



Home Chats

MARIE ANN BEST

Forenoon and afternoon and night—
Forenoon and afternoon and night—
Forenoon, and—what
The empty song repeats itself no
more?
Yes, that is life: make the forenoon
sublime,
This afternoon a psalm, this night a
prayer,
And time is conquered, and thy crown
is won. —Edward Sill.

Happiness

Can happiness be bought? To the
cold and hungry it seems there is no
question about it. Of course it can.
Yes, and also to the everyday ordinary
individual it seems happiness is al-
ways waiting just around the corner
if we only had this or that. And yet
if we look closely at those who have
material things, pressed down and
running over, we find their faces cer-
tainly do not mirror happiness any
oftener than it is mirrored in the face
of the man or woman who is without
worldly goods. Granted then that hap-
piness does not come from owning
things, how is one to go about it to
obtain this elusive but very desirable
characteristic.
Since happiness cannot be bought it
is possible for it to be taught? Maybe
not, as one would teach the three r's,
but isn't there an opportunity of teach-
ing happiness if the child, right from
the cradle, is first taught to control
himself. It is readily seen that the
child who has learned to get up and
laugh when he bumps his nose and not
to cry for things is receiving better
training than the child who is allowed
to be peevish and fretful and who
takes real pleasure in pitying himself
for every little scratch which comes
his way. The little plastic mind is
forming the foundation for being
miserable instead of happy.

Sickness, disappointment, work and
worry come to us all as we grow older
and happiness comes to only those
who have learned to pick themselves
up after each misfortune, continue on
and begin over with a determined
cheerfulness instead of being crushed
by it. There is nothing can make peo-
ple happy who have grown up along
with self pity.
So it seems very important to teach
children to cultivate a cheerful outlook
on life. You can either teach your
child how to find real joy in doing
things successfully even if it is ac-
companied by repeated failures, or
you can teach him to envy those bet-
ter off than himself so that all he can
do is to brood dully about how badly
he is treated.

Then the world is so full of the sim-
ple, everyday things that are always
with us. Real happiness comes to
those who can see the beauty in the
sunset, who feel the quiet of the
woods, who know animals, who read
wisely, who "orship" trustfully.
So we can be happy or miserable
just as we choose and the world goes
on just the same. It is for us to learn
to be humble and thankful and to en-
joy what blessings we have. Why bor-
row trouble or be afraid of the future
or worry over the endless little
things that go wrong continually. The
way to forget them is to keep busy,
so busy that your mind must concen-
trate on your work to the exclusion
of every other thought.

Then, finally, the only way one can
be truly happy is to make other peo-
ple happy. You cannot be selfish or
self centered or mean and be sincerely
happy. These things do harmonize
with happiness. "So give the world
the best you have and the best will
come back to you."

It's a Poor Joke

"When everyone can't join you in
the laughter."
"When a little child is brought to
tears."
"When something sacred is made to
appear 'com' on."
"When some woman blushes with
embarrassment."
"When some heart carries away a
string."



Twilight Hour Story

Chapter 10

What They Did With the Big Box
You will remember Mama Lady sent
Billy down cellar to get the big box
for the chicks and when he found it
he hurried upstairs with it. It got a
little dusty down there so it was made
all clean, inside and out. Billy was
having lots of fun for he wondered
what his mother was going to do next
to make the little chicks comfortable.
After it was all clean she told him to
go out to the barn and get a whole lot
of real fine straw and chaff that sifted
down through the big pile of straw in
the mow. When she had put a thick
layer of it in the bottom it was as soft
as soft could be. Then Mama Lady
remembered she had an old warm
black shawl up in the attic, so Billy
brought it down, wondering what she
wanted it for. But she just laughed
when he asked her and said, "Wait,
son, and you'll see very soon." And
this is what she did:

