The September Spectacle

The School, that Pied Piper, will soon ring his bell and draw our children away from our homes to keep them as his for hours, days and months. Little tanned feet will be imprisoned in stiff new shoes, books will be held tightly under arms, Mother will be kissed good-bye, while she wipes away a tear as her "Baby" makes his first break with the home. But it is not all sadness. Mother will now accomplish something, with long hours to plan her work without the constant interruption and upsetedness of vacation days.

What a blessing School will be to our children! How it will make them more efficient; better to mingle with; and how it will enrich their lives. There are many motives for education: One is that the educated man or woman can earn more money. Another is the satisfaction and added joy that culture gives to a life.

But the soundest reason for an education is that a good government requires an educated citizen. This is particularly true as peoples of the world come more and more to govern themselves, and the will of the masses prevails and is reflected in the institutions which form the background of our lives. If we are to have a happy and prosperous homeland, we must have a people who are educated. It is wise nation which enforces a compulsory school law.

See Johnny off to school with a sigh of tenderness if you will, with a sigh of relief if you must, but do not forget the prayer of thankfulness that every little village and community center has, as it biggest and most impressive building, a temple of learning which is open to your child and mine, and to those others who will make our future voters and statesmen.

Perennial Flowers

Most perennials are best planted in the Fall. Fall perennials bloom early in the spring, get a good start and are hardy, and when they are once planted they are done, for years.

Our grandmothers loved the perennial flower garden, with beds in a group, but most moderns prefer to plant their perenniols in long borders to drives, close to the foundation, or in front of hedges.

One should take care to mix some good fertilizer with the soil as the perennials will have to feed on it for years. There is no limit to the varieties you may choose for your perennial flowers. Some old favorites are Iris, in dozens of varieties; the hardy phlox, gay peonies, wind-blown columbine; graceful delphinium, hollyhocks which add a charm to a garden which nothing else can give. There are also Sweet William, hardy pinks, the bleeding heart and forget-me-nots.

Do not let the season pass without assuring yourself of summers of joy by planting a perennial flower garden now.

Buying a Hat

A hat is one o fthe most conspicuous factors of a woman's dress and should be chosen with great care. Do not hurry too much when choosing this important item of your season's outfit. Notice its effect upon your silhouette when sitting and when standing.

It can add to the appearance of your height or your width. The tall woman needs a soft, fluffy hat with rounded and wide features. The short, stout woman is made to seem taller by effects which carry the eye upward, as high crowns, narrow, upturning brims, and irregular steeple-like points.

The size and shape of the hat should be in proportion to the size and shape of the wearer. The small hat on the very stout woman may look "like a fly on a pumpkin"; while the large hat on the tall, thin woman may make her appear too thin by contrast. In general, however, the large hat looks best on the tall sister because she has the neck and height to seem unquelled by it, while the small hat looks best on the stout woman.

Posture

A good posture is: head up, chin drawn in, abdomen held firm. Walking should be with a light, springy step, on the balls of the feet, toes straight ahead.

To cultivate a good posture and grace and poise, practice arm and leg exercises, trunk bending, running, dancing and swimming.

Poor posture may be due to poor lighting when at work; lack of fresh air; fatigue; worry; discouragement; poisons in the system from infected tonsils or teeth; poor nutrition; lack of exercise and flabby muscles.

Good posture not only makes for a better appearance, but it aids one in enduring the strains of life. Don't let yourself slump.

Peach Cobbler

Peel and quarter peaches and half fill a baking dish with them. Sprinkle with sugar and dot with butter and cover with a very short crust made as you would for shortcake.

To make the crust sift four teaspoons baking powder and one teaspoon salt, with two cups of flour. Into this rub five tablespoons fat and add enough milk to work into a soft dough. Roll out the crust and cover the peaches. Gash the top to allow the steam to escape and bake in a hot oven for half an hour. This is delicious served hot, either alone or with cream or a pudding sauce.

Peach Butter

Peel and stone peaches; cut them fine and cook until soft; then add one-fourth their bulk in sugar and enough ground cloves and allspice to season. Mash or rub them through a sieve and continue cooking, either in an oven or on top of the stove. In the latter case they will need almost constant stirring. They have a delicious flavor if finished in a slow oven and need stirring only occasionally.

Peach Preserves

Make a heavy syrup and slowly cook in it quarters of peaches, until the syrup is thick and rich. If the syrup is too thin or the cooking is too rapid, the peaches will go to pieces.

