confronted with the choice between doing for the child what she thought the child should do for herself and the danger of her frequently being tardy. Mrs. King chose without hesitation. And the following year she was able to tell all who would listen that Maude, obliged to dress herself promptly and without assistance every day, under penalty of such



Obliged to Choose Between Giving the Child Help in the Morning Toilet or Letting Her Be Late for School.

punishment as the school provided for tardiness, learned within one semester to do what was necessary with suitable despatch. And now she isn't late at all.

This was quite an achievement, and Mrs. King made no effort to conceal her pride. But she did not tell us at whose cost her daughter had learned to dress herself; nor did she develop any principle that might be of general use to large numbers of mothers.

In the first place, the frequent tardiness of this child in school is a serious burden to the school. The alternative, of helping the child at home with reminders, or even with direct assistance in the tedious process of disposing of the clothes properly about the body, is no doubt a serious burden upon the home. And there is no doubt that by placing the whole burden upon the child and the school the mother was able to show a good record for improvement in Maude's habits. But it is worth while to consider whether it is fair to make the school bear the burden that Mrs. King imposed upon it.

In the second place, the device used cannot be of general applicability, for if all mothers resorted to it the punctuality of the school would break down completely. The irregularity resulting would make it impossible for the school to establish and maintain any standards, and the homes would be without the moral support they now get from the school in the effort to accelerate the children's habits of regularity and punctuality.

This suggests that Mrs. King's reliance upon the school was in this case "casual," and contrary to the spirit of mutual help that should characterize our social relations. Yet the purpose was laudable, and there was no

thought of taking advantage of anyone, least of all of the teacher.

We are becoming daily more conscious of our social obligations in this larger sense, and even the children are learning to understand it. A tot of eight years was sent home from school with a note until his "cold" had disappeared. The mother thought the ailment was too slight to be noticed, and proceeded to assure the teacher that she was not at all alarmed. But Henry knew better: "The teacher isn't afraid of me getting sick; she's afraid I'll make the other children sick," he explained. It is more important to guard the whole class against possible infection than to guard Henry against the possible loss of a few days of schooling. The quarantine or isolation is not for the sake of the sick, but for the sake of those who are not yet sick. And the same principle applies to much of what we are today required to do in the adjustment of the child between the home and the school.

We shall have to give the young child at home a little more care, a little more thought, in order that other people's children in school shall



More Important to Guard the Child Against Infection Than to Guard Henry Against the Loss of a Few Days' Schooling.

not be interrupted or delayed in their work; and we shall expect equal consideration for our children on the part of other parents. We shall have to guard at home against sending abroad a child with sniffles or sneezes in order that other people's children may not be infected with "influenza" or "children's diseases;" and we shall then be able to require equal consideration from other children's parents.

The interdependence imposed by modern conditions makes it impossible for us to "mind our own business" too strictly, and makes the Golden Rule a matter of course.

Treacherous Golf.

On one occasion an old lady was in the same railway car as a party of golfers.

"I found fearful trouble this morning," said one. "At the first I fell right into the middle of a blackberry bush and at the second I was stuck up on the top of a tree. I pitched out of bounds into the farmyard at the third, got caught by the wire at the fourth, stuck fast in a deep hole at the fifth, found myself buried in mud at the sixth. I was lying in a heap of rough stones at the seventh, got lost at the eighth and finished up at the bottom of that dirty ditch at the last hole."

"Gracious me!" cried the horrified old lady from the corner of the car. "and they told me golf was an old man's game! I'll never let my Edwin play again."

Marriage a Good Thing.

At Salem, Ore., there is a state penitentiary, and the warden has been looking into the status of the prisoners. He finds there are more bachelors in the penitentiary than married men. Larceny is the most common crime, and laborers are the most numerous class among the prisoners.

Marriage is good for a man, as the Almighty knew when he said: "It is not good for the man to be alone. Let us make a helpmeet for him." Married men are not only more law-abiding and keep out of prison more, but they are also more moral, for mark you, there is a difference between crime and morality. They are also more healthy and live longer on the average than unmarried men.—Los Angeles Times.

Divinity in Man.

The most significant feature in the history of an epoch is the manner it has of welcoming a great man. Ever, to the true instincts of men, there is something godlike in him. Whether they shall take him to be a god, to be a prophet, or what they shall take him to be, that is ever a grand question; by their way of answering that we shall see, as through a little window, into the very heart of these men's spiritual condition. For at bottom the great man, as he comes from the hand of nature, is ever the same kind of thing: Odin, Luther, Johnson, Burns; I hope to make it appear that these are all originally of one stuff; that only by the world's reception of them, and the shapes they assume, are they so immeasurably diverse.—Carlyle.

