

HERE IS MEANING OF LIBERTY BOND

Buying It Is Merely Lending Money to Yourself for a Great Necessity.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MEANS US

Stupendous Amounts Are Needed to Pay for Work and Materials, So Our Old-Time Extravagances Must Be Dropped.

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT.

One of the good results that will accrue to the American people from their participation in the war is a better understanding of the purpose and function of money. Also, they will more fully appreciate their relation to the government and the fact that it is their government—as much theirs as their homes and farms and factories.

Too much have we thought of the government, the nation, Uncle Sam, and so on, as something separate from ourselves; something to which we give and lend, eagerly or willingly or grudgingly or under compulsion, as the case may be.

The Liberty Bond campaigns furnish occasion for reminding ourselves that it is our country, ourselves in our organized capacity, that is engaged in the war to abolish autocracy; that "Uncle Sam" is us, in common determination to do and give all of ourselves to an enterprise as thoroughly worth while as the American Revolution or the war to preserve the Union and free the slaves.

Money is nothing in itself—just paper and metal. It is useless unless somebody else will accept it in exchange for something he has or something he can do.

Now, we have been a very wasteful and extravagant people; we have not thought much about the effect upon ourselves and other people and upon the nation as a whole, of the ways in which we spent our money, or the time and circumstances in which we spent it.

Why We Must Do Without. For the purposes of the war the government of the United States must have stupendous amounts of materials and work, and there is not enough of these to give the government what it must have and at the same time allow the people generally to have as much material and work for their private uses as they have in ordinary times.

Therefore we must to the greatest possible extent keep out of the market for materials and labor, so as (1) to

keep from making other folks sell us things and work for us instead of for the government, and so that (2) the things and the work that would be put into products and efforts for our personal use and enjoyment shall be compelled to turn to the kinds of products and work that the government must have to win the war.

Even if we saved the money and buried it in the back yard we should be helping the government. But there is a better thing to do with it. The government must have money, in immense amounts, in order to buy materials and work. And we are asked to lend it to the government for that purpose, in addition to what we pay as taxes.

Bonds Are More Than Receipts. The Liberty bonds are the receipts which the government gives us for this loan. But they are more than receipts; we get receipts for the taxes. A Liberty bond is not only the government's acknowledgement that you have loaned the money; it is its promise to pay it back upon a certain day, and to pay you in the meanwhile, at certain intervals, for the use of the money.

When this war is over there will be only two kinds of folks in the United States—those who did all they could and gave all they could, and those who didn't. Among those who didn't will be the ones who tried to keep on using and enjoying things and the work of other people, as they used to do; those who failed to do their utmost in the way of really useful work, and those who demanded for themselves unnecessary things and labor which might have been used for the purposes of the government in winning the war.

Every man knows in his heart what he can do and whether he is doing it. He may be loud to deceive the government; by loud-mouthed professions of patriotism, saluting the flag, cheering at meetings, and other noisy and conspicuous displays he may deceive his neighbors; but he cannot fool himself. He knows whether he has done all he could; and "all he could"—honestly, on the level, every man the judge of his own effort in the squarest kind of dealing with his own soul in a kind of Judgment day—that is the measure.

Money Useful Only for Exchange. Money is nothing in itself—just paper and metal. It is useless unless somebody else will accept it in exchange for something he has or something he can do. The measure of its value to you is the other fellow's need of the materials or the labor which it will in turn command for him.

Uncle Sam Turns Tightwad. The money which you are lending Uncle Sam by purchasing Liberty Bonds, and with which he in turn purchases foodstuffs for the boys in khaki, goes much farther than one at first realizes. Formerly all scrapings from plates and all refuse from camp kitchens was burned. The old order has changed. Garbage waste is now separated into various classes such as bread, raw fats and meats, cooked meat, cooked grease, bones and other garbage.

These materials are weighed after each meal, and a statement of the weights forwarded to the conservation and reclamation officer in each camp. In this way, the army has an absolute check on wastes of unit kitchens which enables it to prevent over-rating and individual wastage. The garbage from these separations is turned over to reduction plants, which in turn utilize these wastes for the manufacture of nitro-glycerin and for fertilizers.

Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, commemorating her resurrection and her miraculous ascent into heaven, is celebrated August 15.

Experimenters in New Zealand have proved that pig iron can be obtained from iron sands and are producing about 15 tons a day in a new plant.

Official reports made by some national banks in the Northwest to the comptroller of the currency show that some bank directors in that section cannot write their names and so use a mark.

HOW DRAFT REGISTRATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED

"We Are Ready to Complete the Task."

"This is the nation's war. To register now for selection for military service is to list yourself as one of the nation's man-power units. Every citizen owes it to himself and to his country to make this day a unanimous demonstration of loyalty, patriotism, and the will to win. "WOODROW WILSON."

WHO MUST REGISTER

All male persons must register who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set by the president for registration. The only exceptions are:

(A) Persons who, prior to the day set for the registration by the president, have registered either under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not;

(B) Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted reserve corps while in the service of the United States; and

(C) Officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the naval reserve force and marine corps reserve while in the service of the United States.

HOW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON REGISTRATION CARD AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTRARS.

Both Registrars and Registrants will be guided by the instructions herein contained. The Registrar should study them before Registration Day, and the Registrant should read them carefully and prepare the answers in his mind before going to the Registration Table. The answers to the questions shall be given and the entries made in the numerical order stated. All answers will be written on the Registration Card in ink by the Registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

Do not write on, mark, or otherwise mutilate the instructions. Do not remove them. In some spaces as indicated in the directions, checks will be used to indicate answers to a device which is designed to save the time of the Registrars.

REGISTRATION CARD.

SERIAL NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank. ORDER NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

1. STATE YOUR NAME AS INDICATED. SPELL OUT EACH NAME IN FULL. 2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS.—This means where you have your permanent home NOW, not the place where you work, nor the place where you were born, unless that is your permanent home. Be prepared to give it this way: "40 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Wayne County, Mich.," or "R. F. D. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa." If the registrant lives in an apartment house, he should state the number of the apartment in which he lives. If his address is "in care" of someone, this should be stated.

3. AGE IN YEARS.—State your age today in YEARS only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "34" or "35," not "34 years, 3 months," or the like.

4. DATE OF BIRTH.—If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "October 12." Then say, "On my birthday, this year, I will be (or was) _____ years old." The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1918.

5. RACE.—If you are white, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

6. NEGRO.—If you are a negro, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

7. ORIENTAL.—If you are an oriental, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5, 6, 8 and 9 blank.

8. INDIAN.—If you are a citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. An Indian born in the United States is a citizen if (1) he, or his father or mother prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted land or received a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1906; (2) if he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

9. NONCITIZEN.—If you are a non-citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check (c.) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank.

10. NATIVE BORN.—If you are a native-born citizen of the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank.

11. NATURALIZED.—If you are a naturalized citizen of the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization that is, if you have "taken out final papers." But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only taken out first papers); in the latter case you are a non-declarant alien.

12. CITIZEN BY FATHER'S NATURALIZATION BEFORE REGISTRAR'S MAJORITY.—If you are a citizen by your father's naturalization in case your father died before you attained your majority, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, and under the act of February 20, 1907, and whose parents are, if dwelling in the United States before attaining their majority, considered as citizens thereof. (Sec. 2172, U. S. Rev. Stat., and 24 Stat. L. p. 1228.)

13. ALIEN.—If you are a declarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "making out first papers." 14. NONDECLARANT.—If you are a non-declarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a non-declarant alien if you are a citizen or subject of some other country than the United States and have not declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States, that is, have not "taken out first papers."

15. This need be answered only by declarant and non-declarant aliens. Remember that a declarant is not yet a citizen of the United States. If you are an alien of either class, state the name of your country, which the registrar will write in this space, for example, "Great Britain," "France," "Italy," etc. State also the name of the subdivision of your country in which you were ordinarily resident before proceeding to the United States, which will be written by the registrar in parentheses after the name of your country, as "Great Britain (Scotland)." In the case of Czech-Slovaks, German or Austrian Poles, Alsatiners, Lorrainers, and persons of like status, the registrar may answer "Czech-Slovak," "Austrian," "Polish," "Alsatin," "Lorrainer," "Alsatian," etc., and such an entry shall be made by the registrar.

