It takes as long to worry as to work

Herbert Kaufman's Weekly Message

Hardship is generally a disguised argosy of hope

Your Vote

HOW many times have you intelligently exercised the franchise of citizenship? Have you any real political convictions? Or are you one of too many haphazard voters without a definite conception of the policies you support? Could you hold your own in a party debate? Are you sufficiently posted on the facts and figures relating to half the planks in the platform you intend to uphold?

Old labels mean nothing in new situations. The nation has a different batch of problems at each election. Will you enter the polls without a full understanding of the happenings of the last four years and the probabilities of the next four?

Elements which never before entered American calculations complicate both domestic and foreign relations.

We shall proceed uninterruptedly with our plans or face crises of immeasurable danger according to the wisdom with which we choose the men whose wills and purposes control the decisions at Washington.

Listen to what both sides have to say and make honest comparison before you make up your mind.

Think as hard and as clearly for our common business as you do about your private activities. One is at stake with the other. We can't suffer as a people and prosper individually.

The very selfishness that refuses definite participation in this campaign still more strongly urges active assistance in the election of the ablest and most honorable candidates.

To vote without reason is a form of treason. Whoever furthers the advantage of forces inimical to national honor and security has betrayed the trust of liberty.

If you won't give the time to learn what is best for your country you deserve the worst that can happen to you and your interests.

With several million foreign-born and uninformed citizens blindly obeying padrones, bosses and heelers, your vote and your voice *do* count.

Guineas and Sixpences

CONFIDENCE demands evidence. Governments can borrow at 3 per cent; they represent stability and permanence.

If the very shrewd man who once stood upon London Bridge and futilely offered to sell a guinea for sixpence had agreed to remain in the custody of a policeman until the piece was tested the first passerby with the price in his pocket would have bought the coin.

His guarantee didn't count because he couldn't warrant his own reliability. We seldom trust strangers, no matter how alluring their propositions. Bitterly bought experience teaches that they who promise the most usually deliver the least.

Exaggeration and phrase extravagance are the hall marks of fraud. Responsibility weighs its words—it must pay so heavily for them. Folks aren't accustomed to buy five-dollar goldpieces for silver sixpences—the sixpence isn't worth that much.

Another View of It

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Obstacles *challenge* and *stimulate resource*. The more *difficulties* we encounter, the *sharper* we *think*.

When *loads* grow *onerous*, their bearers are *forced* to consider methods to *lighten* the burden.

Shortage spurs *experiment*. We found *most* of the *valuable* materials in general use after *losing* formerly *adequate* supplies of *other* things. It's human nature to *utilize* the *handiest* stores.

Had population *never* exceeded sustenance, we'd probably still be eating the *fruit* and *garden truck* of *Eden*.

War performs a *distinct* service to *economics*. The *displacements* invariably associated with *extensive* conflicts urge the *survivors* to *dream* and *strive* harder.

Penury and *privation* are *gruff* benefactors, but, nonetheless, *friends* of *humanity*.

The old world will *recoup* its *losses* at a *speed* which might *not* have been attained for *decades* had not the *exigencies* of *disaster* lashed the *continent* to endeavors *unprecedented* on this earth.

Engines of every sort—*automatic* contrivances which will *substitute* for the labor of *missing* millions—*reclamation projects* scaled beyond *previous* concept—*artificial* limbs so *cunning* that crippled *myriads* will be *salvaged* for *self-support*—are already in *preparation* and will be *followed* year after year by *more* marvelous *efficiencies*.

Civilization will *rise* from the ruin purified, energized and vibrant with *implacable* determinations.

A *new* type of mind will *dominate* trade and science. The *old* order has forever *passed*.

Creeds and castes, privileges and restrictions, have been *fluxed* in a *crucible* of *patriotism*—all ranks *beaten* to a *general* level.

Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, hind and landlord, merchant and philosopher, chemist and financier, have found *common denominators* in the *trenches* and will return to their *positions* and *occupations* marked by experiences which have *taught* more than revolution ever *sought*.

Ten million men *divided* by *peace* have been *welded* by *war;* have traded ideas, compared notes and prodigiously *enriched* the *community* brain.

The wholesale *killing* of *males* has so *upset* the *balance* between the *sexes* that *multitudes* of women whose *ancestors* never married outside their *own* spheres must seek husbands among *peasants* and *workingmen*.