Electrical Aids

Madame Electricity offers us many helpful devices to make housekeeping easier these days. We are familiar with the electric washing machine, the electric flat-iron, the electric vacuum cleaner, the toaster and coffee percolator; but do we konw the luxury of the electric ironing machine which may be set on a table and occupies small space; the electric beater and mixer which can stir up marvelous mysteries in a minute; and the electric waffle iron? Visit your electric shop some of these days and ask for a demonstration. Housewives who have these things say they "wouldn't be without them."

For the Guest Room

A small bench or a camp stool with a canvas cover is a convenience in the guest room. It is just the thing to place the suitcase or travelling bag on when is opened and as most guests live with their belongings in their bags, it remains a handy article for the bag as long as your guest is in your home.

Polishing Brush

A very good brush to polish your waxed floors or linoleum may be made from an old broom. Cut the bristles short and tie a piece of thick, firm goods, such as from a man's suit, over the head.

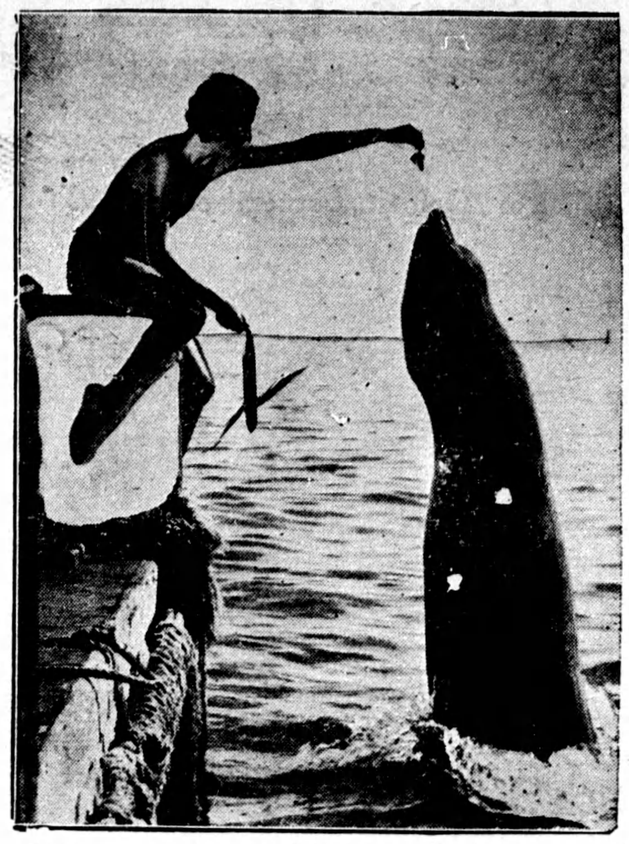
The Water System

"For underground a river went,
To fill the bath ub brimming up,
To wash the streets, to wet the green,
To fill the jug, to fill the cup,
To wash the clothes and dishes clean."

Women in Politics

A. A. B. in the London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.): (The Duchess of Atholl has recently written a book on women in politics.) The Acts enumerated by the Duchess as passed since 1918, and due to female influence, may lead to disastrous consequences in society. All this legislation and talk, beginning with nursery schools which tear the infant of two from its home, going on to companionate marriages, Scottosh "hand-fast" experiments, sexual experience, lead inevitably to American promiscuity and Bertrand Russellism, which is simply a revival of Plato's Republic, where "the father will be completely eliminated and have no responsibility." He has precious little now under Socialism. The Duchess of Atholl has, of course, no sympathy with such barbarous and anti-social doctrines, and not the least service which her book has done is to open people's eyes to the dangerous speculations of American professors and philosophic earls.

Playful Sea Lion



Unique photograph of Sea Lion eagerly reachng for a tit-bit along the shore of Catalina Island, Calif.

Latest Invention Old As History

Shakespeare's Prospero Broadcast Sweet Music by Means of Ariel

Ever since the human race began to have the power of thought there have been men with imagination who looked into the future and foresaw something of the wonders that must some day come to pass. In the old Greek legends we have, for example, an anticipation of the modern tank in the story of Daedalus, who made a giant man of bronze and was thus able to defeat the enemies of his country, writes the contributor of this article to Pearson's Weekly.