If not a citizen of the United States, of what nation are you a citizen or subject? 16. PRESENT OCCUPATION.—This means your present occupation, trade, or employment, which the registrar will enter in this space. Do not state what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. Simply state what your job is right now. State briefly, as "farmer," "miner," "student," "laborer" (on farm, in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon, or other factory), "machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold.

17. EMPLOYER'S NAME.—If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, the county, or a municipality. The registrar will make an appropriate entry.

18. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS.—This means where you work, then city or town, then county and State or R. F. D. number first, then town, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

19. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are not married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The registrar will make the entry.

20. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

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UNITED STATES CITIZEN.

10. NATIVE BORN.—If you are a native-born citizen of the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a native-born citizen of the United States irrespective of the citizenship of your parents. Any inhabitant of Porto Rico, who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico on that date, and continued to reside therein until April 11, 1900, is held to be a citizen of Porto Rico, except such inhabitants, natives of the Spanish peninsula, who elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain on or before April 11, 1899, by making a declaration, before a court of record, of their decision to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from Porto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, and who returned, and is not a citizen of any foreign country, is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status by making declaration under oath of his decision to do so within six months after March 2, 1917. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have established yourself.

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NO PART IN POLITICS

Director General McAdoe Forbids Officials and Employees Alike From Any Participation

Washington.—Director General McAdoe has ordered all railroad men, officials and employees alike, to keep out of politics. Coming state and federal elections, as well as the primary contests, make it imperative that the conduct of all railroads be as heretofore. While railroads were under private management it was common report that their participation in politics was widespread. Mr. McAdoe said under government control, there is no longer private interests to serve. "Under government control," said Mr. McAdoe, "there is no inducement to officers and employees to engage in politics. On the contrary, they owe a high duty to the public to scrupulously abstain therefrom."

He announced that no railroad of officers, attorneys or employe may do any of the following: Be an officer or member of any political committee or organization that solicits funds for political purposes. Be a delegate, or chairman or officer of any political caucus. Or any official or employe of the United States or any state.

Assume the conduct of any political campaign. Attempt to coerce or intimidate another officer or employe in his vote. Become a candidate for any political office.

Those who desire to run for office or engage in politics must immediately sever their connections with the United States railroad service. Membership of a local school or park board not to be construed as a political office. Calling on all the railroad men to carry out the spirit of the policy, Mr. McAdoe said: "Let us demonstrate to the American people that under federal control, railroad officers, attorneys and employes cannot be made part of any organized partisan or selfish purpose. Let us set a high standard of duty and service that it will be worthy of general emulation."

Round Up Moonshiners

Washington.—The biggest intensive round-up of illicit whiskey distillers ever undertaken by the government has just been completed in southern mountain districts of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina by revenue agents and has resulted in the seizure of 486 stills, arrest of 200 moonshiners, killing of five outlaws and two sheriffs and the wounding of a number of other government men and liquor makers. A score of deserters from the army were discovered participating in moonshine manufacture and two of these were killed in Georgia by armed raiders.

Suit to Recover Use of Mails

New York.—Suit to compel Postmaster Patten of New York, to send through the mails pamphlets on the war and the government's action against the I. W. W. have been filed in federal court by members of the "National Civil Liberties Bureau." The complaint alleges that Mr. Patten has barred from the mails a number of pamphlets which the complainants say are properly mailable under the laws. Some of the pamphlets barred are "the truth about the I. W. W.," "following the trial of the I. W. W.," "war's heretics," and "the facts about conscientious objectors in the United States."

