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All communications, such as letters from the people and news notes of balls, lawn parties, dances and personal mention will be inserted in THE HERALD free of charge. No communication will be received unless signed by the sender. We do not publish your name in connection with the communication unless you so state, but we must insist upon having your name as a guarantee of good faith.

VOL. XXVI SEPTEMBER 5, 1918 No. 17

VOTE FOR THE WINNER.

The coming Tuesday will give our voters an opportunity to choose a successful business man to represent Louisiana in the upper house of Congress, and in making this selection the voters have had plenty of time to weigh the virtues and faults of the candidates and to give full consideration to the fitness of the different aspirants for office.

The day has come, when men are sent to Congress for the same reason that they are chosen to be the heads of big Corporations, Banks, Institutes, etc., where men of reasoning and responsibility are required to make a success, and such a man is Edward J. Gay. Mr. Gay is worthy in every respect of the suffrages of his fellow-Democrats of Louisiana, for he has been a consistent and loyal party man, of the straightforward, broad-minded type so rare in the school of modern politics that abounds in the methods of the pettifogger and that thrives mostly by guile and chicanery. It should prove a refreshing innovation for the voter in a Louisiana political campaign to be able to cast his vote for a man of the type of Edward J. Gay.

Mr. Gay indulges in no stilted, high-sounding phrases in his declaration of principles. He has been in public life for nearly twenty years, sixteen of which he served in the legislature of Louisiana, and his identification with the agricultural and commercial industries of the commonwealth, as well as those of the nation, fit him, with his other high qualifications, to ably and successfully represent the interests of Louisiana and of the nation in the United States Senate. He promises to stand squarely by our President in this hour of America's crucial trial and his unflinching fealty to the Democracy of his native State under all circumstances is proof of the sincerity of his greater pledge to the peerles leader of a people struggling to perpetuatee the freedom of all men.

Edward J. Gay is a man to be trusted. It is such a man Louisiana should send in these trying times to the halls of the national congress.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin September 28 and close October 19. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only for our associates in the war against the Teutonic powers but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it falls short they will rejoice. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives?

HOW THE RUSSIAN PEASANT CIPHERS.

Five-Sixths of the people in Russia are peasants, of whom some sixty per cent. are illiterate and the rest are very poor scholars. In certain districts the multiplication table is unknown beyond "twice times," although the people can add correctly. Yet they are able to perform multiplication sums of a rather difficult sort. Tit-Bits explains at length the method that they use.

Suppose they wish to fiind the product of fifty-seven and eighty-nine? One of these numbers, it does not matter which, is taken as a mutliplicand and the other as a dividend, although, of course, they are quite ignorant of these learned terms. Let us take fifty-seven as the dividend. The peasant divides it by two as often as possible, ignoring remainders. The other number he multiplies by two as often as he divides the first; and he sets the results down in two columns, thus:

57	89
*28	178*
*14	356*
7	712
3	1424
1	2848

He then strikes out those lines in which an even figure ends the dividend number,—the figures marked by an asterisk in the illustration above,— and adds what is left in the multiplicand column. In this case the result is 5073. The method is infallible, depending as it does upon an important mathematical principle. The mystery is how the peasants got hold of the idea, for to the average person it would seem less remarkable to have the ability to learn the multiplication table than to find out this obscure and elaborate method.

Church of the Holy Name of Mary

Rev. Chas. A. Dougherty, S. M., the newly appointed assistant at the Holy Name, will arrive Sept. 14.

Father Howe's many friends will be pleased to hear that he is not going to Atlanta as was reported last week but will remain in Louisiana, having been officially appointed to Jefferson College.

Another Orleanian on the Jefferson College staff for 1918-1919 is Rev. Geo. Rapier, S. M., son of Thos. Rapier, manager of the old "Picayune." Father Rapier is an alumnus of Jefferson and returns to his alma mater as professor of bookkeeping stenography and typewriting after many years experience in the Marist College, Atlanta, Ga., and All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Father Rapier was accompanied on the trip from Salt Lake by Rev. John [illegible] S. M., who will teach Philosophy and mechanical drawing at Jefferson.

Rev. D. O'Meara, S. M., a cousin of Sister M. Ita, formerly stationed at the Holy Name Convent and Rev. L. [illegible], S. M., have also been assigned to Jefferson. Jefferson will open Monday, Sept. 10th, Rev. P. F. Quinn, S. M., spiritual director of the college, will meet the New Orleans and Algiers students at Union Station and accompany them to college on the 2.55 p. m. train.