Walking in Your Sleep.

Roughly speaking, the mind is divided into two parts. One controls the actions of which we are conscious and the other those which we do unconsciously. In the latter class are such things as walking and breathing. So that the second part of the mind works equally as well whether its owner is asleep or awake. When the body or the other part of the mind is tired to the point of exhaustion, or is harried by pain, the second part is liable to be unduly active. Then it is that we are most likely to walk or talk in our sleep and have "nightmares." And because the acutely conscious part of the mind is dormant and not subject to fears the sleepwalker frequently traverses dangerous places unhurt.

THIEF CALLED TO WORK BY CLOCK

Most Industrious of Burglars Is Finally Landed in Jail in Seattle.

LOOTED MANY HOUSES

Operating on Systematic Basis, Thrifty Marauder Was Able to Accumulate Bank Account and Says He Likes Game.

Seattle, Wash.—Carl Peterson, the most industrious and busiest night burglar that ever operated on the Pacific coast, who confessed that an alarm clock called him to "work" every night and that he systematically and carefully went about his business as a banker or merchant would take up his duties for the day, is in the city jail here.

Peterson has been in Seattle since last April and during this time has robbed about 80 private residences and stores. Regularly every morning, according to his story, he would rise at the call of his alarm clock, at 1:30 in the morning, eat a light breakfast, load his revolver, put a couple of "jimmies" and a flashlight in his pocket and then start out to plunder some house.

Lifetime of Robbery.

Quick-eyed, well-built, with features betraying a love for excitement, Peterson devoted almost a lifetime to robbing folks, "on a business basis with a bank account to show for it." He says he took up burglary as his profession many years ago he proudly boasts that he has no equal. He has made a thorough study of the art of burglary and offered to place a wager that he could jimmy his way into the home of the chief of detectives and rob it without awakening the occupants. Peterson says he never wears any socks while "at work" and that he always removes his shoes before entering any house.

Seattle officers are of the opinion Peterson has committed more burglaries than any other single man in the criminal history of the West. Although only twenty-seven years old, he has been a prowler since he wore knickerbockers. In Oakland, Cal., the prisoner boasts that he robbed 100 homes and stores in four months and



Would Rise at 1:30 and Start Out.

that he also operated extensively in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Burglar Has Bank Account.

The loot obtained by Peterson in Seattle is valued at thousands of dollars. A transfer wagonful of stolen goods, including clothing, cameras, revolvers, jewelry, suit cases, grips and a varied assortment of other articles was taken from his rooms to police headquarters. Later the office was stormed with victim's of Peterson's operations.

Peterson said the thrill and excitement of the game appeal strongly to him but that he took up burglary as a regular business and determined to make it a success and to proceed along businesslike lines. When asked if he thought his criminal operations were worth while he replied: "Well, I've got a pretty good bank account and nobody can identify that. It's not a bad game if a fellow likes it. But you have to be a pretty clever bird to get by. I thought I had it down pretty fine, but I got caught just the same."

DEER SPILLS BABY FROM CAB

Also Upsets Family Wash and Then Swims the Hudson and Cuts Other Capers.

Piermont, N. Y.—A good-sized deer, frightened by dogs, upset a baby carriage, tore down a clothes line, swam the Hudson river and cut other capers.

Emerging terrified from a dooryard in Alpine it leaped over a wall, knocking over a baby carriage and throwing Donald Riker, aged two, out into the mud. Its antlers later ripped down the clothes line of Mrs. Rose Leveck in Piermont and carried off a bed sheet some distance after it became disintegrated. Finally it plunged into the river and swam to the Dobbs Ferry shore. The deer later was seen bounding over Edwin Gould's country estate.

BURGLAR'S SNORING AWAKES HIS VICTIM

Intruder Falls Asleep Under the Bed of Couple He Intended to Rob.

Birmingham, Ala.—Conviction of Walter Jones, a one-legged burglar, in the criminal court here, brought out an unusual incident of house-breaking.

The story of the burglary and capture, as told by the evidence, showed that Jones, in his effort to rob the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Vennom, an old couple of the suburbs, crawled under the bed and waited for them to retire.

The burglar himself fell asleep, and his snoring aroused Mrs. Vennom, who understood to light a lamp, which exploded. This awoke the burglar, who threatened Mrs. Vennom with death if she gave the alarm.

