

# World Citizenship Forced Upon People of United States by New Conditions

By A. C. BRYANT of Chicago

Citizenship now has a new definition. Unprecedented events have revolutionized our civic standards. America once stood indifferent to the proceedings of the nations across the sea. The great Atlantic barrier shielded an adolescent country in large measure from the frenzies of the French revolution and the ambitions of Napoleon. To beware of "entangling alliances" was the warning of Washington.

Later, when Europe again grew restive and the western hemisphere became a promised land, the Monroe Doctrine halted a growing menace. But Europe still seemed far away and world politics never moved America's citizenship. The state-man of the day was confined to domestic problems. The voter, the plain citizen, was interested in nothing further than national affairs. Wars were fought, but even these brought no realization of international matters to the average American.

Citizenship now requires a broad grasp of the world's affairs, as an essential qualification. You and I do not belong to the 14th ward, Posey township, or the state of Pennsylvania. We are American citizens, and we are also world citizens, neighbors of troubled friends across the way. We must therefore accept our international duty and familiarize ourselves with the conditions and purposes of our neighbors' moves. It cannot profit a man permanently for his neighbor's house to burn down. Likewise the conflagration across the way will affect us in the future more than in the past. If we are to cope with the situation our citizenship must be internationally trained.

Now citizenship means service. Service includes responsibility, obligation, duty, sacrifice. To serve as a citizen is interpreted as the acceptance of responsibility for the nation's character, the obligation to carry out the nation's purpose, the realization of a duty to be expressed in fidelity, and the willingness at all times to make such sacrifices as may be necessary in the interest of the nation's maintenance and development.

Concretely expressed, this kind of citizenship means the intelligent exercise of the franchise, a consistent effort toward sound and honest living within the spirit of the law, and universal service for military or any other national co-operative purpose. This is real privilege, a new freedom, betokening a universal democratic citizenship.

# Enforced Competition Must Give Way to Co-operation Properly Safeguarded

By CHARLES P. STEINMETZ

In the European war we see the final fight between the waning competitive system and the coming co-operative era. This issue has been decided, and co-operation won, whatever may be the military outcome of the war, for the individualistic nations, even England included, had to adopt the co-operative organization of their national organism to survive. Against the terrible efficiency of the co-operative industrial organization of the Europe after the war, our country will have no chance; but, hopelessly outclassed, will sink to second rank as an industrial nation unless we also accept industrial co-operation as the guiding light.

This means recognition of the corporation as industry's most efficient tool. It means that we must cease to legislate against industrial co-operation, stop to attempt the resurrection of a dead era, that of competition, by man-made laws, which violate the economic laws of nature, but must assist and encourage co-operation and consolidation of corporations into organizations controlling all industries, while at the same time providing such safeguards which, without in the least interfering with the industrial productive efficiency of co-operation, protect the public against any possible abuse of corporate power.

Furthermore, we must bring about the co-operation of the worker with the industries by eliminating the three great fears which now hang over the majority of human beings: the fear of unemployment, the fear of sickness, and the fear of old age, by providing an effective unemployment, sickness and old-age insurance.

That is, we must forever outlaw the attitude of Cain's question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and realize that every one of us in modern society is indeed responsible for the well-being of every other member of our nation.

Then the social condition of the masses of our people will be superior to that in any other nation, then the masses will have an interest in the maintenance of our nation, and without preparedness parades and other vain attempts of creating a sham patriotism, we will again find all the citizens of our nation as patriotic as they were in the days of old. Patriotism means the realization that your own nation is superior to any other, and this can exist only when based on economic facts.

# Civilization of United States Menaced by Abnormal Growth of Divorce Evil

By MRS. JANE DEETER RIPPIN  
Chief Probation Officer Philadelphia Municipal Court

What is the reason for the abnormal increase in divorce? Undoubtedly it is because of the universal condition of social unrest that maintains today in this country and throughout the world. This condition of social unrest engenders a situation where we find people ignoring the fixed customs of society and flouting the conventions that bind together a stable civilization.

Just these conditions—starting with the overthrow of the home and spreading like a conflagration to the uprooting of human society—brought about the collapse of the great civilizations. Go back over history. Read between the lines of the rise and fall of Babylon, of Athens, of Rome. And now what of the United States? We face a critical situation; we must solve these sociological problems or go down as the other civilizations have done.

What shall we do? Well, in divorce we must take a leaf from Denmark. There it requires two years to get a divorce. A couple desiring permanent separation must apply first to the church where they were wedded. The pastor or priest considers the case for a year. Then the legal authorities conduct an inquiry for a year. Finally the government must sanction the remarriage of divorced persons.

