

# OUR MAGAZINE SECTION

Interesting Features for the Entire Family

## Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

### FROM THE SHADOWS

THE man or woman who smiles upon us from the lowly cottage door, ever ready to offer a helping hand to the unfortunate and to give cheerful encouragement to the weary, has, through tenderness and love, found the way to a sunshine that grows brighter and brighter until the end of life.

The dismal panorama of dark clouds has drifted away from the sky and nothing remains but the crystal depths of benevolent blue.

Despair has yielded to confidence, but not without first marking its exit with sorrows and tears, and perhaps also ragged dishonor, thus fitting the soul for the comforting change.

Erring, thoughtless, selfish, untrue, and living in the valleys of darkness while the beauties of Nature were striving for mastery, the shadowed soul found it difficult to rise to the glorious heights where the atmosphere was sweet and pure.

If, when you are in the shadows, you expect an angel from heaven to come to earth and lead you away to a blissful elysium, you will find that you are still living among shadowy delusions.

To break away from the somber shade lurking everywhere about us

is extremely difficult, but with a heart filled with a struggling radiance of faith, sustained by qualities which only faith can give us, we can do it, and reach the state of tranquil content which comes quickly to the earnest and sincere, like the sunshine of morning after a night of storm.

We may clap our hands to the heights but we cannot reach them except by our own unceasing endeavor.

We must expect tired, bruised feet, we must anticipate slips and falls and a sickening sense of our own infirmities, but we must keep climbing—keep holding fast all the while to the hand of shining-eyed Faith, who, in spite of our unworthiness, will lead us hour by hour to higher ground.

There are many ways in which we may help ourselves, but not until our hearts have been properly attuned to the dominant key and kept in tune.

Hard work, high thinking and a charitable attitude towards others will be found helpful attendants, for without their first aids no man or woman however accomplished or exalted, can hope to emerge from the shadows and write an acceptable record of a well-spent life.

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## KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

### SMILE AND HUSTLE

WHEN your plans go all awry, Smile and hustle. Not a bit of use to cry. Smile and hustle. Waste of time to fret and scold; Bruce, and get another hold; Meet the future brave and bold— Smile and hustle.

Some big scheme wound up in wreck? Smile and hustle. Bad luck smite you in the neck? Smile and hustle. Be a man among big men, Grab a hold and try again, Spilt upon your hands, and then Smile and hustle.

When a brave man hits the bumps— Smile and hustle. Then is when he up and humps, Smile and hustle.

Waste of time to weep and wail, Just forget that tall word "fail," Don't moon 'round till you go stale— Smile and hustle.

Everybody has bad luck, Smile and hustle. That's the time to show your pluck, Smile and hustle. Say, "Hard luck, good-by to you," Start off on a tack that's new, Keep straight on with purpose true, Smile and hustle.

(© by Will M. Maupin.)

## SCHOOL DAYS

## Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

### HONESTY

A TEN-DOLLAR bill is either good or bad. A man is either honest or dishonest.

If he is honest he will not cheat or steal, or take undue advantage of another man, under any circumstances.

If he is dishonest, his cheating and stealing will be limited only by his opportunity or his timidity.

The difference between big thieves and little crooks is sometimes a difference of opportunity—more often a difference of courage.

The little thief doesn't steal continually because he is afraid of it. The big thief has less timidity—or less imagination, and steals whenever he has a chance.

But one is just as dishonest as the other. And often the little fellow is the worse, for he adds cowardice to his crookedness.

A full-grown man or woman, trained in life who does a dishonest action, will do another under the same circumstances.

A boy or girl, lacking this training will sometimes become straight with the growth of intelligence.

For the ancient adage about honesty being the best policy is so apparent to common sense that even people who are mentally crooked often turn honest and remain honest, merely because more profit can be had in that manner of life.

It is well to apply the honesty test to yourself, and change your method if you find that under certain circumstances you would take advantage of a fellow creature—legally or illegally.

It is well to drop friends that you catch cheating at cards or at golf, or in business. For the cheat is a particularly despicable form of crook, and deserves no friends whatever.



