

HUMOR

THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

FICTION

Brightside and His Boy

"Home Helps for Candy Kids," Their Latest Tabloid Sketch.

BY HAPPEYTT'S PARKS

"It advised in a department this today numerous devices to make life easier for the bachelor," became interested, as the light of the Harlem flat entered to instruct his parent in the latest fad of the day.

"Why get married when a chap can get all the comforts of home at married man's prices?" is son's retort, continuing on his lights up the young "cuffin" said.

"When I was a young man," Father resumes in a reminiscent mood, "I was pretty uncomfortable for an unmarried man."

"Even the married man used to kick in those days," suggests grandson, Sam.

"You hear a lot of hot air about the old days, but take it from these are the happy times right now in little old New York."

"That kind of a stunt ought to make a big hit with about a million of these candy kids," says Sam.

"A man can make a neat appearance without being a top," is Father's belief.

"The boys that carry a cloth to prevent the dust off their lids when they think a dame is looking, or a comb to fix up their bangs, get my goat," scoffs Sam.

"There was a very complete mending outfit for the lone bachelor," resumes Father, further describing the aids to a happy bachelorhood.

"I'd like to see a moving picture of a bachelor darning a hole in his sock," says Sam.

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A LITTLE SERMON FOR THE WEEK ENDS



W. E. Hosman, Pastor Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.

Text-Clad, 2:30—"Nevertheless I live yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me."

The incarnation whereby God presented and revealed Himself through Jesus Christ was a long ago forward in the Father's plans of helpfulness to man.

Through Jesus Christ, a knowledge of His character and a knowledge of His life as seen through His gracious ministry, we come to know the Father. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," said Jesus to Philip.

Helpful as is a knowledge of the Father, there is still a further thing needful in order to have consummated God's great plan for us. Another incarnation is needed, one wherein God incarnates Himself within us, that as God dwelt, worked and revealed Himself through Jesus Christ, so He may live, work and reveal Himself through us to the full extent of our capacity to receive and communicate Him—a condition wherein God's mind is thinking in our brain, wherein God is manifesting Himself through us, wherein God is continuing His work by us.

Such a godly condition in grace did Paul claim to have attained: "Nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me." It puts cheer and heart within us to know that it is the purpose of God to incarnate Himself within us; that He would clothe Himself with our form, our body, reveal Himself in us and through us; not to the same degree of fullness and power that He did in Jesus Christ, but in a degree proportionate to our capacity to receive, to reveal and to communicate Him, a real incarnation and indwelling of God within us, awaiting our will, purifying our characters, bringing us into perfect harmony with His own will, making our characters to reveal and exhibit His.

When the disciples were sorrowful over the fact of the going away of their Master, Jesus attempted to encourage and comfort them with this promise: "And I will pray the Father and He shall give you another comforter that He may abide with you forever; even the spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him; but ye know Him, for He dwelleth with you and shall be in you." Jesus would depart, but God would continue to abide with men in the person of the holy spirit, which would be the third step in the process of God's revelation of Himself. In Old Testament times God manifested Himself through prophet and heavenly messenger, from which man got only a vague conception of His character. "I have seen only a Creator and Father. In Jesus Christ He gave a clearer and fuller manifestation of Himself, when man came to know Him as a God of compassion and love.

Then with His coming to incarnate Himself within us through the holy spirit, do we have a personal and conscious revelation of God and a one freight with great activity and glorious results. "He that dwelleth in me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do," said Jesus. How can this be, except God incarnate Himself in the believer and work with His power and grace through him? "Whatever ye the disciples were conscious of on the day of Pentecost, this one thing they must have clearly recognized: that God was incarnate within them, that while they lived and spoke and wrought, yet it was not they themselves, but God, that lived and spoke and wrought through them.

Paul, in pointing out to the Corinthians the great wrong of injuring God's people, said: "Ye are the temple of God and the spirit of God dwelleth in you"—reaching that the believer is the holy place where God would dwell and from which emanates that which reveals His power and goodness.

self behind a frowning providence, we are apt to think that God has estranged Himself more far from us, but not so, for He is never nearer to us than at such times. He walks with us with so gentle tread; He dwells within us in such a quiet way, but always guiding, helping and sustaining. He makes common cause with us in all things that concern our welfare, like a teacher who is trying to enter into the life of a child, seeks some point of contact and common interest from which she can easily lead the child up through various steps into the light. Does God seek a point of contact with us, something in which He can make common cause with us, then patiently bring us on and up step by step to perfect manhood. In accomplishing this gracious work for us and in us, He works at "close range," dwells within us, incarnates Himself in our life.