In states where divorce is so easy we can enact laws that will make it more difficult to secure a divorce. That would be a beginning.

# War Training for Girls.

By DR. A. ST. CLAIR MACKENZIE, President of Lenox College.

Our young men ought to be so trained that they can give their best manhood at any time if called upon to serve their native land. There is no reason why college girls should not be trained in Red-Cross and in first-aid work, a form of service which will be of the highest value in peace or in war.

It has been found by experience that courses in military training do not induce many young men to join the army as professional soldiers, but it does develop a sense of obedience, appreciation of the majesty of law and love of country.

# TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

More Child Work Might Result in Less Child Labor.

LET INTEREST GROW SLOWLY

How the Young Folks' Activities Can Be So Directed as to Benefit Their Mental and Physical Health.

By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.

SOONER or later we are going to be shamed into abolishing child labor in this country. It is difficult to find a single enthusiastic defender of the system that grinds the lives of little children into textiles and hardware and breakfast foods while grownups walk about wearily in search of work. And there are more and more persons every day becoming enthusiastic in advancing the notion that the children are to be saved for human living. In the meanwhile, however, most children seem obliged to choose between the labor offered them and demoralizing drifting and loafing.

First of all we should clear up the perplexing confusion between work and labor. We speak of people's work, but hardly realize that the bulk of the population is engaged in performing for hire various kinds of service in which they are not at all interested. Most people labor for wages, doing what they are directed to do, in a large proportion of cases having no understanding and no concern as to the outcome of their efforts. This is the kind of "work" that is offered to most children when they leave the schools and go to the factories and mills and shops.

Now there is nothing to be said in defense of anyone spending his days at that sort of thing except that he needs the money and does not see any other way of getting it. On the other hand, the opportunity to keep busy doing something that has an obvious purpose and interest to the worker, is the kind of opportunity that every child should have. Because the world's work has become so organized as to leave only drudgery for children and for most parents, the early experiences of most children effectually prevent the development of a healthy attitude toward work. The adults hate their daily occupations, and it is not apparent that application will bring returns in proportion to the exertions made; as a partial result the children grow up in an atmosphere unfavorable to the spirit of workmanship. There is every temptation to shirk, every suggestion for escaping responsibility.

In addition to this unfavorable atmosphere there is the absence, in most homes and in most schools, of the opportunity to acquire work interests.

The child is naturally active; the child would ever so much rather do something than sit still or watch someone else do it. Indeed, that is one of the reasons we have so much difficulty keeping him "in order" at home and at school. But this activity is either suppressed or it is directed into channels that cannot hold the interest. Writing compositions or parsing sentences or doing sums is not quite active enough for most healthy boys and girls. They want to do something with their hands; they want to make something that will be there to be seen and understood and appreciated when it is finished.

For the child's physical health, as well as for his mental health, he needs the opportunity to do real work, to produce real results. This is quite as necessary as athletics or gymnastics and quite as necessary as 'rhythmic' or 'rhythmic'. But in most homes there is little or nothing that the child can do, nothing that is worth while in an educative way. Then the homes that still have opportunities for work should utilize these just as far as possible in the child's development.

The child's interest in work as an accomplishment must grow. One of the ways of killing that interest is by overloading it early in the child's life. This interest should grow slowly and unconsciously out of the play interest.

# DELIVERING WATER IN QUITO

Aquadores Have Their Own Method of Doing It, and It is Somewhat Humorous.

About a fountain in one of the principal squares of Quito, the capital of Ecuador, assemble every morning the city's aquadores. These water porters differ from the less energetic ones of some South American cities in carrying their jars upon their backs instead of on the backs of mules. Their earthen jars are deep, have a single mouth, and hold about forty pints.

The porter carries it on his shoulder fastened with leather straps. He never detaches himself from his jar either to fill it or to transfer its contents to that of his customer.

He turns his back to the fountain so that the jar comes under one of the jets of water in the jar, and his ear is so well trained that he always walks away at the exact moment when it is filled to the brim.

Arriving at the house of a customer, he goes to the house, and, making a

At its best, the work interest cannot be distinguished from the play interest. This is seen when a man like Huxley, devoting himself through years of hardship to most arduous research, asks to be considered an "amateur," a worker for the love of the work. And this is seen with all great artists and inventors and organizers.

