

Tremendous Trifles

By
ELMO SCOTT WATSON
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ORDERS ARE ORDERS

SIR FERDINAND GORGES was a colonial promoter and his greedy eyes looked across the sea into the uncharted territory of the New World. He would send a colony there.

The earl of Warwick agreed to be Sir Ferdinand's partner. Both gentlemen had heard rumors of a group in Leyden who were eager to be sent into America. This group had already purchased and manned the Speedwell and were also buying the large three-masted vessel named the Mayflower. The two titled schemers thought that here was a ready-made colony for them.

Sir Ferdinand placed his own captain on the Mayflower. The man was one Mr. Jones, an ex-pirate. His patron had rescued him from jail and he was ready to take orders. The Mayflower left London late in July, 1620, with Captain Jones and a rowdy crew.

They were to meet the Speedwell, out from Leyden, and then the two boats were to proceed to Virginia—or so their passengers thought. The ex-pirate had other orders from his master. Twice the Speedwell sprang a leak and twice put back for repairs. Members of her crew later confessed that they had deliberately caused the damage because they knew the vessel was headed for New England.

Finally, in September, the Mayflower sailed. After a perilous trip land was sighted, but it was not the Virginia coast that the passengers' patrons had promised. The Pilgrim leaders insisted that Captain Jones take them southward, but he refused and headed for the dangerous waters of Cape Cod. Sir Ferdinand's orders were orders!

TREMENDOUS STOMACH ACHE

FRANCE was passing through a political upheaval after the fall of the Second Empire during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. The Monarchists were determined to rule, but sentiment for a republic was strong.

The national assembly which would decide the issue, was almost evenly divided, with a slight edge in favor of the Monarchists. The vote was to be taken on June 30, 1875. As the roll of the assembly was called the whole atmosphere was tense with excitement, for the balloting was very close.

There was no sound in the chamber but the grave voice of the president. He called the name of Monsieur Leurant. There was no answer.

The absurdities that interfere with politics were operating to prevent his response. Deputy Leurant had a stomach ache that morning, a bad one. He managed to sit through the preliminaries, suffering with the gripping pains of colic, but finally he could stand it no longer.

The president called his name in vain. Leurant's vote would have been for the Monarchists as he was known to be unswerving in his devotion to this form of government. While he was absent the assembly was deadlocked, 352 to 352. Finally, as was constitutionally provided for in such emergencies, the president cast his vote . . . in favor of the republic.

France might still be a monarchy, if it hadn't been for this stomach ache.

LITTLE GADGETS—BIG MONEY

KING GILLETTE, looking at the nicked chins of American men and counting up the millions of hours they spent in stropping their razors, devised a safety razor with replaceable blades. His profits are said to have been \$2,500,000 a year for several years.

B. F. Sturtevant devised a wood-

en shoe peg which was much cheaper and just as satisfactory as nails. It made \$3,000,000 for him.

Hyman Lipman made \$100,000 out of other persons' mistakes. He put a rubber tip on the end of a lead pencil so they could rub out their errors of spelling, grammar, etc., and start over again.

Samuel Kischbaum, a tailor, had managed to save \$120. He invested the whole amount in a new gadget—a hook and eye arrangement for dresses. Within a few years his \$120 had grown to \$12,000.

Jeremiah Geary, a plumber sold his shop and invested the proceeds, \$600, in a gas mantle. That investment paid big dividends—\$500,000, so it is said.

Joseph Glidden, a farmer, may or may not have been the first to think of twisting short pieces of sharply-cut wire at regular intervals around other strands of wire, but he made \$1,000,000 out of his barbed wire business. Later he invented a new type of farm gate and within two years it showed a profit of \$150,000.

Invent a little gadget that the public wants and make big money out of it—if you're lucky!

Mahogany Is Scarce

True mahogany, one of the world's most popular woods, is so scarce that there is little if any on the market. The "real mahogany" used today comes from about seventy other species of trees whose wood has similar characteristics.—Collier's Weekly.

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

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Thanks to doctors and other scientists, the human machine does not wear out as quickly as it used to.

Men past seventy are still to be found at their desks, doing hard work every day.

Many of them are so "gaited" that they would be very unhappy if they took the time to loaf.

But I believe that every man and woman should during the active working years think of lessening labor as old age approaches.

They may not want to retire when they are past sixty. But they ought to be able to retire if they want to.

Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of an elderly man or woman trying to match in energy the younger people around them, and feeling certain that they are doomed to fail.

This is not written for the old, but for the young.

To the young the world seems a long stretch ahead of youth.

But that youth cannot be maintained without planning for its maintenance.