It is God's only way of living in us. A revelation in the abstract, a Christianity on the long-distance plan would not lift us; it would be of no avail, because of our weakened and sinful nature and of our utter inability to fit ourselves toward God or to a higher humanity or to a purer life. God must reach humanity with the concrete, as He did in Jesus Christ, and as He is doing today through the holy spirit. He must touch our life, come into it to vitalize, energize and quicken it, incarnate Himself within us, see through our eyes, hear with our ears, speak with our lips, work with our hands and be the ruling, permeating and dynamic force of our life. Only by such a process could God lift Paul from a condition where he was "chief among sinners" to a condition where he was "chief among saints." And only by such a process can He lift us out of conditions that may retard or forbid our attaining to noblest manhood and largest degree of usefulness up to those conditions that afford us inspiration and opportunity corresponding to God's expectation of us.

Oh, that we might be willing for God's great purpose to be wrought out in our lives! In speaking of the limitations which Christ took upon Himself in His incarnation, that He might reveal God to man, Paul goes on to admonish: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Jesus Christ"—He who was equal with God, but willing to take upon Himself limitations, to reduce, to lessen Himself to fit the capacity of human nature, be born of woman, live among sinful men and die upon the cross. Then in His ministry His willingness to exalt the Father: "I came not to do my own will, but the will of Him who sent me." Then in the working of His greatest miracle, when the crowd had assembled, the stone rolled away and He was about to call Lazarus back, He stops to pray unto the Father, not because He needed to do so, but that He might put Him uppermost in the thought of the people. As Christ was willing to fully meet all conditions that He might come into human nature and reveal the Father, likewise let us be willing to meet conditions that God may incarnate Himself in us. Paul gives us a splendid example of this willingness. Chosen as he was by his co-religionists to lead in their schemes of persecution of Christianity, yet when he is convinced of the Father's greater plans for him and that his life could be better invested, he willingly yields and from that time on it is his supreme delight to do the will of God. "I am crucified with Christ," says Paul to a friend who died upon the cross, so did Paul die to Christ that God might incarnate Himself within him and work out to its full consummation His great purpose concerning him. Paul let God have His way. "Nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me."

May we be willing as was Paul.

He laughs best who can laugh at a joke when it is on himself.

Before a fellow tells a girl she is the apple of his eye he should be sure she isn't already paired.

Those who never try are at least spared the mortification of knowing what they can't do.

Some people are so disagreeable that it's a sorrow of wonder how they can keep on such good terms with themselves.

The older a girl gets the less she believes in long engagements.

Many a fellow's idea of a good time is to wake up the next morning and not know what day of the week it is.

Sympathize with a fellow who is broke and he will see to it that you are deeply touched.

The quiver in a girl's voice is frequently used to draw a beast.

When we hear of a man of 70 marrying, it is hard to determine just what is the age of discretion.

Things You Want to Know

The seventh annual tournament of the United States Revolver Association is now being held in the various large cities of the country. This tournament is held under the auspices of the committee of the association, and is but one of scores of important agencies for the encouragement of marksmanship with small arms.

The National Rifle Association of America, with its big meetings at Seaside and Camp Perry, together with its various state meetings, is accomplishing a vast deal in making good marksmen. For a full generation there have not been so many expert riflemen in the United States as there are today. In the old days, when every man had his trusty flint-lock and could be depended upon to bore out the eye of a squirrel in a tall tree, there was no need of prizes to encourage men to become good marksmen. The game life of the forest and the neighborhood shooting were his.

Aside from the revolver and rifle matches there is another agency that is doing much to make the citizens who constitute the important militia of the country efficient handlers of small arms. This agency is the National Association of Trap-shooters. There are several thousand gun clubs in the United States which have frequent contests, some with clay pigeons, others with live birds, and still others with target. September is one of the "bread and butter" months of the year for trap shooting and there are no less than fifty local events scheduled for the month. Troy, N. Y., has an important shoot for today, Belmar, N. J., tomorrow, and Chicago, Ill., on the 27th and 28th, and Toledo, O., and Decatur, Ill., on the 29th and 30th.