## The Friendly Path

By WALTER I. ROBINSON

### SIN AND CITIES

DON'T blame sin on the cities. No community is ever better than the people within it. If the people are honest, God-fearing, law-abiding and live up to the teachings of their churches, regardless of denomination, they'll find little cause for complaint no matter where they live. But when they know what is right and don't do it or don't insist on others following the best pathway, they are likely to be disgruntled with conditions which they bring upon themselves.

We know a great deal about most of the big cities, but we know just as much of the small towns and open country, and proportionately, we believe, there is no difference in the volume of wrong-doing. And we confidently believe that if people hailing from the small towns and country would be as devout to the cause of right as they claim to be when they come into large communities, the blotches on cities' reputations would be much fewer than they are.

It is true that there are many more amusements and inducements in big towns which are likely to divert newcomers' attention from church work and home life. But none of these will lead people from the proper pathway unless they are willing to be led. Even commercialized amusements on the Sabbath will have no harmful effects on those who know they are wrong, if they wish conscientiously to follow the safe pathway.

Remove from every big city the sinners who rush in from small places for hiding and the police and uplift workers would find little work necessary in order to preserve the standards of morality and honesty which are so greatly to be desired.

Able ministers, fine churches, educational opportunities, science, invention and commercial and industrial progress of the cities are the kind of inspirations which should make the world in general more happy, comfortable and thankful to God. (Copyright by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

They're genuine tramp signs, that's what they are! Reads just as plain as the nose on your face, to any tramp that comes along—YOUR MA HAS MADE SOME TRAMP MAD, AND THIS IS HIS CURSE PUT ON YOUR HOUSE—PROBLE MEANS TO PUNISH THE WELL OR KIDNAP THE BABY OR CUT ALL YOUR THROATS OR BURN THE BARN OR SOMETHING OR OTHER—YOU'D OUGHT TO MOVE AWAY!

GOIN' I WOULDN'T BE IN YOUR SHOES, JACK, FOR A MILLION DOLLARS!

# Mother's Cook Book

The warm raindrops assent the sun and in the rain the robins sing. Across the creek in twos and troops, The hawking swifts and swallows wing.

### WHAT TO EAT

DISHES for luncheon that are not too filling will be found in the following:

#### Ham and Noodles.

Butter an earthen baking dish, put into the bottom a layer of cooked noodles, add a layer of cold boiled ham cut into small bits, then another layer of noodles. Repeat until the dish is full. Beat one egg, add one cupful of milk and pour into the dish. Cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven.

#### Baked Sausages With Rice.

Cut pork sausages into thin slices. Butter a baking dish and fill with cold boiled rice. Moisten the rice with water in which beef extract has been dissolved. Spread the sliced sausages over the rice and bake in a hot oven until the slices are crisp.

#### Graham Gems.

Take one cupful each of sour milk and graham flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, one egg, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three of shortening. Bake in well-greased gem pans.

#### Baked Eggs With Cheese.

Make toast of rounds of bread which have been cut nearly through

Neenie Maxwell (© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

## ONCE IS ENOUGH



WILLIAM D. UPSHAW

# Prohibition Vs. John Barleycorn



PROHIBITION vs. John Barleycorn! Strictly speaking the case is over, with no chance for J. B. except the possibility of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Everybody remembers when James M. Cox, the Democratic presidential nominee, said that the liquor question was "an issue as dead as the issue of slavery," and it was only a short time ago that President Harding said, "In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics but from our memories."

Nevertheless, though the eighteenth amendment is the law of the land and is being more or less enforced, prohibition still seems to be decidedly a live topic pretty much all over the country. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, commenting on the congressional primaries in seventeen states, said: "In many of these states the dominant issue in the campaign was a beer and wine amendment to the national prohibition act."

Magazines and newspapers are taking polls of their readers. Straw votes have been held in many cities and several municipal chambers of commerce have voted pro and con. Citizens of Illinois have prepared a petition with 500,000 signatures for a vote on the question of light wine and beer. Hotel men say that prohibition is gradually forcing the hotels of the United States back to the American plan.