The *melting pot* of *matrimony* will *alloy* intensive *intellectual* strains with sturdy, *vigorous* stocks.

Progress is a *ruthless* chemist and often makes us pay a *horrid* price for her *experiments*.

But, however *much* we suffer in the processes of *evolution*, Time *regularly* demonstrates that the end *justified* the means.

While it *does* seem that no *possible* benefit can compensate for such *squandering* of *lives* and *wrecking* of *utilities*, *succeeding* generations may trace their *greatest* endowments to this *awful* hour.

We *demean* Tomorrow in estimating her *potentialities* by *Today's* competence. *Invention* keeps *pace* with *necessity*. Man has never *yet* failed to *offset* his *setbacks*.

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Help Wanted

ONE of America's leading railroads, which constantly exploits its efficiency through newspaper and periodical advertising, menu backs, pamphlets, etc., requires the immediate services of a man whose sense of proportion will lead him to an investigation of inaccuracies and inadequacies at present disregarded by the management.

He will find fertile ground for the display of thoroughness among the time tables of the system, many of which demand clarification upon such decidedly important points as through trains. Travelers now desiring to reach their destinations without change of cars cannot discover from the company's literature where and at what hour they will be dumped off with loads of hand luggage to await connections.

Surely there exists an individual of sufficient genius to correct this asinine production of schedules.

We likewise dare to hope that among the hundred million citizens of this republic there will yet be found a master mind which will solve the problem of synchronizing the clocks in the home terminal of the road. Three different timepieces were recently noted in the train shed, each of which varied from the others by several minutes.

We continue to be a helter-skelter people. Exactness is not an American trait. Opportunities for wide-awake employes exist and persist wherever we look—provided we think and look at the same time.

If the "most efficient" enterprise on the continent can't make proper time tables or keep its clocks straight, one shudders to think of the bungles and blunders which must characterize lesser businesses.

There are always chances to improve everything—take one of them.

The Scarlet Letter

WE'LL call her Mary Smith—you'd call her a bad girl. Two years ago she made a mistake. Vanity, misplaced faith, ignorance, poverty or recklessness led her astray. At any rate, she did not understand what the future held in store. Now she knows the implacable conditions along the Primrose Path. Her future is without a vestige of hope; the longer she lives the worse her lot. They soon grow wise in her sphere; the "old ones" are bitter with experience and example. The night has taught her all the hideous truths that neglectful parents fail to impress. She has a sense of values; an appreciation of respectability and home and the decencies which only suffering and humiliation can possibly establish. But she's afraid of something even more intolerable than the streets—contempt.

That's why Mary Smith hasn't come home. Society won't believe in her regeneration. Of the two degradations she'd rather keep on being the Scarlet Woman among strangers than wear the Scarlet Letter among her own people.

Think it over.

New Game Laws Prepared by the Biological Survey

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FIVE millions out of our hundred million inhabitants are hunters. Such is the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, which, through its bureau of biological survey, prepares the game laws of the United States each year. And this is the season when the hunter is stalking abroad in the land.

It has been necessary to make the game laws more and more stringent season by season; and this year a new and yet more stringent set of regulations has been provided for the protection of game. The fate of the buffalo and of other wild species which have been wholly exterminated is a warning that cannot be ignored.

The most important feature of the rules for this year's hunting season is the treaty drawn up between the United States and Great Britain and ratified on August 29 last, for the protection of migratory birds in this country and in Canada. These birds breed largely in the Canadian provinces and winter within or to the south of the United States, journeying back and forth in autumn and spring across our territory.

* * *

The treaty provides protection to these birds in a set of articles—the substance of which has been incorporated in the new game regulations. "All geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons and all other game and insectivorous birds, which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any state or territory shall," according to the regulation, "hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the government of the United States and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor."

"Migratory game birds include anatidae or waterfowl, cranes, rails, shore birds, pigeons and various other of their species specified by name; and among the migratory insectivorous birds mentioned are the bobolink, catbird, grosbeak, oriole, robin, swallow, thrush, whippoorwill, woodpecker, wren and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly upon insects.

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise—which means, of course, that they cannot be legally hunted at night.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout each year, except that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia shall commence November 1 and end August 31, next following, both dates inclusive.

A closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown sandhill, whooping cranes, wood ducks, swans, curlew, willet, and all shore birds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, woodcock and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

For the protection of the migratory game and insectivorous birds two zones—one known as the breeding and the other as the wintering zone—are established. The former includes thirty-one states, and the latter seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

The closed season on water-fowl, coots and gallinules shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, closed between January 1 and September 15, next following.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, closed between December 21 and September 6, next following.

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Nevada, closed between January 16 and September 30, next following.

Closed season on rails, black-breasted and golden plover and yellowlegs and on jacksnipe are declared in similar fashion in various states of the first zone.

The closed season on water-fowl, coots and gallinules in the second zone [illegible]

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, closed between February 1 and October 31, next following.

In Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, closed between February 1 and October 15, next following.

The open season for the most popular game in various states is ordered as follows:

Maine—Deer, October 1-December 16; moose, November 1, 1919; rabbit, October 1-April 1; squirrel September 1-November 1; quail, no open season; grouse, September 15-November 15.

Massachusetts—Deer, November 20-November 25; moose, no open season; rabbit, October 12-March 1; squirrel, October 12-November 13; quail, October 12-November 13; grouse, October 12-November 13; introduced pheasant, October 12-November 13.

Connecticut—Deer, June 1, 1917; rabbit, October 8-January 1; squirrel, October 8-November 24; quail and grouse, October 8-November 24; introduced pheasant, October 8-November 24.

New York—Deer, October 1-November 16; moose, no open season; rabbit, October 1-February 1; squirrel, October 1-November 16; quail, October 1, 1918; grouse, October 1-December 1; introduced pheasant, October 19, 26, November 2 and 9.

Long Island—Deer, no open season; rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse and introduced pheasant, November 1-January 1.

New Jersey—October 11, 18, 25 and November 1; rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, introduced pheasant, November 10-December 16; wild turkey, March 13, 1919.

Pennsylvania—Deer, December 1-December 16; rabbit, November 1-December 1; squirrel, quail, grouse, introduced pheasant, wild turkey, October 15-December 1.

Kentucky—Deer, November 15, 1921; rabbit, November 15-January 1; squirrel, July 1-December 16; quail, November 15-January 2; grouse, November 15, 1920; wild turkey November 15, 1920; dove, September 1-October 16.

Ohio—Rabbit, November 1-January 2; squirrel, September 15-October 21; quail, grouse, introduced pheasant, dove, November 15, 1917.

Indiana—Deer, no open season; rabbit, April 1-January 10; squirrel, July 1-November 1; quail and grouse, November 10-December 21; prairie chicken, October 15-November 1.

Illinois—Deer, June 23, 1925; rabbit, August 31-February 1; squirrel, August 1-February 1; quail, November 11-December 10; grouse, July 2, 1920; prairie chicken, October 1-October 16; introduced pheasant, June 23, 1925; dove, August 15-September 1.

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Michigan—Deer, November 10-December 1; moose, no open season; rabbit, October 1-March 2; grouse, October 1-December 1; squirrel, quail, prairie chicken, introduced pheasant, wild turkey, 1925.

Wisconsin—Deer, November 11-December 1; moose, no open season; rabbit, October 10-February 1; squirrel, October 10-February 1; quail, October 1, 1921; grouse, October 1-December 1; prairie chicken, September 7-October 2; introduced pheasant, October 1, 1921; dove, no open season.

Iowa—Deer, no open season; squirrel, September 1-January 1; quail, grouse and wild turkey, November 1-December 15; prairie chicken, September 1-December 1; introduced pheasant, October 1, 1917.

Missouri—Deer, wild turkey, November 1-January 1; squirrel, June 1-January 1; quail, November 10-January 1; grouse, prairie chicken and introduced pheasant, no open season; dove, August 1-November 11.

Maryland—Deer, June 1, 1922; rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse, introduced pheasant and wild turkey, November 10-December 25.

District of Columbia—Rabbit and squirrel, November 1-February 1; quail, November 1-March 15; grouse, November 1-December 26; prairie chicken, September 1-March 15; wild turkey, November 1-December 26.

Virginia—Deer, September 1-December 1; rabbit, November 1-February 1; squirrel, thirteen local laws; quail, grouse and wild turkey, November 1-February 1.

