

SPLIT ON CHURCH DOCTRINE

Puritans First Came Into Being as Seceders From the National Church of England.

The Puritans were a party which, though nominally taking its rise at the time when Archbishop Parker, at the request of Queen Elizabeth, formulated the constitution, articles and the ritual of the national Church of England, really owes its origin to the influence of Wycliffe and the Lollards. In consequence of Parker's scheme of church purity, serious differences manifested themselves among the clergy, those who demanded greater strictness of life and doctrine being called in derision Puritan, or in their phrase "the unco guid." The party became split up into an extreme section that preferred the Presbyterian system to the Episcopal system, and a moderate section whose desire was simply to draw a strongly marked line of doctrinal demarcation between the two standards of the two churches. Later on (1580), there was a third party, which eventually became the most powerful of all, viz.: the Separatists or Independents, who advocated the congregational system, whereby each church would be responsible to itself alone. In the reign of James I (1620), the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Delft Haven in the Netherlands, touching at Southampton, England, and founded the colony of Plymouth, Mass., at the end of that year. A few years later in the reign of Charles I, a great wave of Puritan migration built up the colony of Massachusetts Bay, an offshoot of which was the colony of Connecticut.

HOW WALL STREET GOT NAME

Designation Arose From Palisade Erected by Sturdy Old Peter Stuyvesant in Early Days.

If there had not been war between Holland and England there is no telling what would have been the name of Wall street, New York. The financial center of America might have borne any other name and have been just as powerful as it is.

The wall that gave to its name was put up by Peter Stuyvesant. The old peg-legged ancestor had his own intelligence service and he became convinced that the New England and Connecticut colonies were going to attack him. His town north of the fort was unprotected and he threw a wooden wall from the East to the North rivers. It was built of logs that were used as palisades, with the upper ends spiked.

It was not a wonderful defense, as we look at things now, but against an assault by men armed with blunderbusses it would have taken some sacrifice on the part of the attackers to have carried it.

But the old wooden wall stood for a half-century and cramped the growth of the town. There was a ditch alongside it, and at night the gate was closed and bolted and guarded. When you got outside the wall you were in the suburbs of New Amsterdam with no communication service to kick about. It, however, named the street that ran beside it and which is, perhaps, the best known thoroughfare in the United States.

"Easter Riding" in Bohemia.

In various parts of Bohemia, now the principal state of the new Czechoslovak republic, a curious old custom prevails, that of "Easter riding." On each Easter day, at four o'clock in the morning, the riders assemble, dressed in black and carrying crosses, flags and other emblems. From Schonwald they proceed on a three hours' ride to Kulin, where they attend service. The priest, after a sermon wherein he refers to the horse as a symbol of power, bestows his benediction on the animals and their riders. This done, the riders visit the neighboring castles, where they receive hospitality, subsequently making their way homeward, escorted by a band and a large crowd. The origin of the curious custom is lost in the mists of antiquity.

Being True to One's Self.

Following is from "The Simple Truth," by Ernest C. Wilson: "It is sometimes taught that life is not for happiness, but for experience, and that he who aspires to happiness seeks in vain. Sometimes, too, just the reverse of this admonishment is impressed upon the student's mind; that happiness is the true goal of life, and that jubilation is the first duty of the aspiring soul. If we conceive experience as a means of self-unfolding, and happiness to mean, not abandonment, but allegiance to that which is best in us, the two statements are reconciled, and express a truth. The soul's highest duty and greatest pleasure are one, and both are fulfilled when man is true to himself."

Robin Uses Lace Nest.

When our women folks went to take in the wash they were surprised to find that some choice lace that had been placed on the line was missing. Later they observed a robin sitting on the line with his gaze directed to a garment to which he soon flew and began to pull at a part of it. Knowing that a pair of robins had built a nest in the tree nearby, the folks thought that perhaps the birds had taken the lace into their nest. Investigation proved this to be correct, as the lace formed a part of the nest walls. After the robins were done with the nest the lace was recovered, but in hardly a good condition.—A. A. Kelly, in Guide to Nature.

But, on the Other Hand.

"Nope, George Washington never told a lie and never went up in an airship." "Yes, and there are a lot of other people who have never gone up in an airship."—Wayside Tales.

SAYS WORD IS MISPLACED

Writer Criticizes the Too-Frequent Employment of Phrase, "The Psychological Moment."

A correspondent of the London Times sternly scolds all who are so slipshod in their speech as to employ that most useful of phrases, "the psychological moment," says the Living Age. Asserting that by no possible distortion of the English language can it legitimately be forced into its current meaning of "the proper, or fitting, moment," he proceeds to give a history of the phrase which is vastly more interesting than his diatribe against its users.

"The psychological moment" is an English translation of the French term *le moment psychologique*, which is, in its turn, a mistranslation of the German *das psychologische moment*, which was used in the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* in December, 1870, when the bombardment of Paris was about to begin. The German writer said: "The psychological moment (*das psychologische moment*) must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery." Confusing the neuter German word *das moment* (which means "momentum," and, as here used, a dynamic part of the human mind urging it to action), with the masculine *der moment* (which means moment in its ordinary English sense) the French translated it *le moment psychologique*, and with derisive gaiety incorporated it into the slang of the hour.