Representative Hill of Maryland the other day wrote to Secretary Mellon of the treasury demanding the immediate dismissal of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes on the ground that he "is using and causing to be used official mail franks of the Treasury Department for the sending out of personal political propaganda in the interest of himself and his associates, the Anti-Saloon league."

Summary removal of Representative Volstead of Minnesota, author of the prohibition enforcement act, from the membership and chairmanship of the house judiciary committee was demanded in the house by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts. Tinkham charged that Volstead owed his election to the Anti-Saloon league, which spent money on his behalf, and that Volstead has been subservient to the league's influence. After considerable wrangling, the house by a vote of 141 to 3 decided to deny Tinkham the right to speak on the subject in the house and to expunge his resolution from the record.

In congress debates over the effects of prohibition are frequently staged. Senator Sterling of South Dakota started to introduce a resolution authorizing the prohibition authorities to board any vessel within four marine leagues of the coast. Then he explained that the amendment wouldn't be pressed because the secretary of state was of the opinion that the jurisdiction of the United States extended only three miles out from shore, that the resolution might make international trouble and that the secretary of state was endeavoring to arrive at an amicable understanding with Great Britain regarding the search of vessels.

In the house not long ago Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts declared the past two years of prohibition enforcement had been h—l. In brief, he argued that nothing is being accomplished and that the country is in a worse condition than ever before.

Representative William D. Upshaw of Georgia replied to Gallivan and undertook to show what had been accomplished. Here are some of the points he made:

In reply to the charge that prohibition enforcement is costly as well as a failure, I submit the following:

Number of indictments in federal courts for period July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, as shown by incomplete reports received by legal division, 12,792, which further reports will greatly increase.

Fines for liquor violations imposed by federal courts for period July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, as shown by incomplete reports received by legal division, \$787,885.47. Reports from all federal districts will undoubtedly increase the amount of fines to approximately \$1,000,000.

This, of course, does not include convictions and fines under state codes. For instance, in Ohio, under the state code, during the year 1921, incomplete reports, with many municipalities missing, show \$832,570.20 liquor fines, most of which was collected. With most states, territories, and insular pos-

sessions having concurrent laws governing liquor violations a conservative estimate makes the total fines approximately \$40,000,000.

Estimated amount of federal assessments and penalties, \$50,000,000; \$1,000 special tax, \$500,000; taxes on spirits, wines, and so forth, \$7,000,000; estimated total, \$57,500,000.

Estimated seizures: Gallons of distilled spirits and wine, 950,000; estimated value of property seized during the year, not including property levied for payment of taxes, nor distillery apparatus or other property destroyed, \$12,907,633.40.

Number of federal indictments, estimated, 30,000; pleas of guilty, 17,000; number of convictions, 21,000.

During the year 1921 withdrawals of whisky in the United States amounted to less than 3,000,000 gallons, while official records reveal that before the eighteenth amendment became effective the average American yearly consumption of whisky was approximately 133,000,000.

The first six months of present fiscal year there were withdrawn, tax paid, 11,922,322 gallons of nonbeverage spirits. The quantity withdrawn during the first six months of last fiscal year amounted to 22,271,180 gallons, a decrease during this fiscal year of 86 per cent.

The quantity of nonbeverage spirits withdrawn during the month of December, 1921, on which the tax was paid, amounted to 1,329,296 gallons, as compared with 2,625,285 gallons withdrawn in December, 1920, a decrease of approximately 100 per cent. The quantity withdrawn in December, 1921, when compared with the quantity withdrawn in October, 1920, 4,372,127 gallons, shows a decrease of nearly 229 per cent.

During the year 1921 whisky brought into this country from all foreign sources was valued at \$1,541,388, while during 1920 whisky from all sources was valued at \$1,013,031, representing value of whisky brought into the country and entered into warehouse.

During the year 1921 whisky to the value of \$628,600 was withdrawn for consumption, while during the previous year whisky valued at \$485,100 was withdrawn for consumption, an increase of about 30,000 gallons, insignificant, and more than accounted for by the forging of permits.

At the end of the year 1921 the amount of 267,962 proof gallons of whisky, valued at \$1,211,222, was remaining in the custom warehouses.