North Carolina—Deer, squirrel, grouse, local laws; quail, wild turkey and dove, November 1-March 1.

Georgia—Deer, October 1-December 1; squirrel, August 1-January 1; quail, wild turkey and dove, November 20-March 1.

Alabama—Deer, November 1-January 1; squirrel, May 15-June 15; quail, November 1-March 1; grouse and introduced pheasant, November 15-December 15; wild turkey, December 1-April 1; dove, August 1-March 1.

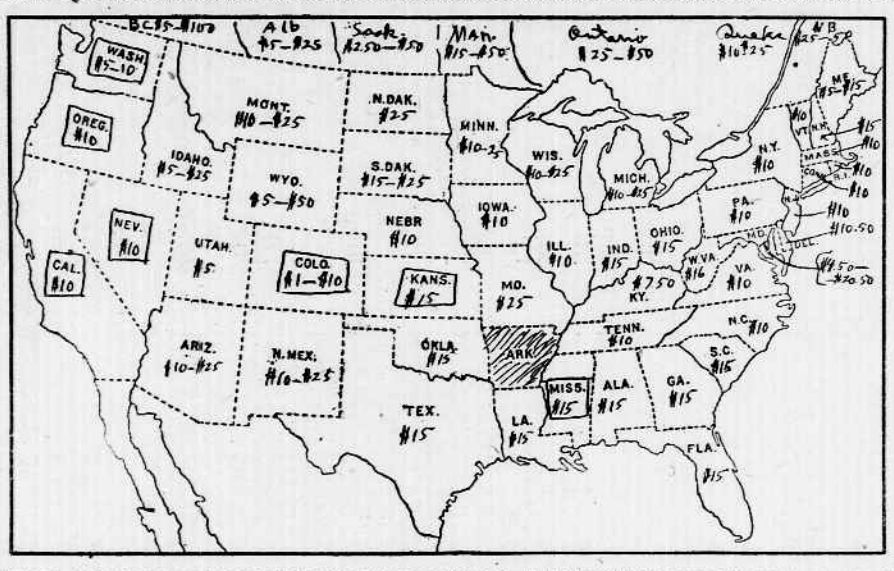
Mississippi—Deer, December 1-January 2; squirrel, October 15-January 1; quail, November 15-February 15; wild turkey, November 15-May 1; dove, July 1-October 1.

Tennessee—Deer, October 1, 1917; squirrel, June 1-January 1; quail and wild turkey, November 15-January 1; grouse, November 1-March 1; introduced pheasant, December 1-January 1; dove, August 15-January 1.

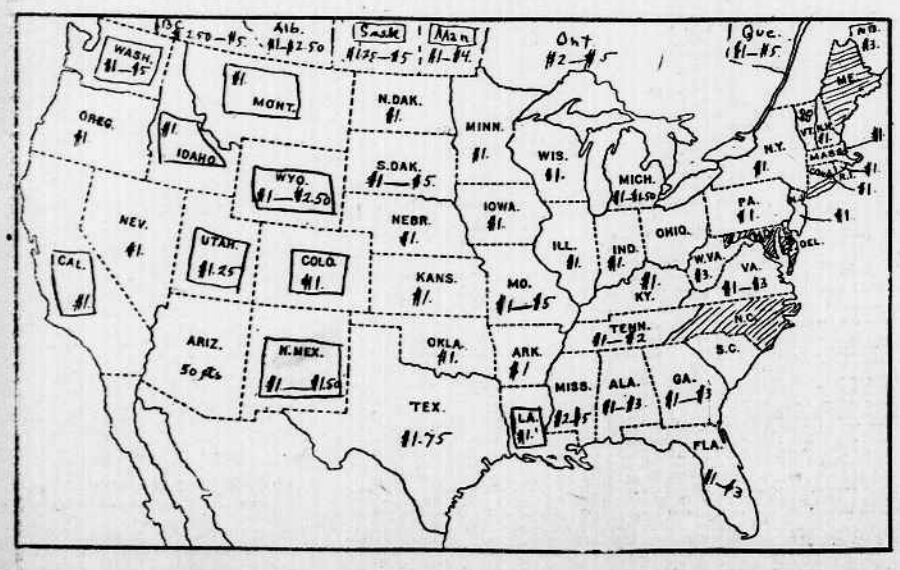
Texas—Deer, November 1-January 1; quail, December 1-February 1; prairie chicken and introduced pheasant, November 1-February 1; wild turkey, December 1-April 1; dove, September 1-March 1.