Last Monday Father Larkin tendered a dinner to Rt. Rev. A. Drossaerts, the zealous and learned rector of St. [illegible] Church, Baton Rouge and Bishop-elect of San Antonio, Texas. The guests present were Very Rev. [illegible] Smith, S. M., and Wynhoven, Fathers Heffernan, Koenig, [illegible] Petit, Quinn, Larkin and [illegible]

The parochial school reopened yesterday with a votive mass in honor of [illegible] at 9 o'clock Father Larkin, [illegible] interest in the school knows no [illegible] celebrated the mass and addressed the children The prospects for the new year are most encouraging The opening day enrollment was the largest in the history of the school, surpassing last years by 100.

Sister Mary Xavier, the devoted and capable superior, so dearly loved by all the children of Algiers, will remain in charge of the school and will be assisted by the same nuns as last year with the addition of Sister M. Raphael so well knokn to the people of Algiers.

The Holy Name Society will hold its regular monthly meeting tonight (Thursday) at 7:30.

The annual novena in honor of the Holy Name of Mary, the patronal feast of the parish, will open this Friday night at 6:30 and continue every night until Sunday, Sept, 15. The Archbishop has already promised to assist at the solemn high mass on the feast day. The sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the gifted and eloquent preacher, Very Rev. P. Wynhoven, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Gretna.

The novena this year will be offered for the welfare of all our boys in the Army and Navy. We trust that it will be the best attended novena ever held in Algiers.

BAPTISMS

Alma Marjorie, daughter of Roger Chestnut and Narialia Roussel; sponsors, Anatole Riviere and Alma Hintz.

Emeline Philomene, daughter of Wilfred Nunez and Philomene Nunez. Sponsors, Felix Ruiz and Louise Nunez.

Wilbur Joseph, son ofg Jas. M. McMahon and Irma Whitney. Sponsors, Leslie and Osrmulla HcMahon.

Floris, daughter of John Whelan and Adele Senate. Sphonsors, Chas. Lucien and Naomi Senate.

Mary Jane, daughter of Albert Hopper and Beulah Lamothe. Sponsors, Mary Lamothe and George Hooker.

Marie Doris, daughter of Hy Millaud and Edna Bauman. Sponsors, Jos. Buras and Marie Milland.

Myrtle Mary, daughter of Chas. Green and Christian Wilson. Sponsors, M. Williams and Irene Barnes.

LUZIANNE coffee

Luzianne and Corn Pone —Yum-Yum!

"When It Pours, It Reigns"

WHEN you see your mammy, Honey, bringin' in the coffee and the pone, you can tell before you taste it that the coffee's Luzianne—sure-nuf—by the whifs a-streaming, steaming in the air.

It's the coffee—Luzianne—you remember and you hanker after it until you get another cup.

Luzianne Coffee (your grocer has it) comes put up in tins. Try it tomorrow morning for breakfast. If it isn't all you expect, you can get your money back.

Luzianne for aroma, fragrance and snap. Try it

Methodist Church Notes

Rev. C. C. Wier, Residence 258 Vallette Street; Phone, Algiers 138.

Last Sunday the congregation was delighted to have the presiding elder of the New Orleans District with them at both services. At the evening hour he was a worshiper. At the morning hour he delighted the congregation with one of the strongest messages he has brought to us. The congregation would no doubt have been larger had it been generally known, but his visit was unexpected. His subject was "Alone With God." The text was Genesis 32:24, "And Jacob was left, and there was not a man with him until the breaking of the day."

There were some interesting points brought out by the speaker and his message left a deep impression. The value of going alone with God. The repose that God gave when a man was alone with Him and talked face to face with Him. Then, again, some of the difficulties that confronted us in this busy day and under crowded conditions, when we attempted to draw the curtain and get alone with God.

The pastor made a short statement of the call of the Army Y. M. C. A. for workers. The Junior Choir sang voluntary, "Some Day"; anthem, "Blessed Hills of Judah"; offertory, "Look Beyond."