Fables tell how this same Daedalus, when surrounded by foes, made wings for himself and his son Icarus and flew away. Men have always wished to be able to rise into the air, for this was the only accomplishment of other animals that man did not possess. He could run and leap and swim and climb, but he could not fly. Roger Bacon, born in 1214, foresaw the coming of the balloon. He thought that it would be made of very thin metal and filled with liquid fire. It was actually more than three hundred years before the first balloon ascent was made, but the first man to rise into the air did so in a fire balloon. The airship provided with a means of moving against or across the wind was anticipated in the eighteenth century by Lunardi, who invented a balloon propelled by oars. Even in his day there were those who foresaw that in the future the "oars" would be worked by some kind of engine.

The aeroplane was foreseen with remarkable accuracy by Leonardo da Vinci, who, besides being a painter, was a renowned mathematician and engineer. Wireless was foreseen at least three hundred years ago. The Italian writer Strada, born in 1572, describes an imaginary machine which enabled two friends, no matter how far apart, to communicate with one another. Each had a dial plate on which were the letters of the alphabet. One moved a pointer to a letter on his own dial, and simultaneously his friend's pointer moved to the same letter. All this was done by means of the loadstone, the only magnet known in those days. Strada's imaginary process is almost exactly what happens in the most modern telewriter or automatic telegraph transmitter.

One has only to turn to the pages of "The Tempest" to see that Shakespeare anticipated broadcasting, for in his play Prospero was able by his magic arts to send out the sounds of sweet music to any place. Is it not a queer coincidence that he accomplished this by means of his Ariel?

Both Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, and Boulton, another great engineer of his time, predicted the coming of the internal combustion engine such as now drives our motor cars, aeroplanes and airships.

They prophesied, too, that such an engine would be used for working both road vehicles and flying machines. In 1795 they wrote that a machine on the lines of the steam engine, but worked by some other suitable explosive material, would within half a century move carriages along the roads, and probably provide a means of flying.

References to the submarine are to be found in Pepy's Diary, and Boyle, the chemist, records that in the region of James I. Cornelius Drebelle made a vessel which was propelled by 12 rowers and travelled under water for some distance down the Thames. Most astonishing anticipation of all, he writes that this vessel carried a liquor which could supply fresh air.

AT THE CLOSE OF DAY

At the close of day I like to sit
And count my blessings o'er,
If I pause awhile, ere I seek repose
I appreciate life much more.

No matter how trying the day has been
Nor how tired I am at its end,
I'm strengthened, rested and better far
If Heavenward my thanks I send.

I meditate on the folks I've met,
My spirit responds and blends
With the souls of those I understand
And I thank God for my friends.

Costly

"How much do you want for that big dog?' 'asked the prospective dog owner.

"Five dollars, sir," replied the dealer.

"How much for that small fellow over there, then?"

"Ten dollars."

"And for that very tiny one?"

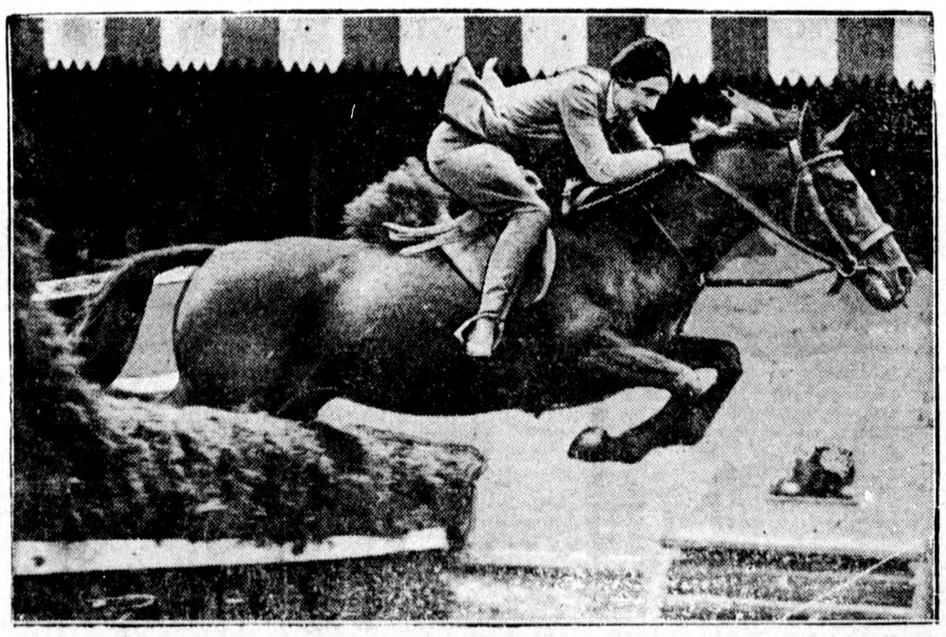
"Fifteen dollars."