She put the little chicks in the box
which had the fine straw in the bot-
tom and you would have laughed if
you had seen them playing with the
straw and scratching it up with their
little feet. Then in one corner she
put the old black shawl so that it
made a tiny room in behind there just
big enough for four little chicks. This
was their small bedroom. It did seem
as though that would be warm enough
for them, but Mama Lady knew it
wasn't snug enough when they were
sleeping. So she thought a long time
about what to do and was a little
afraid she couldn't keep them warm
enough. Suddenly she remembered
she had used the last of the coffee that
was morning out of its tin can and
that tin can was the very thing she
wanted. She filled it with a lot of
nice, warm water, then put the lid
on tight and set it behind in their lit-
tle bedroom. It was just like a cosy
stove, wasn't it? Now everything was
ready, so she picked each little chick
up, held it against her cheek a minute
and against Billy's cheek too, and then
set Jimmie and the others behind the
shawl, close beside the little hot
water furnace. The black shawl was
closed down closer around them and
this time I do believe they did think
it was their Mama Hen, for they were
so very warm and comfortable. And
do you know they went sound asleep
right away. Mama Lady covered them
in with more covers so they wouldn't
get cold before the long night was
over. Then she and Billy said "Good
night little chicks, till morning." Next
it was Billy's turn for bed and it didn't
take him long to get there, he was so
sleepy, and he too went off into slum-
berland right away.

Unknown Elements Traced By X-Ray

Washington. — Confirmatory evi-
dence of the existence and identity of
"rhenium," one of the missing ele-
ments, has been discovered and check-
ed at the Bureau of Standards.
Dr. W. F. Meggers, a government
specialist in optical work, has brought
out proof of the presence of the sub-
stance by application of the X-ray and
the analysis of the spectral light it re-
flects.
The substance, provisionally set
down as "rhenium 75" on the list of 90
or more basic elements making up the
physical universe, is one of those
whose existence has been hitherto pre-
dicted rather than discovered by nat-
ural science.
At present, rhenium is rarer than
radium in the earth's stock of com-
modities, and is too young to have any
known usefulness. However, like
many another of the elements pur-
posefully sought since the structural
plan was laid down indicating their
existence, rhenium may attain value
and be put into service after natural
science has more fully established its
character.

"I believe girls, even more than
boys, need college education." —Mrs.
Thomas A. Edison.

Aviator's Smile of Triumph



Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, English aviator, first woman to fly across
Europe and Asia, now in U.S.A. on world flight.

Sunday School Lesson

February 15. Lesson VII—Jesus the
Friend of Sinners—Luke 7: 36-50.
Golden Text—This is a faithful
saying, and worthy of all accepta-
tion, that Christ Jesus came into
the world to save sinners.—1 Tim-
othy 1: 15.

ANALYSIS

I. THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS, Luke 7: 36.

II. THE PHARISES AND SINNERS, Luke, chap. 7.

III. JESUS AND THE SINFUL, Luke, chap. 7.

I. THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS, Luke 7: 36.

It is often supposed that the peni-
tent woman in this story is Mary
Magdalene; but that is not stated,
nor implied. Mary of Magdala is re-
ferred to a few verses later (8: 2) as
the woman out of whom Jesus had
cast seven devils; this probably refers
to an acute condition of hysteria or
demon-possession, whereas the woman
in this story was apparently a woman
"off the streets."

Much in the story is left to our
imagination, and doubtless it had been
told many times in different contexts
before ever it was written down; hence
at first sight it is not quite clear who
the woman is forgiven because she
loves much, or loves much because
she has been forgiven. The parable
of the debtor implies that she loves
much, because she has been forgiven
much, and this seems to be the mean-
ing of the story as a whole. If this
is so, we should perhaps regard the
words, "because she loved much," in v.
47, as somebody's mistaken marginal
comment which was no part of the
original story, or perhaps the meaning
is, "she is forgiven, and you can see
that she is forgiven and has repented
because she loves much," or possibly
sayings of Jesus at another time have
been tacked on to the story of the wo-
man. The matter is perplexing, but
not of any great importance. Jesus
clearly indicates, in the parable of the
debtor, that those who have been for-
given much will love much, but he may
well have taught, on some other oc-
casion, that love covers a multitude
of sins. Christians tend to be fierce in
their condemnation of what are called
"sins of passion," and to be lenient
towards lack of charity and human
sympathy, and towards sins of cold
selfishness. The judgment of Jesus
seems to have been different.