Just then Mr. Vennom awoke and grappled with the burglar, who leaped



It Stuck Firm in the Mire.

out of a window. The burglar had left his wooden leg under the bed.

By following single foot-tracks the police pursued the peg-legged robber to his refuge. With the assistance of a pal, Jones made another wooden leg, with which he went to his shanty in the woods. Suddenly the police arrived and Jones dived through the rear window.

In the backyard the mud was deep, and the wooden leg sank so far in the mire it stuck firm. Jones hobbled on desperately without it, but was overtaken while hopping on one foot.

Both the original and second wooden legs were exhibited as evidence.

ESCAPES PRISON IN BARREL

But Convict Had to Have Fresh Air and Is Taken Back to Finish Sentence.

Baltimore, Md.—Just because he had to have the air to breathe, Elmer Johnson, a convict serving a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary for murder, spoiled a clever plan to escape.

Johnson is employed in the shipping department and one night took advantage of the absence of the regular guard to substitute himself for hollower in a barrel that was to be shipped in the morning. The regular guard also examines barrels before they are sent out, but Johnson took the chance that the substitute would not, and he judged rightly.

The barrel, with Johnson inside, covered with excelsior, was wheeled out and put on the wagon. On the way Johnson felt the need of air and pushed up the lid to get it. A boy saw the arm go up out of the barrel and called to the driver. The latter took a look, clapped the lid on again, whipped up his horses and carried Johnson back to the penitentiary.

SKUNK SCENT CONVICTS THEM

Two Hunters Convicted of Violating Game Laws by Odor in Their Coats.

Carmel, Ind.—Scent of skunk on their hunting clothes convinced the police magistrate in Bedford of the guilt of William Schultz and his son, Helmut, who protested their innocence, and convicted them of violating the game laws.

E. L. Townsend, game warden, alleged the defendants killed a skunk out of season. This they denied. The complainant was unable to produce the skunk hides before Police Justice W. A. Adams. The warden said the hunting coats would tell so they were produced.

"These show you were on the right scent," mused the court.

Schultz and his son paid fines of \$10 and \$15. Arthur Thornton also paid \$10 fine for illicit skunk hunting.

Stopped the Burglars.

Brazil, Ind.—Thomas Thompson, Rockville grocer, has evolved an effective method of stopping bold bandits. He suspended a large sealed bottle of formaldehyde in his safe. When robbers blew the safe open, the fumes of the formaldehyde drove the burglars away before they obtained anything.

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Increased Living Cost One of War's Horrors Neutral Nations Cannot Escape.

Neutral nations cannot escape some of the burdens of world war. The increased cost of living is a part of the load every neutral country is now carrying. A compilation by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York shows that prices in the world's markets have advanced in general from 50 to 100 per cent. Even the most backward peoples are taking advantage of the war situation to exact enormous profits. For example, the natives of Haiti and Jamaica, Charlton Bates Strayer writes in Le-lie's, are demanding and getting three times as much for their logwood as before the war, while the indigo growers and merchants of India, Java and San Salvador are even more grasping and are getting ten times the former price of indigo. It is in foodstuffs, however, that the shoe pinches the tightest. In the United States the high cost of food is the most pressing problem of the hour. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has found that the price of 25 staple foods shows an advance of 30 per cent, from November, 1915, to November, 1916. There had been, of course, a considerable advance prior to 1915. The National Association of Master Bakers of America announces that of the 30,000 bakeries in this country 20 per cent have been compelled to go out of business since the outbreak of the war on account of high prices of grains. Flour at \$20 a barrel is predicted before the winter is over.

Circumstantial Evidence.

"Well, they can't say the new empress of Austria is crazy like others in the imperial family."

"Perhaps not, but to look at her pompadour in her pictures must make many suspect she has rats."

Liquor has caused many a strong man's downfall. It is easy for his wife to knock him out when he is loaded.

His Probable Vocation.

Friend—What is your baby going to be when he grows up?

Financier—A blackmailer, I'm afraid.

Friend—Impossible! What makes you think so?

Financier—We have to give him something every little while to keep him quiet.

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Sea of Pumice.

A steamship which recently made the port of San Francisco reports having sailed in a sea of pumice, near Sydney, N. S. W. Apparently the material had been cast up by a submarine volcanic outbreak, and chunks ranging in size from that of a marble to a plug had been thrown on deck by the waves. The vessel was several hours in passing through the affected region.

An Instance.

"Birds of a feather flock together." "Exactly; swallows generally are found associated with larks."

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