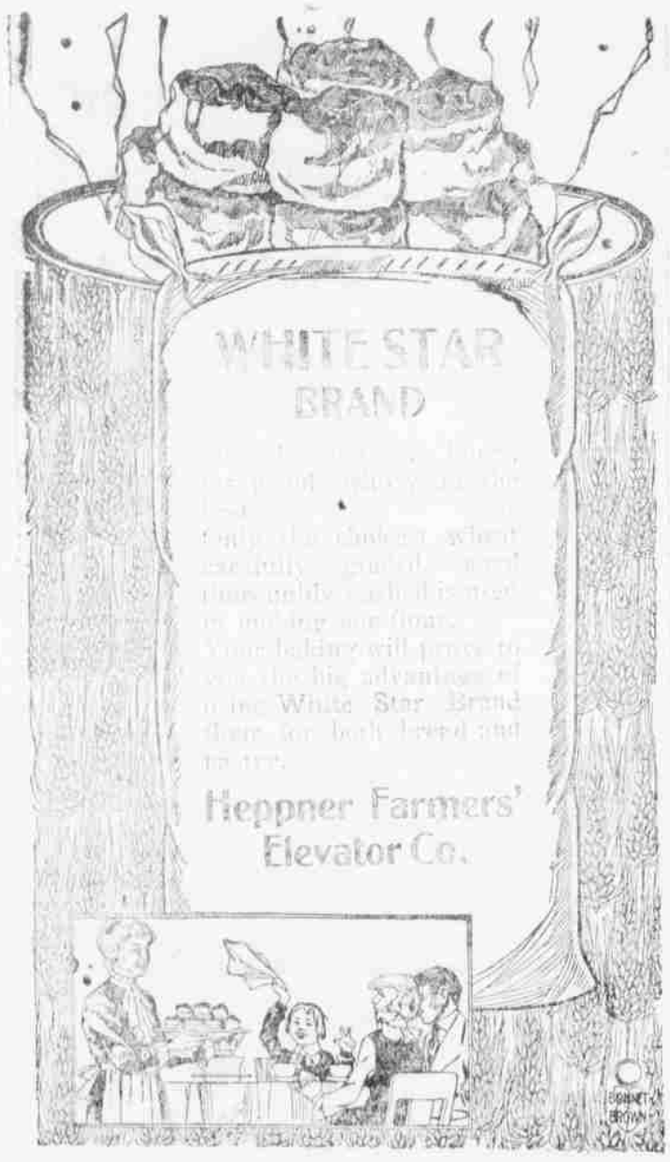
Arduous Job.

Outlate—M'dear, mustn't sit up for me; law forbids night work for women.

Daily Thought.

Great thoughts, like great deeds, need no trumpet.—Bailey.



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CHANGED HER MIND

By ELEANOR C. KENYON.

"Why, Marcia, I cannot understand your yawning at such a delightful story. One would think to look at you that you were being led to the slaughter instead of reclining there so comfortably and listening to your favorite poetess," exclaimed Judith Arnold to her friend Marcia Allen.

"Yes, Judith, I must confess that I enjoyed, and the story that you read aloud so beautiful has proven to be just the contrary."

"Why, dear, I cannot understand—you have been such a bookworm."

"But Judith," Marcia interposed, "I guess the story is interesting enough—I'm I think growing so tired of reading about long-lost lovelies with skins of alabaster whiteness and molded curves, names to great people and the wonderful lovers with figures of goddesses, locks of Apollos, and their beautiful white hands, Judith, I wish I could read descriptions nearer reality now."

"Now Marcia, just because reading about drab 'Mrs. Hedgehog' with straight hair instead of the curly locks and with an ordinary complexion instead of fair skin and [illegible] so ordinary, Lord! [illegible] of the beautiful new red fire, dressed in Copen's best—no harem a hero's life for a day and night."

"Yes I think it would feel it very humorous. I would just love to read of a hero with his rough hands, that I would be sure that I were reading about a real live—not a dancing car or a young Indian plain."

"Look Judith, if was the big rough hands and the brawny muscles that were so admired so much—where would the country be if it depended on the feather bed or the dancing room hero?" wrathfully spoke Marcia. "And you may be sure Judith," she added, laughingly, "if 'Mr. Right' should ever come along I hope he will have big rough hands."

"Well, dear, I wish you luck, but not for me. I would much prefer the author's description," replied Judith. "But, Marcia dear, I must not forget my errand: Aunt Louise has written, inviting us up."

"You know Hugh has returned from service—quite ill so Aunie writes, and has brought two friends with him, all semi-invalids. One chap, Lieutenant Frederick Parker, who is all alone in the world, and Captain Howard Mason, whose home is in the West. So the dear soul is just bubbling over with delight at having Hugh home, and she wants us to come and help her cheer up the boys."

"Isn't that splendid of her," rejoined Marcia. "Of course I'll go. I am glad of the opportunity to do something for Mrs. Hedge—and besides, it will be a good chance to demonstrate our achievements in nursing. I am glad, Judith, that we attended the class. Perhaps it will come in handy."