At night there were many strangers at the service The Male Quartette of Carrollton Avenue Church, composed of the Messrs Ahten and Kenedy, rendered the voluntary and offertory. Mizpah Choir had a beautiful anthem. The treasurer of the church, Dr. A. C. King, gave a statement of funds on hand for the new church building. This fund is very inadequate for the church that is contemplated. The Church Extension Board has promised to duplicate our fund, but we must have at least $10,000 as our part. The new Church Commission announced that there would be an effort made to procure this needed $4,000 during the month of September. September 29 is the final day of the big drive and it is the anniversary of the destruction of the church On that date there will be an elaborate program, appropriate for the occasion It will mean a great step forward if we can secure these funds. The plan is to ask for no cash, but for War Saving Stamps and Liberty Loan Bonds. Surely our membership and the friends they have can raise this amount. Only prayerful and earnest co-operation in the work can do the work successfully. Won't you give us a hand for the new church? The Algiers church is the only public building in the city that has not been perfected after being wrecked by the 1915 storm. Surely we can rebuild. Surely we should do it. The members of the church are passing through a testing time. Reports will be made every Sunday night.

LOCALS.

Mr. Edmund Hebert, in training at Pensacola, Fla., has been on a short furlough and visited home folks for a few days. Everybody was glad to have him and Mr. Sanford Hebert with us at the Sunday morning service.

Monday, September 2, Rev. C. C. Wier and a crowd of boys of Troop No. 18 spent the day at Spanish Fort fishing and swimming. A party of the church folks went out later in the day. Everybody is benefited by these trips.

The Missionary Society met Tuesday, with Miss Luella Dunn in the chair.

Miss Thelma Cayard left on No. 7 Monday to attend the State Epworth League, of which she is secretary, that meets in Shrevepoet this week. She will visit friends in Morgan City and Lafayette before returning home.

Miss Julia Cayard left on No. 7 Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Clement of Morgan City.

Miss Ruth Hafkesbring was at home on a short vacation this week.

Mrs. Davis, after a short visit to her sister, Mrs. A. C. King, of 301 Vallette Street, left last Saturday for Bienville Parish.

Master Tisdale Daniels was missed at services last Sunday. He has been sick several days.

Mr. Edgar Tisdale wa a pleasant visitor from Bogalusa Sunday, who worshiped with us.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Holmes are now living at Milan and Camp Streets, phone uptown 29.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-night the most pleasant meeting of the month is expected. The roll call of the boys in uniform will occur. There will be letters read from some of them and news from all who have written. There will be prayers, Scripture reading and a recitation by Miss Ada Malone. Everybody is invited.

The New Church Commission will meet Friday night. It will be a very important meeting and the whole church membership is invited.

Serveces next Sunday at 11 a. m and 8 p. m. "The Church at Philadelpi" will be the subject at the morning hour, which closes the series of sermons on "The Churches of Asia."

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church

Communion service and the regular service were both well attended Rev. O. Luecke of Abita Springs, La., assited the local pastor in the distribution of the Lord's Supper.

Mr. William Barker, who has led the Sunday School during the past vacancy, left for Conover, N C, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Barker will take up the study for the ministry at Concordia College, Conover, N. C. He was a faithful and ardent worker for our Sunday School and church. The congregation wishes him God's blessing in his new undertaking.

On Sunday afternoon a daughter of Mr. James A. Gould and Mrs. Marie Richards Gould as baptized in Trinity Church, receiving the names Meriam Merlin.

Beginning September 12 there will be services every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Sunday morning services at 8:30 sharp. Sunday School at 9:30. All the Sunday School children are asked to be present this Sunday, September 8.

On Friday, September 13, the voting members of Trinity will meet at the Lutheran parsonage, 438 Olivier Street. All the voting members are kindly asked to be present, since there is important business to be transacted.

Friday evening there will be a meeting of all the Evangelical Lutheran Young People's Societies of New Orleans at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The purpose of the meeting is to establish a branch of the Walther League in the South. Everybody should give his hearty support to this undertaking Make it a point to be at this meeting.

Mount Olivet Church

Married—Stidham—Pope—On Saturday, August 31, 1918, at 6 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. S. L. Vail, rector of Mount Olivet Church, Sergeant David Stidham, United States Marine Corps, and Miss Caroline Pope.

On Sunday the rector officiated at St John's and also at the Free Church of the Annunciation, in additon to the regular services at Mount Oulivet.

Baptism—On Sunday, September 1, at Mount Olivet Church, Rev. S. L. Vail officiating, George Elbert Du Pont, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Du Pont. Sponsors, George E. Du Pont and Josephine Wagner.