II. THE PHARISES AND SINNERS, Luke, chap. 7.

The incident will probably have oc-
curred early in the ministry, for after
Jesus' breach with the Pharisees it is
not very likely that one of them would
have invited him in a friendly way to
dine at his house. His host, it is true,
treats him with "great courtesy"; per-
haps he thinks that the peasant-
prophet will not expect the sort of
treatment Simon would offer an equal,
vs. 44-46. The party was reclining at
the meal; each would be on a couch,
with his feet stretched away from the
table, and his left elbow resting on it.
The sequel, as has been said, is a history
rather to be wept over than com-
mented upon. The woman must have
entered the courtyard, come up the
verandah step, and perhaps passed
through an ante-room before entering
the dining chamber. How she gained
admittance we do not know. We can

imagine the hush and awkwardness
that would fall upon the party as she
entered. In silence, as we may per-
haps suppose, she knelt and her tears
fell on Jesus' feet. Then, though no
Jewish women would willingly do this
in public, she let down her hair, and
wiped his feet. Then Simon protests,
What may have preceded this scene
we can only imagine. We do not know
what Jesus may have said to her, if
indeed he had said anything, but what
he had done for her is obvious.

III. JESUS AND THE SINFUL, Luke, chap. 7.

Much of the teaching of Jesus was
akin to the nobler teaching of the
rabbi of his day; perhaps the most
striking difference between him and
them is to be found in his attitude to
sinners. They would gather up their
skirts to avoid the contaminating
touch of such a woman as this; he
came to seek out and to save sinners.
Jesus never condemned sin or suggested
for a moment that it did not matter;
he showed at once an utter abhorrence
of sin, and an invincible love for the
sinner. Therefore, this woman, who
might be "brazen-faced" before the
world, was broken-hearted, repentant,
transfigured and renewed when she
met with Jesus. Today, do such wo-
men regard church members as she
regarded Christ, or as she regarded
the Pharisees?

V. 48. Jesus said, "thy sins are for-
given," more probably than "thy sins
be forgiven," but neither translation
is legitimate. This may well be a re-
petition of what he had said to her be-
fore, for the parable of the debtor
suggests that she already knew she
was forgiven. In any case Jesus does
not seem directly to forgive sins him-
self, but to declare that God has for-
given. Similar, God "hath given
power and commandment to his min-
isters to declare and pronounce to his
people being penitent the absolution
and remission of their sins." The di-
vinity of Jesus is shown, not in a mys-
terious divine prerogative to forgive
men on his own responsibility, but in
his attitude to the sinner; for his atti-
tude is God's.

British Films

H. S. Oakley in the Fortnightly
Review (London): For the first
twenty years of its brief life, this in-
dustry has been controlled from the
United States. . . . Today all this is
in process of change. The Legisla-
ture took the first step when it pas-
sed the Films Act (1927). Science
completed the process when it in-
vented the "talkie." The British
audience stood the American picture,
much as it laughed at times over the
grotesque mistakes that were
made, but it cannot stand the Amer-
ican voice. It wants English as it
is spoken in England, and slowly
but surely it is getting it. A great
industry is in process of being born.
British-made films are already finding
their way into every corner of the
English spoken world, and they are
being welcomed.

Women pause to reflect—when they
see a mirror.

"Well, old man, what are you doing
these days?" "I'm selling furniture."
"Are you selling much?" "Only my
own, so far."

"Clothes give a man a lot of con-
fidence." "I should think they do. I go
to heaps of places with them that I
wouldn't dream of going to without."

Doctor Says Movies Do Not Injure Eyes

New York.—It is not the fault of
the stars or of the projection ma-
chines if motion pictures hurt the
patrons' eyes. The blame falls square-
ly on the eyes of the patrons in the
opinion of Dr. William M. Richards, of
the Better Vision Institute, who in his
recent address before the National
Board of Review Pictures here asserted
that an insidious rumor that the
films were bad for the eyes was keep-
ing thousands daily from the motion
picture box office.

"If motion pictures hurt your eyes
don't blame the picture but blame
your eyes and have them examined,"
he declared. "For if your eyes are
normal, either with or without glasses,
you can look at films without any dis-
comfort whatever. It is a common
complaint among persons generally to
say that their eyes have been ruined
by motion pictures. Normal eyes
never give symptoms when looking at
the pictures and are never in any way
harmed by them."

Mr. Richards suggested that patrons
should equip themselves with a special
type of eyeglass in their pilgrimages
to the theatre.
There are many things that can be
done to bring this important subject
to the attention of motion picture
audiences," he pointed out. "I sug-
gest that there be incorporated, for
the time, at least, in all picture re-
leases the suggestion that if the films
inconvenience the eyes one must not
blame them, but rather the eyes."

Hard Sense

She kept a little moon
Yellow as butter;
Hoarded a little tune
Too sad to utter:

Cherished a windy sky
Secret and holy;
Treasured the way birds fly,
Solemnly, slowly.