A few days later found them in the comfortable home of aunt Louise, whose face was wreathed in smiles as she greeted them most affectionately while Hugh still quite weak from his long confinement in a hospital, was elated at their coming.

"Mother insists that I am ill, but I am feeling fine," he answered to the solicitous questionings of Judith. "I am sure that under Marcia's and your skilful hands, Judith, that the boys will soon recover. But you must meet your patients," as he led the way to the veranda where his two friends were eagerly awaiting their arrival.

After the usual introductions were over and the girls had refreshed themselves after their journey, it seemed as if it were a reunion of old friends, as the boys told of their experiences.

During the delightful days that followed while Marcia and Judith assisted in the care of the invalids, "Dan Cupid" was having the time of his life.

Taking a lesson from his many blunders in the case of a couple, he worked slowly and deliberately, every arrow sent with a directness which pierced and caused a strange fluttering in the hearts of his victims.

Nature, with the help of careful nursing, had worked wonderful changes. The winter of ill health had been replaced by the springtime of love, and as the time grew nearer when separations seemed inevitable, Captain Mason told Marcia many things. He told her of his home in the West and of the little mother awaiting him there. He told her how dear she had grown to him during the weeks past and then he spoke of his going home.

But as he gazed at the face upturned to his as he spoke of their separation, he knew that his love was returned.

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Metal Saws.

Not long ago the discovery was made that metals could be sawed easier and quicker with rapidly revolving smooth disks of steel than with toothed circular saws. It was found that the cutting was done by the heat generated by the friction of the edge of the disc against the metal, says Popular Science Monthly. The metal is melted at the point of contact, while the steel of the disc, being cooled by the air, does not reach the melting point. The discs need no sharpening and do not wear out so quickly as the toothed saws heretofore used for cutting metal. The faster the disc revolves, the greater the amount of heat generated, and the quicker the job.

INCREASES YIELD OF WHEAT

Experiment of Treating Seed Electrically Meets With Success in England.

An interesting experiment as to the effect of electrically treating seed wheat before sowing was lately carried out at Bradham Green, Hungerford, Berks, during this season, by W. [illegible], of the Queen's Hour mills, Aylesbury, and London. There were two sorts of wheat chosen, the one being a very "red standard" and the other a common plate. Some seed was sown on September 13 and 14 last at the rate of three bushels to the acre, the seed in one plot being electrically treated and that in the other not. The crop was cleared of weeds alike all through the growth.

Between the growing crops were inspected by a party, including Dr. [illegible], professor on agriculture at the Southeastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

A comparison between the two plots was unfavorable, the plant on the treated portion being much the more vigorous in growth and habit, and promising, so far as the experts present were able to judge, a yield at least 20 per cent higher than that of the untreated plot. There were evidently signs of rust, too, in the untreated crop, and it was significant fact that the other plot was at any rate in the present season, entirely free from this disease. It was the general opinion of those present that electricity is likely to become a very important factor in the cultivation of agricultural crops, and that great developments along that line may be confidently anticipated in the near future.

HEART OF THE DOUGHBOY

Experiences of War Taught him to Tackle Every Problem From Rock-Bottom Up.

Most of our soldiers went to the other side young boys. They came back men hardened by fire and experience. They will tell you that they have "figured out a new bunch of dope," or that they have "learned a rule or two about the little game of life." What they mean is that they have gone down to fundamentals and tackled every problem from rock-bottom up.

It was with the understanding that the doughboy is a new man and a problem in himself that Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the secretary of war, laid out his plan of campaign for the war department's gigantic effort to get jobs for returned service men. "This," he told his assistants, "is not merely an employment idea. It is a new experiment in psychology. We must understand the soldier, the sailor, the marine, right down to the ground, learn their problem minutely and take infinite pains to restore them to civilian life with as little friction and as much celerity as possible.

"These boys are coming home eagerly, but also a little fearfully. We must bridge the gap that they have crossed during 1917 and 1918. America's future lies in her youth. The soldier who fought in France, the sailor who plied the dark waters, and the men who drilled faithfully and patiently at home, must not be left in the lurch after what they have done for us."

New Photo Dark "Room."

The dark room, necessary evil, has always been the one rigid obstacle to the perfect flexibility of the photographic art. Now, however, the operator can carry a complete dark chamber along with him, and develop his exposures when and where he pleases. The "room" described and illustrated in Popular Mechanics magazine packs in a case less than two feet long, about a foot wide, and four inches thick. It opens to a height, in the larger size, of 18 inches in front and 13 inches in back, with walls of light-proof fabric. Elastic cuffs at the side admit the operator's hands, while he looks through a hood in front, equipped with two shutters that are opened by pressure on the hood, and instantly closes on release. Trays and plates are inserted through a ruby-glassed door in the top.

Laborer Builds Organ.

That workingmen who are earning big wages possess a grand piano or even two pianos is evidence that a love of music is one of the first pleasures indulged in when a man begins to have more money than he wants for necessities.