Died—Edward B. Garland, on September 1, 1918, aged 46 years. Interment in Greenwood September 2, at 4 p. m. Rev. S. L. Vail afficiated

Services on Sunday, September 8, 1918 (Fifteenth Sunday After Trinity): Holy Communion at 7 a. m., Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

With the end of the summer near at hand, let us plan to make a fresh start with new enthusiasm and enkindled zeal for a revival of Apostolic Faith, Fellowship, Worship and Progress, so that our religious life will become "more religious" as we become more actively engaged in doing good.

INCREASE IN PAY.

Misses May Barrett and Irene Guillot and the janitor of the local library each received an increase in pay.

CRESCENT RIVER PORT PILOTS NAME OFFICERS.

At a meeting held Saturday, the Crescent River Port Pilots elected tre following officers and directors for the ensuing year: Captain P. L. Arroy, president; Captain Wm. R. Martin, vice-president; Captain Wm. F. Spence, secretary; Captain W. J. Miller, Captain S. M. Simpson.

Dress Making

Dress Modeling—See us before having your new fall dresses made. Special attention to fancy dress making. Prices are reasonable. Remodeling, embroidering, hemstitching. Buttons covered. Out-of-town trade solicited.

Ideal Dress Making Parlor,
221 BOURBON ST. Phone

For CATARRH
Nothing equals Vacher-Balm for prompt relief; it is harmless.
Beware of imitations.
25c in Jars or Collapsible Tubes

AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Allies Got 844,600,000 Pounds More Meat and Fats in 1917-18 Than in Year Before.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES

MEAT.	
1916-17	2,166,500,000 lbs.
1917-18	3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase	844,600,000 lbs.
CEREALS.	
1916-17	259,900,000 bu.
1917-18	340,800,000 bu.
Increase	80,900,000 bu.

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,600,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last. This has been made possible by the whole-souled co-operation of the people, who, besides practicing self-denial, have speeded up production and responded nobly to the appeal from abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end. The conservation measures have been put through practically on a voluntary basis which is regarded as a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the American people.

Meat shipments were increased 844,000,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roundly, $1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,166,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animals, we sent the Allies 2,011,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917, this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption,—not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wheat saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 840,800,000 bushels, 80,900,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17.

Included in these figures are 13,900,000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat. In addition we sent the neutrals dependent on us 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

"These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship.

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women.

COMEAUX-ABRIBAT.

The marriage of Miss Inez Abribat to Mr. Philip Comeaux was celebrated Wednesday morning at the church of the Holy Name of Mary, Rev. J. A. Petit, officiating. The attendants were J. A. Bourg and Miss Carmen Abribat. The young couple left the same morning for the Gulf Coast to spend their honeymoon.

POPE-STIDHAM.

On Saturday, August 31, a very pretty weddding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pope in Pacific Ave. The contracting parties were Miss Caroline E. Pope and Sergeant David B. Stidham. Rev. S. Vail officiated at the ceremony. Her cousin, Miss Emma Grimes acted as bridesmaid and a friend attended the groom. The bride was prettily attired in a neat white dress and the groom wore his uniform. The wedding took place at 6:00 o'clock. The parlor was beautifully decorated with American flags and the patriotic colors were carried out throughout the evening. After the wedding, her many relatives gathered at the home where a good time was spent by all. A supper was enjoyed and dainty refreshments were served in abundance.

The young couple left at 9:30 to make their home in Houston, Texas, with the groom's parents. Their many friends wish them success.

ZION, THE GORGEOUS

The Towers of the Virgin.

PRESIDENT WILSON has enlarged the wonderful Mukuntuweap National monument, in Utah, and changed its name. It is now known as the Zion National monument, which is immeasurably better from every point of view.

The old name, besides being hard to pronounce and remember, was obscure in origin and was never used except officially. The new name is that in popular use. Besides, it crystallizes the romantic history of its amazingly beautiful valley; the surrounding country was settled by Mormons many years ago, and this difficult canyon was chosen as a refuge in the event of Indian attack, and called "Little" Zion to differentiate if from "Big" Zion, which was Salt Lake City. Since then it has universally been called Zion canyon.

The enlargement of the Zion National monument follows naturally upon its recent thorough exploration and the discovery of outlying areas of altogether extraordinary scientific interest and scenic grandeur. That its fantastic cliffs, its sensational coloring, and its romantic conformation will bring it national popularity as a resort is manifest destiny. It has been called, for good reasons, "the little Grand Canyon" and "the desert Yosemite," but it is no miniature of either; its individuality is marked.

Remarkable Variety of Color.