If you will persuade yourself that you, like every one else in this world, are not so young as you used to be, perhaps you will be a little more saving of your health as well as of your money.

I have always heard the Scotch were thrifty to a fault.

But when I went to Scotland I found that, while they certainly were thrifty, their thrift was not penuriousness, but a mere sensible provision for the future.

They have learned by experience that the struggle is hard, and they get ready to make it less hard in old age, by counting their pennies, and putting temptation to spend money behind them.

In America, where for many years money was made easily, it was spent more easily. The result was that Americans acquired the spending habit.

They bought more of everything than they needed. They sought to make a show of their wealth.

They tried to keep up with neighbors who were far more affluent than they were.

They have learned better now, but the lesson has been a hard one.

I think in the future that they will be a little more thrifty, a little more awake to the wisdom of making provision for old age.

Unless you are a doctor, and a good one, you know very little about the complicated machine which is your body.

Today, fortunately for the public, there are more and better doctors than there have ever been before.

Make use of them. It has been said that the man who doctors himself has a fool for his physician.

You probably have found that by taking plenty of exercise, getting out in the open now and then, and not eating things that disagree with you that you will be tolerably well.

But that is not enough.

You ought to be extremely well. Unless you are you cannot do your best work, and if you cannot do your best work you are likely to be a loser in life.

Get yourself a doctor. Get a good one.

Let him look you over every so often, as is done in the life extension institutions.

Follow his advice. Get him to explain to you as much of the marvelous system you possess as you understand.

Naturally you want to live long. And when you get to feeling "low" drop in at the physician's, let him test out the machine and find out what is the matter with it.

Today there are many great hospitals, with staffs of able physicians, all of them specialists in their own line.

If you are in bad health go to one of them and let members of the staff tell you what's the matter and what to do about it.

They and the men who have gone before them have amassed a vast store of knowledge, and it is their business to pass it along to you.

Moreover, don't let a youngster grow up without regular inspection by a man who knows about human bodies, and how to help them grow healthy and strong.

Give a youngster the right kind of a physical start, and half the bat-

THE EASIEST WAY

By
LEONARD A. BARRETT
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One of the army of unemployed was promised a job of \$50 per month with an increase if he proved successful in his work.



Falling to appear for work on the day he agreed, the employer received the following reply in response to his inquiry, "Why should I work for \$12.50 per week when I can get \$15 from 'Relief'?"

This incident suggests a very serious problem which not only concerns the unemployed but retards our economic recovery. Doubtless this man argued that it was the better part of wisdom to remain on "Relief," which promised a sure and steady income, than run the risk of making good on an uncertain venture. Had he succeeded on his \$50 per month job he doubtless would have been advanced to a point where his income would have been much more than his weekly relief

allowance. Perhaps economic pressure and the element of uncertainty influenced him to choose the easier way; but the question still remains, was it the best way for all concerned? Is that choice always the wisest, which because of fear, surrenders the heroic element and the spirit of venture and pride? "There is a high way and there is a low way," and the choice we make determines not only our present action but our future character and happiness. The easiest way is the way of idleness and leisure, but is it the "high way?" In choosing between the high way and the low way are there not other considerations which should influence us besides those of a monetary and economic value. If it were possible for even the majority of the unemployed to make another heroic venture and thus recapture the spirit of pride and self confidence, would it not make a very distinct contribution toward the solution of our problem?

The choice of the easiest way is also fraught with evils of idleness. The devil has mischief for idle hands to do, no doubt of it. One of the most difficult social problems with which we may have to wrestle in the future are the conditions arising from enforced idleness. The lowering of the morale is in itself a grave peril, but even more threatening may be the moral and social conditions arising out of idleness. With the five day week the problem of leisure is no longer confined to those who are gainfully employed. It is bound to effect the vast army of the unemployed. Is any appreciable amount of unemployment due to the loss of pride and courage and the fear to make another venture? This might prove to be an interesting inquiry if we endeavor to ascertain the facts.

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"Key to the City"

Giving the key to the city is an old European custom handed down from the days when cities were more like fortresses, surrounded by stout walls, and people could only enter or leave through the gates that were shut tight at sunset. The keys of the gates were heavily guarded, kept by the mayor or military commander, given up only when the city was defeated in battle and the conquerors had a right to their possession.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET

A Quart in one minute, forty seconds



Miss Marjorie Slagle, a Coed of Ohio State University, won the Championship for milking at the Little International Livestock Exposition held in Columbus Ohio

Marjorie Slagle

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GIRLIGAGS



"Judging by the slimmness of the weekly pay envelope," says typing Tillie, "too many bosses think that all they need to pay a stenographer is compliments."

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