We know how the child's play shifts from aimless movements to the imitations of the activities of his elders, from mere manipulation of objects and materials to the planned and purposeful "making" of things. When the child once reaches this stage there should be constantly before him the materials and tools that can be used in "making" things, and whatever material is "spoiled" in the course of making is a very cheap charge against the child's education in work. The dress that a little girl makes for her doll may not be as "fetching" as the one bought in the store, and it may even cost more in materials and attention from others; but it is worth at least two or three of the dresses that you can buy. A little boy who delights in making cranberry preserves when his mother lets him gets much more satisfaction from the experience than he does from eating the mess.



The Dress She Makes May Not Be as Fetching, but It Is Worth Two or Three of the Dresses That You Can Buy.

and he gets a valuable part of his education at the same time. He may never become a chief cook or even a chemist, but he ought to learn how to carry out more and more complex combinations of processes and to take satisfaction in getting results.

It is not to be expected that all homes will ever be equipped with the variety of materials and tools that will give each kind of work interest its opportunity to experiment. It is all the more important that the school should give children, from the earliest years, the experience of planning and executing the making of all sorts of projects. In connection with the plays and festivals, in connection with the dramatization of literature and history, in connection with the publication of school papers, in connection with parties and entertainments, the better schools today furnish the children opportunities to do real work in a wide range of materials. The sewing and cooking, the painting and carpentry work, the designing and planning, make up the very substance of abounding life. If we had more work perhaps there would be less labor—for adults as well as for children.

Long Grace Before Meals. Partly owing to the demands for female help in various quarters, changes are occurring in domestic staffs, and now and again a freshly arrived maid has difficulty in acclimating herself to the novel surroundings, unfamiliar methods. A hospitable woman, who entertains parties of soldiers to tea, was explaining to her new maid that 20 had accepted invitations.

"They are asked, Sarah," she mentioned, "for half-past four, but I usually give them fifteen minutes' grace." "Ma'am," said the new servant frankly, "I'm as greatly in favor of religion as anyone, but I certainly do think a quarter of an hour is somewhat overdoing it!"

Faith and Sight. Faith is always, in an important sense, the antithesis of sight. It always indicates an element of the unseen and unknown somewhere in the matter. No doubt faith and sight stand in a close connection with each other, and often seem to run over, so to speak, into one another. Faith, in its true and sane sense, cannot live without some foothold on what we may call sight. But faith in itself is precisely that which ventures out beyond sight, and moves and works in the dark, in the unseen, in the unknown.—Bishop Meade.

To Stop Nose Bleed. Allow the nose to bleed freely for a few minutes to clear out the head. Then tie a cord tightly about the second joint of the little finger on the left hand. About the time the finger becomes a little numb the nose will have stopped bleeding. Remove the cord at once. This was successfully tried within the last few years by several people who had suffered for a long time from nose bleed.

Longest Trunnion Lift Bridge. The Tower bridge in London, built in 1894, has a span of 226 feet six inches, and is the longest trunnion lift bridge in the world.

deep bow, and disappears behind a torrent of water. Foreigners can never receive without laughing the visit of their aquador, the respectful little man who bows to one behind the cataract of water.

Alder World's Oldest Dye. For the purpose of making dyes the common alder appears to have been noticed by the pioneers of this country, who made use of so many barks and roots. However, it was well-known to the Indians, who used it to good effect. It dyes a reddish color, and down to a few years ago was employed by natives of the northwestern Pacific coast in coloring their fish nets. Alder dye, used for the same purpose, is said to be the oldest recorded dye in the world. It is mentioned in the Kalevala of Finland, supposed to date nearly 3,000 years ago.

Simplifying the Operations. Twenty-three operations are said to be necessary in the washing and ironing of collars. But in "operating" of ours the laundries seem to use only two; just tear and rip them.

# WELL DESIGNED ATTRACTIVE HOME

Abode Which Will at a Glance Stamp Owners as Persons of Refinement.

WORTH WHILE AS INVESTMENT

Here is a House That Need Not Be Unduly Expensive, but Has Been Planned for the Extreme in Comfort of Occupants.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A home to some extent shows how progressive and ambitious its owner is. If it is well designed and attractive the passer-by immediately concludes that the owner is a particular and ambitious man. If it simply consists of four walls and a roof it would rather quickly be said that the owner is content with small things and does not possess the ambition with which to advance.