Parson at last is glad,
Old wives are grinning;
Wed to her neighbor's lad,
Set her to spinning.

Flax on the busy loom,
Children to cherish,
So in one narrow room
Folly will perish.

Here is a silver spoon,
Here a copper kettle,
For her who thought the moon
Made the dearest metal.
—Elsbeth, in The Forum.

Fashion Gleanings

As a trimming or accessory for pas-
tel and white costumes, brown is most
important. Brown fur trims the short
sleeve in many of the suits and en-
sembles for dressy afternoon and spec-
tacular sports. Evening gowns with
removable jackets have also adopted the
fur idea.
Crepé-shantung—a soft pure-dye
silk with a dull finish—is styled in
sports and spectator sports frocks. Its
popularity is assured on account of its
tubing qualities.

Pajamas are considered a definite
part of the wardrobe, not only for
sleeping, lounging and beach wear,
but for dinner and evening as well.
The latter models follow the lines in
vogue for dresses for like occasions,
showing the same draped necklines,
bolero jackets, jeweled belts, and
elaborate sleeve treatments, as out-
standing features.

Angora, in the faintest of shades,
has edged its way into wraps for for-
mal evening wear. They are usually
hip-length, with flowing sleeves and
light scarf. They are wonderfully light
weight, still giving the needed warmth
and the silklike appearance of the
brush gives a misty air to its wearer.
One's hat, gown and shoes should be
of matching tone, the color con-
trast being augmented by scarf, belt
or tie. The bag also should carry the
combination color.

"Girls are now taking an interest
in agriculture," we read. "Especially
husbandry."

"Fish That Bark!" reads a head-
line. What most anglers want is
one that bites.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Fur-
nished With Every Pattern



292f

A most attractive model for youth
and the youthful type of woman.
The jumper effect of the bodice gives
it a jaunty air.

Carried out in dark brown wool
crepe with cuffs, vestee and collar of
turquoise-blue, the tie-brown with blue
dots, is delightfully gay and smart.

A similar scheme in dark green
wool jersey with lighter green is
snappy. The belt may be of self-
fabric or of leather.

Style No. 2921 may be had in sizes
14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 33 and 40
inches bust.

Other interesting suitable fabrics
are flat crepe silk, canton crepe and
tweed mixtures.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plain-
ly, giving number and size of such
patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in
stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap
it carefully for each number, and
address your order to Wilson Pattern
Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

The Call of the Bush

Day is smiling approval at earth's
new spring apparel. It is good to be
out of doors, free and away. Already
in the moonlight dawn the warbling
magpies had heralded such an awak-
ening, and the call of the bush is loud
and insistent. So off to the hills for
young hearts eager to revel in nature's
glory.

Up hill and down dale, through
wooded vales blue-valued by the floor
of heaven; by the crystal-lake shaded
on every side by thickets green; to
the distant purple hills where grows
the bracken fern or hoots the owl;
where music in the waterfall makes
harmony with singing birds; where
cries the curlew plaintively; or where
the kookaburra lifts his laughter on
the air; such places lend themselves
where thought may dwell in simplest
luxury.

Leschanautia, blue, yellow, white
and red, splashes the landscape like a
painter's palette. Buttercups fringe
the roadside's edge. Sarsaparilla
hangs her purple tresses from tree to
tree. The tall gums stand majestic;
low blackboy clumps send up new,
soft, green spears.

At last a wattle grove is reached.
The silence in the woods is very
sound, the sound that breathes in still-
ness thanks to God for such a para-
dise. In the trees' cool shade lunch-
eon is spread. Rest, talk and day-
dreams while away the afternoon's
sunshine. Homeward toward the city,
as the golden sunset says, Amen!

Information on this valuable sub-
ject is given by Dr. Albert Neuburger,
of Berlin, in *Everyday Mechanics*
(Chicago).

We constantly come across things,
he says, that are difficult to open.
There are, for instance, bottles with
glass stoppers—polished to fit tightly,
as used for perfumes, condiments,
etc. He goes on:

"To open these, it is only neces-
sary to warm the neck of the bottle.
This can be done by slow, warm-
ing it over a gas or alcohol flame,
with constant turning. But there is
the risk of having the heating take
place too suddenly, and a valuable
crystal bottle may be cracked.

"Therefore, the following process is
better. Loop around the neck a
thick string or a thin hemp cord.
Then two persons grasp the bottle
with their left hands, and hold it
firmly. With their right hands they
grasp the ends of the string, and
draw it quickly back and forth.