The original monument was created by proclamation in 1909, but, being well outside the highways of ordinary travel, it was not thoroughly explored until within the last two years. Official investigation and action promptly followed.

"Among the numerous geologic features of interest," wrote Secretary Lane to the President, "two deserve more than passing notice. The Vermilion Cliff, so called because of its brilliant color, famous, since the days of Major Powell's exploration, as one of the most remarkable in the world, an escarpment more than 100 miles long and so precipitous that it can be scaled in few places, passes through this monument. It consists of red sandstone 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick and overlaid by 1,000 feet of glistening white sand. These two form single cliffs nearly 3,000 feet high. These remarkable walls bear evidence that the sand gathered in a desert in ages long past—that here was a great prehistoric American Sahara.

"The second feature of unusual interest lies immediately above the sand, for the desert was destroyed by the incursion of sea water, which covered the drifting sand and buried it beneath gypsum and beds of limestone in which were entombed the shells and bones of sea animals."

Mighty Cleft in Mountains.

The principal canyon, which is more than 15 miles long and varies from 50 feet wide in the Narrows to 2,500 feet wide in other portions, is a mighty cleft, as if the mountain had been violently riven asunder. The walls are inconceivably carved into domes, half domes, colonnades, and temples—forms which appealed strongly to the religious imagination of the early Mormons, who gave them names which appeal strongly to the imagination of today's tourist.

The tortuous outlying canyons and monumental rock formations added by the new proclamation make an area as remarkable in its particular way as the Grand Canyon. There are several neighboring natural bridges of magnificence.

Looking Down Zion Canyon.

MAKING OF THE YELLOWSTONE

How Its History Is Written in Its Plateaus, Mountains, Petrified Trees and Lava.

To comprehend what we have in the Yellowstone, we must begin with its making. The entire region is of volcanic origin. The mountains around it on both sides and the mountains within it are products or remainders of great volcanoes of the far past; and the great plateaus, from which spring its geysers and hot springs and through whose forests now roam so many wild animals, are composed of the ash and disintegrated lavas which were once ejected from these volcanoes. Of course the plains are now all deep with soil. But such evidences of the past as the black volcanic glass of the Obsidian Cliff and the fantastic whorled lava rocks of Mount Washburn are plain to the least instructed eye.

One particularly fascinating glimpse of Yellowstone's tempestuous past is afforded in the petrified forest of the Specimen Ridge neighborhood, where many levels of upright petrified trunks may be found alternating, like the layers in a cake, with levels of lava; which plainly shows that, after the first forest grew on the volcano's slope and was engulfed by a fresh run of lava, enough time elapsed for a second forest to grow upon that level; and that this, in turn, was engulfed with new lava to make the level for another forest, and so on. There is a cliff 2,000 feet high composed wholly of these alternate levels of engulfed forests and the lavas which engulfed them.

In magnificent contrast with the volcanic plateau and its border of volcanic mountains there rises from the plains, 30 miles south of the park, one of the most abrupt and stupendous outcroppings of granite in the Western hemisphere. From the western shore of Jackson lake the Teton mountains lift their spired peaks 7,000 feet in apparent perpendicular. Many glaciers rest upon their shoulders. Their climax is the Grand Teton, whose altitude is 13,747 feet.

Thus does the Yellowstone run the scenic gamut.

Once Jacksons Hole, as this region is still popularly called, was the refuge for the hunted desperado of mountain, plain, and city. In the recesses of these granite monsters he was safe from pursuit, and the elk herds of the plains provided him food. But that picturesque period of American life has passed with the warring Indians, who also here found temporary safe retreat.

Cut flowers will keep fresh many days if their stems be inserted in a mixture of charcoal and sand.

Old-Time Georgia Sign.

At one time cotton men in Macon thought that the presence of a man with a hand organ and monkey on the streets of that city had a direct bearing on the cotton market, causing a decline in price. At one time the organ man was prohibited by municipal law, but later was admitted on payment of a substantial license.—Tifton Gazette.

Optimistic Thought.

Reverence is ennobling and felt to be degrading only by the vulgar mind.

Subtle Youthful Reasoning.

Jimmy had been coaxing his mother all day for some of the new jam that she had made, and in order to discourage him she tried to tell him that it did not turn out well and that she would have to give it to the little dog, Toodles, next door. A few hours later she found him in a corner in the pantry, all smeared up with the jam and the jar half empty. In answer to his mother's questions as to what he was doing he said: "Toodles don't like jam, and you mustn't frow anything away, so I thought I would eat it."