To have a home well designed and attractive does not mean, as might hastily be concluded, the most expensive home. Many features can be brought into a design which make it attractive and are no more expensive



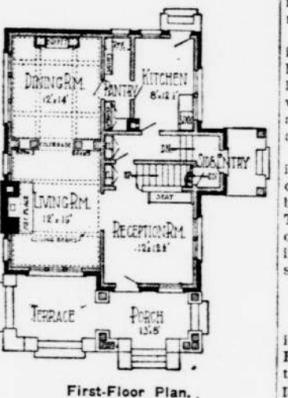
Second-Floor Plan.

than things put into the design which make it unattractive. The more attractive home is always in greater demand. Demand regulates value, to some extent regardless of the original cost. Your home is an investment, as well as a thing you have pride in, and at some later time you may desire to sell it. When this time comes the more attractive house you have built will show a greater value of your investment.

A greater value is what you look for in other investments. Why not embody the idea in the home you are going to build? In addition, you will then have something of which you can be more proud. Attractiveness is free, so don't neglect it.

Materials entering into the construction, as well as workmanship, are other things which should be given earnest thought before anything definite is decided on. They may add some to the cost, but this addition will be more than made up for by the additional life of the house.

Suppose your house cost \$4,000 and that by adding \$100 to the cost of ma-



First-Floor Plan.

terial and workmanship you increase the life ten years. If the house lasted 50 years, each year would show a depreciation of \$80 in the \$4,000. Ten years' life in the house is, then, worth \$800. So note that by adding \$100 to the original cost you can get the ten years of additional life, which is valued at \$800.

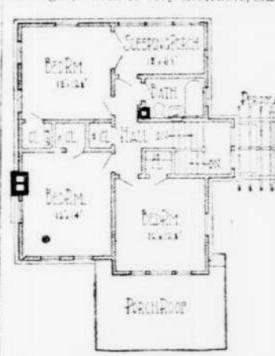
The house as illustrated here will be found of interest as regards both its exterior appearance and the materials of which it is designed to be built. Brick veneer is used for the outside up to the sills of the second-floor windows, and from there to the box cornice cement plaster is used. This not only gives a longer life to the house but today is proving popular in most sections of the country.

The porch runs into a terrace through what would be termed a colonnade in interior design. The terrace in front of the living room serves all the purposes of the much-desired porch in front of the living room. In this way, however, there is no porch roof to obstruct the light coming through the windows into the living room.

Entering the reception room from the porch, one window in front, two on the side and a seat built in the corner by the stairway, give an inviting feeling. This is further added to on en-

tering the living room. With a tiled beamed ceiling and large fireplace the attention of everyone is immediately attracted. A colonnade connects the living and dining rooms. Bookcases are built in the colonnade, and both together add much to the artistic appearance of the room.

In the living room there are three large windows in a group in front and two on the side, while in the dining room there are three large windows on the side. This makes both rooms nice and light, which is very desirable, since



Second-Floor Plan.

they are the two rooms occupied more than any others in the house. The beamed ceiling in the dining room shows good taste and it makes the dining room similar to the living room. This is desirable because the two rooms are connected by the colonnade, giving an open run-together appearance.

The stairway to the second floor is conveniently located in the back part of the reception room, where also are two closets for coats. People entering from the side or rear often do so because of the dirt they bring into the house. The two closets and location of the stairway with respect to the

side entrance allows such people to enter, hang up their coats and go directly upstairs without tracking their dirt through the house.

Among things in the kitchen which would be appreciated by the housekeeper are the two windows over the sink and a place where the kitchen table might be placed. The exceptionally large pantry between the dining room and kitchen would be appreciated also. It is nearly 14 feet long and about four feet wide. The refrigerator is placed in the end of the pantry next to the outside wall. A door is constructed in this outer wall so that the refrigerator may be filled from the outside. This is convenient from many points of view.

Going to the second floor it will be noted that the landing of the stairway is located in a bay of the house. This is, from an artistic point of view, always looked on with favor.

The hall has been centrally located so that it is not only convenient to go from one room to the other on the second floor, but further than this, a minimum of space has been taken up and it is possible to have all of the other rooms larger.

There are three bedrooms, a sleeping porch and the bath off from this hall. Each of the bedrooms has nice large closets and from three to four windows, which allow plenty of light and make the rooms as cheerful as any of the others in the house. A double door connects the sleeping porch with the back bedroom. It can be entered either by way of this bedroom or directly from the hall. This makes it convenient to the bath or makes it possible to use it as an individual sleeping room when necessary.