"The customer looked puzzled.

"Then how much will it cost if I don't buy a dog at all?" he asked.

A baker never attempts to make bread unles he kneads it.

Clearing a Water Jump



A splendid action picture of Miss Stella Pierce on Desiree taking a water jump in competition at recent Cannock Chase, England, Sports meet.

Robbing the Dark Of Its Terrors

Viola E. Holley

Junior was finding it hard to go to sleep alone in a dark room. All summer he had gone to bed while it was still light. Now the early autumn days had arrived and darkness came before bedtime. To make things harder we had moved to a new home. Many things about his room were strange and, when one is three years old, even familiar objects may seem grotesque with the shadows playing upon them. Surely it was not surprising that he should feel afraid. He wanted a light. He begged me to stay with him.

"Suppose we play the 'dark game' to-night," I said to him one evening when he had climbed up into my lap, ready for bed.

He was interested at once. "What is the 'dark game'?" he asked.

"I will show you," I replied. "Bring your little bench. It is there by the window. Put it here where you can reach the wall switch to turn the light off and on."

He brought it quickly.

"Now, let's look all around the room and see just where everything is. The bed is right along this same wall and is quite near, but there is your chair away over there on the other side of the room, and your box of playthings is in the corner beside it. Do you suppose, if you turned off the light, you could find that box of playthings in the dark?"

He was eager to try. Quickly, he turned off the light and began to find his way cautiously.

"Here I am, Mother," he called after a breathless moment. "I found it. I'm sitting right on it. Now see if you can find me in the dark, Mother."

It was my turn to feel my way about and after a careful search I found him.

"Now, how shall we turn the light on again?" I asked. "We are both here and the light switch is on the other side of the room."

"I can find it," he assured me, and soon he scrambled up on the little bench and turned it on again.

After a few minutes of happy play he turned the light off and found the way to bed alone without it.

For a little while each night we played this game. Soon he felt at home in his new surroundings, even in the dark, and went to bed as contentedly as he had done during the summer months in our old home.—Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. These articles are appearing weekly in our columns.

INFLUENCE

Who has not felt the magnetic power of a great personality? When you stand in the presence of a truly great and noble man all the finer instincts of your nature are appealed to. You realize what a great being a truly noble man is. He inspires you as fine music thrills, and awakens the soul within to the purest emotion and aspirations. You are lifted up into a clearer atmosphere, far above the depressing every day consciousness of moral weakness, which, like a fog, obscures a vision of things noble and true, beautiful and inspiring. You are versed to high endeavor, because if you have keen perception you realize that this inspiring personality, although doubtless possessing great inherent gifts of intellect and genius, might have injured those gifts either by neglecting to cultivate and develop them to their utmost capacity, or he might have put them to ignoble use. He chose the nobler path of high endeavor, of self-denial, and consecration of his talents to the service of God and his fellow men. His example is therefore a call and an inspiration to you.—R. W. Campbell.

Price of Silence

He was a furniture-remover's man, and his memory, as he cheerfully admitted, was "very convenient."

"No, I can't remember where Mr. Flit has taken his family and furniture."

'Come, now," said the debt-collector, "he hasn't been gone a week, and you drove the van."

"Did I?"

"You know you did."

"And it's only a week ago?"

"Of course."

"Funny how easily a fellow forgets."

The collector offered him a ten-shilling note.

"That ought to rouse your memory" he remarked.

"It ought to do so," admitted the other, but mine's no ordinary memory, and it takes a lot of rousing. Why, it cost a pound to put it to sleep."

SUFFERING

Capacity for moral suffering in part of man, and what makes him divine.

LEARNING

I have never met a man from whom there is nothing to be learned. —A. de Vigny.

The ape is a vegetarian, and a firm believer in roughage, mineral-rich foods, vitamins and biologic living in general, and there is no evidence that he ever suffers from headaches, bilious attacks, or cancer. His antidote for constipation, which he very seldom has, is onions.

Sunday School Lesson

September 20. Lesson XII—The Council in Jerusalem—Acts 15: 22-29; Galatians 2: 1, 2, 9, 10. Golden Text—For brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another.—Galatians 5: 13.