The great American handicap, which is the best amateur marksmanship event of the year, was held in Chicago in June. More than 200 shooters took part in the various events of the handicap. For the first time in the history of the handicap it was won with a perfect score. Riley Thompson, one of the best amateur marksmen of the United States, made a clean record of 100 straight. His closest competitor was Harvey McCune, who made ninety-nine hits out of a possible 100. This was the first time that the handicap was ever lost to a non-American. Only once before has first honor reached even as high as the ninety-nine which was second honor in this shoot. More than 17,000 targets were shot at during the meeting.

All trap shooting events throughout the United States are conducted under the rules of the International Association. This was organized a number of years ago, and under its activities nearly every former world record has been broken. In 1909 many former records were shattered and the year marked a higher order of marksmanship than ever before displayed. But the successes of 1909 have been equaled by those of the present year. Even the women have been displaying unusual skill in the art of shooting, and Mrs. A. Topper, wife of San Antonio, Tex., at 44 targets out of a possible 100.

In the shoot held at Belmar, N. J., the latter part of July, H. E. Wells set a world's record by shooting 138 targets without a miss, the previous record having been held by J. Maxwell Hawkins with 128 straight. Edward E. Hargess, a 12-year-old boy of Baltimore, Md., is thought to hold the record for a child of his age. In a recent contest he hit 52 out of 59 at one time and 45 out of 50 at another time. The results of trap shooting with clay pigeons in the United States have been so satisfactory that the English have been led to adopt the clay target, and the sport is growing as popular on the other side as it is in the United States.

In the United States there are two systems of awarding prizes in target shooting. One system is known as the Jack Rabbit and the other as the Money Back. Under the former system prizes are paid according to the scores they make. Under the latter the entrance fee is returned to those who do not win enough prize money to pay for the fee. The experts do not like the Jack Rabbit system, contending that it does not pay them well enough for their skill. But in spite of some dissatisfaction with the prize allotting systems in vogue, there never have been so many trap shooters as there are today, nor have the records of the rank and file, as well as those of the prize winners, been as high as they are now. This shows conclusively that expert marksmanship is answering to the methods of stimulation adopted by the various organizations.

The object of the National Rifle Association of the United States is particularly to encourage marksmanship among individuals who would be needed as sharpshooters in case of war. The association advocates a program which includes the furnishing by the government of standard army rifles to those who will see them under proper auspices. It would have the government issue 1,000,000 such rifles to individual marksmen and thus offer better support to the cause of marksmanship than it does now. It is pointed out that there are at present about 100 universities, colleges and schools in the United States where army officers are detailed and that these institutions have an enrollment in their military departments of about 2,000 students. Of these only 1,200 receive outdoor shooting practice and 575 battery practice. In addition to these public institutions there are twenty-eight military institutions, with an enrollment of 2,500. It is the aim of the rifle association to furnish each of these students with a gun and make him as efficient in handling it as a sharpshooter would need to be in case of war.

The officials of the rifle association will strive to promote efficiency in the handling of small arms. For when the result of a battle, if indeed not the outcome of a war, depends upon the efficiency of the sharpshooter. In the three war highly trained troops of the English government could not meet, on equal terms, the South African farmers who had shouldered their guns in defense of their homes. It was the ability of the Boers as sharpshooters that put the English to such disadvantage, and forced the weaker country to use such vast armies in compensating in the battle of Gettysburg the Confederate sharpshooters nearly succeeded in turning the tide of battle on the Appomattox river. So many of the Federal forces on the rocky northern slope of Little Round Top as that as they sought to man the guns. Thus the northern artillery was rendered almost useless, and it was only by pitting their sharpshooters against those of the confederacy that the federals were able to use their artillery effectively on Little Round Top. If this had not been done, the night of the second day certainly would have found Longstreet's men in possession of Little Round Top, the key to the Federal position. Had this stronghold been taken, the story of the victory would in all probability have been a different one.

It has been calculated by army statisticians that for every man hit in a battle from small arms, there are from 1,000 to 2,000 shots fired. It is said that with the increasing distance at which troops engage in battle, due to more efficient equipment being used, the proportion of misses to hits is becoming ever greater. In a situation it becomes all the more necessary that there shall be thorough training of the citizens who are to make up our army in case of future war. Not long ago the Austrian School of Musketry determined to make an exhaustive experiment with a view of ascertaining the influence of fatigue on marksmanship. A squad of men on bicycles rode sixty-five miles in eight hours, after having shot several rounds at the targets. When they returned they were a weary looking bunch of soldiers, but in the shooting that followed it was disclosed that the strenuous march had affected the accuracy of their aim but little. In the case of raw recruits it was found to be different. They could not shoot nearly so well after a forced march as they were able to do before.