Oklahoma—Deer, November 1-December 1; quail, November 30-January 1; wild turkey, November 15-January 1.

California—Deer, August 1-September 15; squirrel, September 1-January 2; rabbit, quail and grouse, October 15-January 1; dove, September 1-December 1.



STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND PROVINCES OF CANADA WHICH REQUIRE NON-RESIDENTS TO OBTAIN HUNTING LICENSES, WITH MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM COSTS OF SAME. NAME INCLOSED IN A SQUARE INDICATES THAT STATE DOES NOT PERMIT LICENSEES TO CARRY LIMITED AMOUNT OF GAME OUT OF STATE.



STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND PROVINCES OF CANADA WHICH REQUIRE RESIDENTS TO OBTAIN HUNTING LICENSES, AND PRICE OF SAME. SEVERAL OF THE STATES EXEMPT LAND OWNERS, BUT SOME IN THE WEST (INDICATED BY LINES INCLOSING NAME OF STATE) REQUIRE EVERY HUNTER TO OBTAIN A LICENSE.

Helping the Blind to Help Themselves.

"THE heaviest burden on the blind is not blindness, but idleness, and they can be relieved of this greater burden. Give the blind man the help that shall secure for him complete or partial independence," says Miss Helen Keller.

That the 60,000 blind throughout the United States have a right to this privilege is the plea of Mrs. Gertrude Ryder, who is in charge of the reading room for the blind in the Library of Congress, but whose work extends far beyond the scope and definition of the room over which she presides in Washington.

Perhaps no woman in the United States is doing more for the blind than Mrs. Ryder, and perhaps no one has so great an opportunity to follow out an ardent desire to be of service to the slightless, for the reading room for the blind in the library is not merely the place implied by its name, but during the last four years has become a national bureau for the blind all over the United States. And it is doing a great work in bringing cheer, comfort and help to those who are without sight.

* * *

Mrs. Ryder has the full support of the librarian of Congress in her far-reaching work, and she is assisted and encouraged in sending light to dark places within as wide a radius as she can reach. Books, magazines, music, writing materials, games and other aids for the education and training of the blind are loaned free of cost in any part of the United States where they can serve their purpose from this reading room, which is fully national in its scope.

The reading room for the blind is a spacious chamber on the ground floor, readily accessible from the street. It is not only equipped with the standard and late works in Braille type, numbering about 5,000 volumes, with magazines and music, but is fitted with every modern appliance to aid those who cannot see, that they may learn to read, to write by hand or by typewriter; with games, that they may while away a resting hour, and with an atmosphere of helpfulness and welcome which every sightless visitor is made to feel.

Glass cases along one side of the room hold exhibits of the best work by the blind throughout the country, sent in mainly by the commissions of every state. In every case the handicraft is of the best.

"One is not asked to purchase the product of the blind through a sense of sympathy," said Mrs. Ryder, as she showed one after another of the well made articles in the cases, "but because it is work thoroughly well done."

Nothing could be finer than a set of curtains of dull yellow silk, into which has been woven an intricate canoe design in soft, contrasting colors. The price of $75 is moderate in view of the beautiful craftsmanship represented in the hangings. Woven floor mats in artistically blended colors are well made, and table and dress embroideries, with fancy work of many kinds; fascinating basketry, pottery and even preserved fruits make up a display of beautiful and useful objects the seeing person can hardly be made to believe came from the hands of those without sight.

Interested in work for the blind for many years, Mrs. Ryder has investigated the means for their assistance in many countries. Sent to the conference for work among the blind at Berkeley, Cal., last year, she went on to Japan to observe methods of work there. Two years ago she was sent as delegate to the international conference for the blind in London, from which [illegible] some time to be embodied in the work at home. She has observed methods of instruction in almost every European country, but declares that none, as a whole, excels those of the United States.