The French writer *Francisque Sarcey*, in his "Diary of the Siege of Paris," tells how the beleaguered Parisians pluckily made game of their enemy's phrase:

"You know how we laugh over that 'psychological moment.' The word has become all the rage. . . . Everybody says, 'I'm hungry. The psychological moment for sitting down to dinner has arrived.' . . . When the first ball fell in the streets of Paris, everybody cried laughingly, 'Tiens! They must think the psychological moment has arrived!'"

The facts are vouched for by the new English dictionary, but for all the lexicographers may say, "the psychological moment" is too firmly fixed in the usage to be withdrawn readily.

Indians Doing Well.

Liberty bond subscriptions by Indians of the World War, running into the millions of dollars, first awakened the public to the importance of the race as a business factor. A glance at their income returns is enlightening.

In Oklahoma about 116,000 Indians received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 (the latest data available), incomes aggregating more than \$30,000,000. In North Dakota 9,000 received more than \$1,500,000; in Utah more than 1,000 received nearly \$2,500,000; and in South Dakota 32,000 received about \$4,333,333. The total income of the race was \$72,696,434 that year, and since then has greatly increased.

Many of those, not rich through oil, are busy with basket weaving, pottery and other native pursuits; but they make good farmers, too, and about 50,000 of them are thus engaged. The crop raised, for instance, in Oklahoma and in South Dakota each amounted to substantially more than \$1,000,000. The total value of Indian crops was nearly \$37,000,000 in the year named.—The Nation's Business.

Snowflake Is Really Transparent.

The reflection of the sunlight on the snowflake crystals is what gives them the appearance of being white. Snow is simply water turned into crystals by the low temperature. The flake itself is transparent, as is water, but because of its crystal formation the snowflake is only partially transparent, the facets of the crystal reflecting the light and giving the whole flake a white appearance.

If the light reflected by the snowflake crystal is red or green the appearance will take on the same appearance. When millions of snowflakes are combined in one mass on the ground their ability to reflect the light is increased and in this way a snow bank appears even more white than would one isolated snowflake.—Cleveland News-Leader.

Austrian Confusion.

One of the stories told to illustrate the confused diplomatic situation in central Europe is attributed to Prince Furstenburg. He was appointed as a diplomatic representative of the old Austrian government to the Ukraine, which then was ruled by Hetman Skoropadsky. Describing his diplomatic status to friends in Kiev, the prince said: "I am the representative of a government that has ceased to exist and accredited to one that never existed. The most extraordinary part of it is that I am paid for performing the duties of this position that I do not hold."

Just a Little Too Much.

Mr. Featherly weighs over two hundred pounds and is sensitive about it. He was calling on a friend the other evening when she said, naively: "Oh, Mr. Featherly, would you just as soon sit in this easy chair as in that rocker?"

"Certainly," replied Featherly, as he changed from one chair to the other. "Oh, thanks," she murmured; "you are very kind. I have a book full of fern leaves under the cushion of that easy chair, and you—"

"Good-night," said Featherly, stiffly, as he walked away, never to return.

Personal Observation.

"Make money at home and defy poverty," advises an advertisement. We know a man who took this advice too literally and found it impossible to defy the law regarding counterfeits.

THERE IS MUCH LATITUDE IN THE CHOICE OF SUITS



WITH a desire to please everyone designers of suits have pinned their faith to variety in styles so that one hardly knows how to begin to describe the new arrivals. But they are all of one mind, it appears, in the effort to give their spring offerings a youthful flavor. Women want to look slender and to seem young, and it is evident that designers have these things in mind whatever style they choose to interpret.

We have with us in suits this spring the severely plain, mannish suits of tweed and homespun, dear to the heart of the smart outdoor woman, and destined to make new conquests this season. For these sturdy fabrics are here in new and beautiful colors, in light silver gray and pale sand, in sea green and lavender, in new enchanting browns and blues, and no matter how simple and plain the suit, it is redeemed from the commonplace by these new colors.

There are several adaptations of the box coat, one of them shown at the left of the two suits pictured here. This model is made of pouter twill in black, and achieves something new in its hip line and belt. The coat has only one fastening, which is managed by a narrow fold of the fabric made

into loops that fasten over an odd button at each side. The flaring split sleeves are faced with beige crepe de chine and handsomely finished with narrow braiding which appears also on the big patch pockets and on short straps at the side, where the belt is fastened. The skirt is plain and moderately full. Near of kin to this suit are those showing a short cape and coat combined.

In the running there are coats with cape and coat combinations and others in which the skirt portion ripples and flares. The latter is shown at the right and is among the best of the kind. The model is dark blue trimmed with flat silk braid and lined with light gray satin. It makes use of the new metal girdle which replaces a belt with much success.

Fashion has not rescinded her early effect that skirts must be longer, but American women have issued a declaration of independence in the matter of suit skirts and a compromise has been agreed upon. The skirts pictured are short enough.

Julius Bottomley
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