Revolver shooting is becoming more and more appreciated in army circles, and this arm is rapidly succeeding the same and the lance in the equipment of the cavalry. It has been found that the improvements made in these small arms have brought with them an accuracy of aim heretofore thought impossible. The saber and the lance are useful only in the closest hand-to-hand combat, while the revolver or the magazine pistol may be used at a distance of many paces. All nations are equipping their cavalry troops with these light arms, and it is probable that the day is not far distant when the saber will be one of the things of the past in cavalry equipment.

It has been the claim for many years that the poorest marksmen in the world are to be found in the police forces of the urban communities. There has been much to justify this assertion. But during the last few years in many communities revolver practice has been required of the policemen and prizes given for efficiency. This has greatly stimulated interest among the blue-coated fraternity in the art of accurate shooting, and has led prominent police officials of the United States to believe that the day is not far distant when the gun of the average policeman will be less dangerous to the innocent bystander and more dangerous to the criminal.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
Tomorrow—The Irrigation Congress.

Daughters of Famous Men

Mrs. Ellihu Root, wife of the senator from New York, is a daughter of a prominent New York journalist, Samuel Hays.

Her father, Samuel Howe Wales, was born in Massachusetts in 1825, and descended in affairs one of the Puritan fathers who came to this country with Richard Mather in 1631. Mr. Wales was educated in the common schools of his native place and at the academy of Andover, N. Y. He came to New York City in 1846, and for

mission. He was at one time vice president of the Union League club and had charge of the construction of the present building.

In charitable work he was an enviable record. He was instrumental in founding the Hahnemann hospital and the New York Homeopathic Medical college. He was also a founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and director in the Bank of North America and the Hanover Insurance company.

Like her father, Mrs. Root has many charitable and philanthropic interests, and is a sagacious student of men and affairs, as is met in the wife of the man who is



MRS. ELLIHU ROOT

the first two years of his life here he was employed in an importing house. He then became associated with O. D. Munn in the publication of the Scientific American and remained managing editor of that journal for nearly twenty-four years.

During the civil war he took a prominent part in affairs and was an active member of the executive committee of the Christian commission, an organization devoted to the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Later he served the city in the department of docks, serving as its president, and was also for a time president of the Park com-

mission as a lawyer, as a leader in the republican party and as a statesman. For nearly thirty years Ellihu Root has been the close personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt and his political adviser. He was secretary of war during the present administration in the close of the Spanish-American war, when that portfolio required a lawyer of great administrative ability. He was afterward secretary of state. Mrs. Root is a woman of great charm, a noted hostess and a careful social leader. Her daughter is the wife of Ulisses S. Grant 2d.

How She Keeps Her Garden in Bloom Later than Her Neighbors

A garden blooming two weeks later than those of her other country neighbors was an achievement last autumn of a woman who expects to repeat it this year by the same successful means. Coverings of cheesecloth kept off frost night after night, and she did not find it much work to stretch the cloth over in the late afternoon. The beds of her garden are of varying sizes and shapes, but most of them are oblong. At the four corners of each she has tall stakes driven, putting two extra stakes in the middle of those beds which were more than two feet long. The stakes stood about a foot higher than the tallest growth in the beds. Some of the flowers were combs.

These cheesecloth covers were sufficient protection from all the first light frosts. To put them on, the end was dropped down, and the edges tied to the two stakes at the corners nearest. Then the length was stretched along, the other end to be similarly fastened. They could be put on the one person, the cloth being so light that it will do no harm if it drops upon the plants while being carried to the further end. Untying them in the morning is also the matter of a moment. The same cloths are useful for more than one season. An extremely useful and inexpensive protection for coats during the winter is old leaves, raked over to a depth of four or five inches, packing and putting old pieces of straw matting over them, not only to hold them down, but for added protection. Pine boughs laid over keep the leaves down, as a rule, but they contain no added warmth.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE!

A multi-panel cartoon titled 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE!' showing a man being interrogated by a woman. The man's responses are increasingly absurd and self-serving as the woman's questions become more direct. The man claims to be a 'fearless woman' and 'fearless man' while denying any wrongdoing. The cartoon ends with the man's final, evasive statement: 'AND I THOUGHT—'

Types We Meet Every Day

A collection of short vignettes and dialogues illustrating various types of people encountered in daily life. The vignettes include a woman in a faded gown, a child, a man with a 'fearless' attitude, and a man who is 'fearless' in a different context. The text is humorous and satirical, reflecting on human behavior and social interactions.