A caller at the reading room for the blind found Mrs. Ryder just returned from a month's absence and viewing at least a hundred letters which greeted her from seemingly every state in the Union. Her people have but one name for her, and almost all her letters began, "Dear Lady of the Library." They were largely requests for books, magazines, music, writing appliances, games or instruction of some character, although a few were merely friendly missives. All would have personal response, and even the books sent out would have a friendly accompanying note.

MRS. GERTRUDE RYDER.
(Photo by Buck.)

"Wasn't it the little dwarf manicurist in 'David Copperfield' who said, 'Try not to associate bodily defects with mental, except for a solid reason?' asked Mrs. Ryder in talking of the limitations of her blind friends. "I wish that people would remember this and see that their attitude toward the blind is governed by the knowledge that they may be as capable mentally as the fittest physically. The blind are not helpless, but they are handicapped, and it is the duty of every one to make that handicap lighter upon every possible occasion.

"For myself, it is my first interest wherever I go, and as I travel I meet many of my people, and every day I am learning more and more of their ability and capability. During the past five years this country has made great progress in its work for the blind. Interest in their welfare is at high tide, and the war, with its thousands of blinded soldiers, is keeping this interest at white heat.

"The state schools for the blind in this country excel all others in the world, and they are splendid institutions. I must say that so far the English are better equipping their people for useful wage-earning occupations than we are as yet. But this nation has come to recognize the fact that the blind have the right to as full and free an education as those who see, and it is nobly fulfilling its task. We have gotten entirely away from the idea of an asylum for the blind, and no taint of charity stultifies those who are taught in our institutions. In many foreign countries, however, work for the [illegible] philanthropic societies being usually in charge of the work.

"The state of Massachusetts is giving its blind splendid opportunities for learning the things that they can master successfully, rug-making, weaving, broom-making, etc. Massachusetts was the pioneer in the work for the blind, its institution at Watertown being the most modern in the country. New York, with its great wealth, is following closely, and Ohio is doing a wonderful work for her blind, the new state school being a fine institution.

"Ohio has a commission supported by the state which purchases materials and gives them to the workers in their homes, teaching them to make salable products. When they have learned to turn out work that will sell, they then charge for the bare cost of materials, and the workers have the full benefit. Here is an apron made by such a home pupil," and Mrs. Ryder took from one of the glass cases a dainty little article whose fine machine stitching was as even as a worker with eyes could have done it.

* * *

"We have for the children in this section a splendid school for the blind at Overlea, Md. It is a modern institution, where children get as good an education as in the best private schools. It has quite a wonderful gymnasium, with swimming pool and all the most modern equipment, and the children are given the best of education and training in vogue. They are taught to play fearlessly with one another, and they are instructed in performing little plays, as dramatics help greatly in inspiring confidence.

"There is a cottage fitted out as a modern home in connection with this school, and there the girls stay in alternate groups for a week or two at a time, and are taught, as well as the more practical duties of housekeeping, how to receive and entertain guests and other social usages. Before she graduates from this school a girl must make every garment she wears, so that when she returns home she may be able to take her independent part in the household. To this school any blind child in Maryland or the District of Columbia who cannot pay the fee is admitted free.

"There is a beautiful spirit of helpfulness among the blind," continued Mrs. Ryder, "and they do everything in their power to help one another. We have in Washington a society known as the Association Workers for the Blind, and most of its members are blind men and women. Their work has been of great benefit in the city. I will tell you of just one case. A little girl of twelve, who was also paralyzed, had had no training, because her people did not know how she could be taught, and would have considered it an unkindness to set her to any task.

"One of the members of the society found her sitting dull and helpless and uneducated. This woman asked to be allowed to help the child, and in a few months the girl has become an alert, happy little creature, who is learning by exercises to use her once helpless hands, and is now washing dishes and tearing silk to make pillows for the soldiers in Europe. Not only this, but her instructor has taught her so well and the child has been so apt a pupil that she is now keeping up in her studies with her sister, two years younger, who attends a public school. So happy is this child in her new-found interests that she sits on the doorstep of her home, eagerly awaiting the daily visits of her kind and able instructor.

"Another woman, who is quite a clever writer, cooks, washes and irons, puts up fruits and jellies, and does almost the entire housekeeping for a family of three, which includes an aged father. She confesses, as all blind people do, that she cannot do everything herself, and must depend all the time upon people with eyes for help in countless directions. The blind cannot [illegible] be entirely inde-