For Signaling in Fog. A new system for vessels signaling in the fog has been worked out by a British scientist. It is believed that this will prevent many collisions when put into general use. The scientist points out that the sound of a foghorn comes out of the mist in such a freakish way that it is impossible for the pilot on another vessel to estimate accurately how far away is the vessel blowing the horn. In the new system a foghorn signal and a wireless signal will be sent out simultaneously. The speed of wireless waves and sound waves is different, and the exact difference in speed is known. By noting the interval that elapses between the receiving of the wireless message and the sound of the foghorn the receiving vessel can tell exactly how far away the sending vessel is. As soon as she has received two or more messages she knows whether the other ship is coming closer or bearing away and has ample warning to prepare for trouble.

Nagging Wives. I have seen more men fall in business through the attitude taken by their wives in their younger days than from all the vices put together, writes Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, in the American Magazine. A nagging wife, or one who is not in sympathy with a man's work, who expects impossible things of him, and is incapable of taking a general intelligent interest in his work, is one of the worst handicaps he could have.

# DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

TWO BEARS.

"Do the Bears go to sleep in the winter?" asked Nancy.

"They're awake in the Zoo," said Nick.

"Yes, I know," said Nancy, "but I mean the ones who live off—off—well, wherever they live."

"The Bears live in rocks and caves," said Daddy. "And they go to sleep in the winter. But every little while they come out so they are unlike the kinds of animals that sleep straight through the whole winter and who do not get up until spring is here."

"One day Billy Bear and his brother Brownie Bear went off on a hunting excursion. They had a great deal of luck and came back to their cave with all sorts of good things to eat."

"But the things they had found that they liked best, and which they had only taken off a short distance in the woods where they had had a feast, were the things they had found in an old Farmer's den."

"They had seen the most delicious of things there! For on a perch of the Farmhouse they had found an old garbage pail. And this they dragged off into the woods. There were old tins which had once held jam, there were old jars to be licked out, and there were many delicacies which the Bears don't always get."

"They scented the old tins, after they had left them quite shiny and clean, through the woods adjoining the Farmyard, and they didn't bother to pick up anything!"

"And then they heard the Farmer come out into his Farmyard."

"I do believe that those Bears who live off in the Caves of the Woods have been here. They know just how to get at tins with their claws—and they love jam and sweet things."

"Then he heard a rustle through the woods. 'They're there now,' he exclaimed. 'Maybe I could get a shot at one of them!'

"And he went for his gun. After all, the Bears had only taken his garbage tins, and garbage wasn't such a tremendous thing to steal but the Farmer was feeling angry and cross."

"Off went his gun, and Billie and Brownie Bear rushed back to their Cave for all they were worth."

"How selfish of him," they growled, "when we were cleaning up his place for him!"

"But before they reached the Cave they had picked up some more good things."

"They knew that the Farmer wouldn't chase them into the deep woods for there were more Bears where they lived, and he was afraid of more than one or two."

"He just thought he could get us," said Billy Bear, "because there were



There Were Many Delicacies.

only two of us! He isn't brave—no he isn't!"

"Well," said Brownie Bear, "there was only one of him!"

"Nonsense," said Billy Bear. "He had a gun, and that is worth quite a good many of us if it gets near enough!"

"True, true," said Brownie Bear. "You are very wise."

"And we have narrow escapes, but we always come out of them quite safely, don't we?" said Billy Bear.

"Indeed we do," agreed Brownie Bear. "But now that I've eaten all that I can, I'm growing very sleepy."

"So am I," said Billy Bear. "Let's go into our Cave and have a good long nap. I could almost sleep until spring!"

"Well, we might shake ourselves and peep out to see what is going on once or twice before then," said Brownie Bear.

"Don't let's talk about it now though. I'm too sleepy," said Billy Bear.

"So both the Bears joined the other sleeping Bears in the Cave and there they went fast, fast asleep, dreaming of jam and garbage pails, but not of guns or men. For these would have given them nightmares!"

"And the Farmer's care to keep his garbage pail from the Bears during the next few weeks was quite useless for the Bears were too happy dreaming!"

His Complaint.

A good story is told regarding a certain medical officer back from the Somme front.

Out there, as may well be imagined, hospital stores and accessories are liable to get a trifle mixed on occasion, and one day the P. M. O. in question had this fact brought to his notice in an indirect but none the less forceful manner.

Going his morning round, he put the usual formal question, "Any complaints?" to the patients under his charge.

"Yes, sir," answered a voice feebly, but none the less clearly.

"Well, my man, what is it?" he inquired, bending down.

"Well, sir, it's like this," explained the badly wounded soldier. "I don't like to be hustled." And turning down his sheet, he exposed to the P. M. O. a corner marked "The Mortuary."

Toronto Mail and Empire.