I could tell you of a workingman in a Midland town, who, being of a musical and mechanical bent, has built himself a small organ in his living room. The instrument possesses a reed stop and several pedal notes, and is a marvelous piece of ingenuity.

As the family is a large one and the room about 12 feet square, it can be imagined what inconvenience the family is willing to undergo in order to indulge its love of music. The organ fills about one-third of their only living room.—London Chronicle.

Why Not?

Clymer Jeffries, Jr., of Williams, Ariz., four and one-half years of age, recently acquired a small dog and a few days later the following conversation occurred between him and his next-door neighbor:

"Mrs. M., I want you to keep your chickens out of our yard."

"Why, Clymer, what do you mean by that?"

"Well, I have a dog over here, and if your chickens come over here I am afraid that he will get the chicken pox."

An epidemic of chicken pox was on at the time.

Burlap Bag His Only Garment

POSTER BASED ON ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT ERIVAN, ARMENIA, BY DR. M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

He is only one of 250,000 helpless child victims of Turkish cruelty and oppression in Western Asia. Clad just as he stands in the picture this forlorn little fellow, with hunger-stricken cheeks, hopeless mouth and frail, starved body, was found wandering in the streets of Igdir, Armenia, by Dr. Milton S. Littlefield of the Near East Relief. He was taken to a Near East Relief orphanage, where it was found that his only earthly possession was the single garment in which he stood—a worn, parched blanket made from a burlap sack.

"I saw this ragged little fellow on one of the busiest business streets of Erivan, not far from the orphanage," said Dr. Littlefield. "He was wandering aimlessly about and no one was paying the slightest attention to him. I did not pose him; the picture shows just the way he stood when I backed him up against a nearby wall."

The photograph is the basis of a striking poster now being distributed by Near East Relief.

WOMEN EXCEED MEN IN JAPANESE FACTORIES

850,000 Japanese Women Work at Average Daily Wage of Ten to Twenty Cents for a Twelve Hour Day.

There are more women in industry in Japan than there are men, according to a statement recently made by the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The world war has brought 850,000 women and girls into the daily grind of industry according to this statement; 130,000 of them little girls under fifteen years of age who work twelve hours at a wage of ten to twenty cents a day, that the world may have silk dresses and munitions.

In Tokyo alone, a city of two and one-half million people, there are 100,000 women employed in sixty-two industries and businesses varying from work as telephone operators, clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers to work in silk and other sorts of factories and domestic work.

Each year thousands of these women go back to their homes in the country, broken in health and victims of tuberculosis because of the poor conditions under which they work and live. They are housed in dormitories in the factory compound. These dormitories are frequently unsanitary. The girls work long hours, have no recreation and on finishing their long day go immediately to bed, oftentimes a bed which a girl who works at night has been sleeping in all day.

As part of its world service for women, the Young Women's Christian Association plans to build dormitories in manufacturing towns where girls may live cheaply under healthful physical and social conditions, to send out secretaries who can introduce recreation into the factory compound and direct games and social life.

This is done with the co-operation of the factories' managers and proprietors. One of the most influential of these is Mrs. Suzuki, the most prominent woman manufacturer in Japan, who is owner and manager of a firm which exported $11,000,000 worth of bean oil to America last year.

Recently Mrs. Suzuki decided to employ one thousand women in her offices. She could not find enough well trained ones so she established a permanent school where Japanese girls may be trained to enter the business world. The greatest danger ahead of Japan, she says, is in its growing materialism, and Japan's greatest need, the development of her women.

Herald classified ads get results

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS DEPEND UPON WOMANKIND

Japanese Diplomat Says Men Alone Cannot Create International Friendliness.

International friendship between nations depends largely upon the friendly feeling between the women of those nations, according to representatives of the Japanese embassy in Washington.

Their theory is that there can be no firm friendship between two nations unless the women of those two countries know and like one another, as co-operation between nations, as in the state and in the family, is based on co-operation between men and women.

Therefore, if Japan and America are to have a real, lasting friendship, to really know and understand one another, the women of the two nations must learn to play together, to study together and to think together. The Y. W. C. A. is one of the best mediums for bringing about this friendship between the two nations, according to diplomatic representatives of Japan, as that organization is teaching Japanese women recreation, showing them how to enjoy out-of-door life and sports. It is particularly necessary that Japanese women learn to enjoy and appreciate recreation, they say, since the great influx of women into industry and business, as Japanese women, formerly so conservative, are going into business and doing many things which they had never thought of doing before the war.

The Y. W. C. A. has been assured the fullest possible co-operation of the Japanese embassy and the Japanese people in making its "World Service program" for three million dollars to be used for women and girls in the United States, India, China, Japan, South America, Egypt, Siberia, the Near East and Mexico a success.

Y. W. C. A. TRAINS WOMEN.

Young women students from forty-four states and nine countries—China, the Philippine Islands, France, Bulgaria, Holland, Russia, Armenia, Canada and Mexico — are registered in the National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York.

They are studying methods of Y. W. C. A. work with a view to taking up positions in Y. W. C. A. work either in this country or in other of the countries where the Y. W. C. A. is carrying on, opening and expanding its work.