"Thereby the neck of the bottle is
warmed, and it expands; the stopper
can be removed easily by turning it.
"Metal caps of tubes, in which we
get toothpaste, cold cream, vaseline,
various medicinal preparations, as
well as water-color and oil paints,
very often can not be uncreased.

"Take a match, light it, and hold it
under the cap of the tube, at the
same time constantly rotating the
tube. Of course, you can also use
a gas or alcohol flame, but in almost
all cases a match is sufficient. Dip-
ping in hot water will also loosen
the cap.

"Then there are metal cans of all
kinds, such as those containing shoe
polish, paste, candy, etc., which do
not open. Many a finger-nail is
broken in attempts to open them.

"Take a small, narrow knife and
try at some point to insert it between
the cover and the lower part of the
can. Bend it out a little, and then
gradually go around the whole can,
always continuing to bend out. It
is not necessary to have the knife
reach all the way to the top of the
lid.

"If the can does not open, gradual-
ly press upwards, still bending out
in individual circles, until it is finally
bent out enough for the cover to be
removed easily.

"Metal covers, such as those of
fruit-jars, are easily removed by in-
verting the jar and holding the cover
under hot water for a few seconds.

"This will expand the cover and
loosen it. But if held under hot wa-
ter too long, the glass also will ex-
pand."

Age Fifteen Shows Girls To Be at Greatest Value

Taking into account the average
wage earning capacity of women, the
value of their work in the home, the
value at the birth of children, what it
costs to feed and clothe them and all
other economic factors that could be
collected, a group of German statisti-
cians estimate that the girls of that
country are worth more at the age of
fifteen years than at any time before
or after that age. They place her
worth to the state at fifteen years as
approximately \$10,000.

When she has reached the age of
thirty, the report states, her value de-
creases to \$9,200. At fifty the value
is set at \$7,000 and at sixty it is cal-
culated as only \$5,000. After seventy
years of age the economic value sinks
to almost nothing.

German males at thirty are esti-
mated to be worth \$11,000, as com-
pared to the \$10,000 for the average
woman. It is equally interesting and
important that the estimated economic
values for women have risen much
higher for women during the last
twenty years. The reason for this is
ascribed to the increasing application
of women to industrial work, so that
they can be directly credited with pro-
duction and earnings as well as for
their worth as home builders and
family makers.

Jamboree in the Jam
Two little boys were talking. One
said to the other: "Aren't ants funny
little things? They work and work,
and never play."

"Oh, I don't know about that," re-
plied the other. "Every time I go on
a picnic they are there."

At a matinee a little man called at
the theatre, bought two tickets, and
proceeded to enter, followed by his
wife and eleven children. "Here!"
shouted the doorkeeper, "where's the
other tickets?" "What other tickets?"
asked the man. "Why—for this
crowd." The man with the family an-
swered angrily, "Did ya no' advertise
children under twelve wif' parents ad-
mitted free?" "We did," retorted the
doorkeeper, "but these are not under
twelve." "Count them, then, an' ye'll
be findin' there's just eleven of them
—we left the ither at home."

"Talking of starting with nothing
and making a fortune," said the talka-
tive passenger, "see that old chap
reading a paper? Well, he came to
this town thirty years ago with 25
cents in his pocket; he bought a tin
of blacking and a wooden box and
started as a boot-black after getting
a set of brushes on tick. What do you
think he's worth to-day?" "Oh, about
\$50,000," a listener suggested. "Well,
you're wrong; he's not worth a bean,
and he still owes for the brushes."

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



YOUR HONOR, WATCH
THAT LITTLE GUY,
HE'S FILLING HIS
POCKET LIGHTER
WITH GASOLINE
FROM THE HOSE!

BOYS, MUTT'S CLAIM
THAT THE MOTORIST
OWNS THE HOSE
REMINDS ME—

—REMINDS ME THAT I'VE BEEN
BUYING GASOLINE AT FILLING
STATIONS FOR TWENTY YEARS
AND I'VE NEVER THOUGHT
OF THIS ANGLE—

THEN, YOUR HONOR, I'M
ENTITLED TO THE
GASOLINE LEFT IN
THE HOSE?

YOU
ARE!

THANKS, JUDGE,
BUT IT'S ALL
EVAPORATED!

Mutt Wins a Hollow Victory.

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and making a fortune," said the talka-
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