ANALYSIS

I. THE QUESTION RAISED, Acts 15: 1-3; Gal. 2: 1.

II. THE JERUSALEM CONFERENCE, Acts 15: 4-21; Gal. 2: 2-10.

III. A PROPOSAL ACCEPTED, Acts 15: 22-35.

INTRODUCTION—We come now to a great crisis in the history of the whole church. Paul and Barnabas, back from Asia Minor, were convinced that a great field was open in the Gentile world for the spread of the gospel. The news of their work, however, was causing some uneasiness in Jerusalem. Ever since the death of Stephen and the removal of most of the more broadminded Hellenistic Christians, the attitude of the Jerusalem church had been growing more Jewish. It was granted that Gentiles could be saved. The question was, how? "By becoming Jews," said the Judaizers. "By faith alone," said Paul. Was Christianity to be a mere sect of Judaism, or was it to become a gospel for all men? The question arose in Antioch, hortly after the apostles returned from their tour.

I. THE QUESTION RAISED, Acts 15: 1-3; Gal. 2: 1.

Visitors from Jerusalem who gave the impression, apparently, that they had been sent to deliver a message, said, "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved."

Their announcement came like a bombshell into the church at Antioch. Most of the brethren were uncircumcised, and Jew and Gentile were associatin gas equals. Paul and Barnabas refused to recognize the claims of the law upon Gentiles. Bitter controversy developed. The question once raised, must be settled.

The church suggested an appeal to the Jerusalem leaders, v. 2. Paul, while recognizing their authority to be no greater than his own, was divinely encouraged to go, Gal. 2: 2. Besides Barnabas, he took with him Titus, one of his most faithful disciples, who was a Gentile.

II. THE JERUSALEM CONFERENCE, Acts 15: 4-21; Gal. 2: 2-10.

The welcome at Jerusalem left nothing to be desired. At the first public meeting of the Conference, the apostles told how God had blessed their labors. He had accepted the Gentiles. The inference was plain—who, then, dared refuse them? The lagalists, who had also arrived from Antioch, rose up and maintained doggedly, "They must keep the law of Moses." Their doctrine had blinded them to the evident facts. "Our way, or not at all," was their attitude. The clash had come. The leaders required time for consideration. The meeting was adjourned.

Paul saw the legalists none too honorable in their methods (Gal. 2: 4), might, by an appeal to popular prejudice, discredit the apostles. He was too sharp-witted to be caught in that manner. He privately interviewed the key-man, Gal. 2: 2. It was most important that James, and Peter, and John should know exactly what had been taking place. Paul's brains were dedicated to God's service.

In the second public session the legalists and their sympathizers proabbly had a majority. After prolonged debating, Peter made his speech, Acts 15: 7-11. He reminded them how he had dined with Cornelius and had won him for Christ. The debaters were silenced. Barnabas and then Paul told their story. James, now the head of the church, and most orthodox Jew, showed from Scripture how God had long planned to save all the Gentiles who should call upon him, Acts 15: 15-18. He then made the proposal which, for the time, settled the question.

III. A PROPOSAL ACCEPTED, Acts 15: 22-35.

The proposal which gained the consent of the Council was, of necessity, a compromise. It repudiated the teaching of those who had gone to Antioch. Nothing was to be said to Gentiles about circumcision. They were to guard against certain practices associated with idolatry and immortality; and, out of consideration for the scruples of Jewish brethren, observe two food laws, vs. 28, 29. Similarity in diet would make social intercourse possible. A letter (vs. 23-29), tactful, and beautiful in its brotherly spirit, was drafted, and sent to Antioch by udas and Silas, prominent members of the Jerusalem church. In Antioch the proposals were gladly accepted, and once more the church ahd peace.

The Sportsman

The rain fell in torrents, and the one passenger who had alighted from the last train gazed dismally around. There was no help for it; he would have to take a taxi home.

"How much do you charge to drive to Gale Street?' he called to the solitary driver in the station yard.

"Five shillings," replied the man.

For a time they haggled, but the driver refused to come lower than four shillings. At last the prospective fare had a brain wave.

"I say, I'll toss you double or quits!"

The driver agreed. He called:

"Head,' 'and heads it was.

"Rotten luck," growled the other, "I shall have to walk after all!"

The end of education is the formation of character; character rests on the basis of morality; and morality, if we have life and vigor, is interspersed with religion.—Bishop Spalding.