Spain to Carry Out Threat

Madrid.—The Spanish government will take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by German submarines. Foreign Minister Dato announced at a meeting of the cabinet tonight that the Spanish ships Attazendi, carrying a cargo of coal from England to Spain, had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

Asks Deferred Classing

Washington.—Successful operation of the railroads demands that deferred classification be given most railroad employes and that those actually taken into army service should be conserved for military railway service in France to lessen the drain on railroad personnel. The railroad administration hopes to establish a rule providing that the request of a railroad executive for deferred classification of an employe shall act automatically to prevent immediate drafting of the employe.

Big Bridge Stands Test

Quebec.—The famous Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence river, which collapsed twice during the course of construction, has passed its final test when two loaded trains weighing approximately 14,000,000 pounds were run out on the central span simultaneously. The bridge completed and ready for use, ranks as one of the world's greatest engineering feats.

Sweden Reaps the Benefit

Stockholm.—According to the tonnage agreement entered into by the Swedish government with Great Britain, France and the United States about 100,000 tons of goods originally destined for Russia and now in Sweden, consisting of metals, hides, paraffine, mineral and animal oil, rosin and cloth have been released for consumption in Sweden.

Another Loan for British

Washington.—An additional credit of \$400,000,000 for Great Britain has been established by the treasury. This brought the total of credits to Great Britain to \$3,725,000,000 and of credits to all the allies to \$7,092,940,000.

Increase for Track Laborers

Philadelphia.—Higher wages for railroad track laborers and for certain classes of clerks were recommended by Director General McAdoe by the board of railroad wages and working conditions.

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Sterritt, 707 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pains could not have been worse."

"I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Fainting spells came on and my feet and limbs swelled so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. Puffy sacs came under my eyes, my skin looked shiny and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time."

"My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the secretions every hour. The passages were scant and terribly distressing. I was feverish at night and perspired profusely."

"I was discouraged until told about Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Laboratory That Knows How"

HEMSTITCHING

PLEATING BUTTONS Done promptly. Free price list. IDEAL BUTTON & PLEATING CO. 3rd Floor Brown Bldg. Omaha Neb.

"UNCLE SAM" IDEAL FIGURE

Old Gentleman Happy Blending of the Cardinal Virtues Typical of the American.

My father used to tell me that his great-uncle, Major Samuel Wilson, was quartermaster in Washington's army, and that when the supplies came in marked 'U. S.' the boys in the army used to say, 'More food for Uncle Sam!' When the war was over the army took this saying to every part of the land, and 'Uncle Sam' soon displaced 'Brother Jonathan' as the favorite nickname for our country.

"In picture and phrase 'Uncle Sam' is still, for good or ill, our national figure. He incarnates the American character. What can you see in him? To me he means a happy blending of four cardinal virtues which are typical of the American—shrewdness and energy, kindness and humor. If Uncle Sam were only shrewd and energetic, he might be a very stingy old specimen, not at all to be admired. Sometimes our good friends across the water have only seen this side of him. If Uncle Sam were only kind and humorous, he might be a shiftless good-for-nothing. But, fortunately for us all, energy and shrewdness give him power without waste, while kindness and humor make him human and friendly."—H. N. Macracken in St. Nicholas.

Cottonseed Flour. Women students of the University of Texas recently conducted a series of experiments with cottonseed flour. These students volunteered as subjects, and for five days ate a special diet made up of cottonseed flour in combination with corn meal, butter, sugar and grape juice. Each subject had 100 grams or about three and one-half ounces of cottonseed flour in the form of bread. Results showed an average digestibility for the protein of cottonseed flour to be about 85 per cent, placing it in the same class as other cereals and breadstuffs.

Many an honest man might be otherwise if an opportunity worth while knocked at his door.

POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN)

Taste twice as good now 'cause I know they help save the wheat. Bobby

POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN)

Taste twice as good now 'cause I know they help save the wheat. Bobby

Post Toasties Bobby

GATHERED FACTS

A pure white mineral wool is being manufactured at Yarraville, a suburb of Melbourne, from basalt rock or "blue stone."

Spanish inventors have developed a method of treating cork so as to form a substitute for wool in mattresses, cushions and other articles.

A powerful wireless station in New Jersey now in government control is exchanging messages directly with a similar station in Argentina.