The actual amount of whisky withdrawn tax paid from custom warehouses—or consumed—during the year 1921 amounted to 139,689 proof gallons. The value of such whisky, computed at \$4.50 per gallon, amounts to \$628,600.50.

In addition to the above "facts and figures," the following may also be emphasized as indicating results of enforcement:

Disappearance of the open saloon; abatement of open drinking places in public dining rooms; passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite; closing of whisky cure and similar institutions; increased saving accounts; record-breaking Christmas business; decreased drunkenness.

Wholesale drug companies must now have as a minimum a \$25,000 drug stock, must be bona fide dealers, and sales of liquor must not exceed 10 per cent of the amount of their gross sales as a drug concern.

All liquor permits authorized for legitimate uses must now bear the signature of the director of the state in which the distillery from which withdrawal is to be made is located.

Last year's importation was one-half of 1 per cent of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before prohibition, arrests for drunkenness were decreased 60 per cent and liquor withdrawals were reduced 50 per cent.

Only 2 per cent of all liquor seized and examined today is fit to drink.

Mr. Upshaw incorporated into his speech a resume by Commissioner Haynes, which contains the following:

The amendment is being enforced to an even greater extent than many devoted friends anticipated, and predictions of opponents and antagonists that an "army" would be required and rebellion would occur in metropolitan centers, especially among the foreign element, have not been borne out by actualities. Instead of an "army" results which below are enumerated have been accomplished by less than 2,000 agents,



MAJOR ROY A. HAYNES

operating in 48 states, the District of Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, among 120,000,000 people.

Results so outstanding that no attempt successfully be made in denial may be enumerated as follows:

1. Disappearance of the open saloon.
2. Abatement of open drinking in public rooms.
3. Passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.
4. Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.
5. Increased savings accounts.
6. Record-breaking Christmas business.
7. Decreased drunkenness.
8. Prohibitive price of "banded" liquor usage use.
9. Dangerous character of illicit whisky for themselves and offset completely by the development of a contrary nature, which would equal force to all laws, because some are with 100 per cent effectiveness.

Considering all existing conditions and developed habits, hostile organizations and anti-American foreign element, it is remarkable and unprecedented that a force of less than 2,000 agents, in a short space of time has accomplished such marked results of upheavals, violence, or revolutions, as was stated.

It will be a much easier undertaking to on for various reasons:

1. Helpful attitude of the patriotic people, recognizes the danger of lax enforcement of a constitutional government, and which would square for enforcement of all laws.
2. Aroused citizenship.
3. Closer co-operation on the part of the enforcement agencies, headed by the United States attorney general.
4. Poisonous, death-dealing character of illicit liquors now on the market.
5. Attitude of Canadian and other border chals against border smuggling.
6. More stringent state legislation.
7. Maximum penalty by courts.
8. Less leniency on the part of juries.
9. Weeding out of enforcement officials sympathetic with enforcement of the amendment.
10. Attitude of physicians and druggists prescription abuses.
11. Action of judicial section of the United States Bar association.
12. Curtailing of sources of supply.

Every unbiased, unprejudiced, sober-minded woman in America, if he or she takes to do a little investigating and thinking, will find that remarkable progress is actually made in the enforcement.

## CHINESE MINISTER ACTS AS CUPID

Jesting Remark Made by Wu Ting Fang Led to the Union of Two Loving Hearts.

Wu Ting Fang was, while minister at Washington, attending the wedding of the daughter of the chief justice at that time. At the breakfast he asked one of the bridesmaids when it would be her turn to become a bride. She modestly said that she did not

know, as she had not yet had an offer. Turning to a group of young men, Doctor Wu facetiously remarked to one of them, "This is a beautiful lady, would you not like to marry her?" He replied, "I should be most delighted to." "Will you accept his offer?" said Doctor Wu to the bridesmaid. She seemed slightly embarrassed and said something to the effect that as she did not know the gentleman she

could not give a definite answer. Meeting the Chinese minister at an "at home" a few days later, she scolded him for his bluntness and he excused himself by saying that he was actuated by the best of motives.

A few months afterward Wu received an invitation from the young lady's parents to attend her marriage. The bridegroom was the young man who had figured in the unconventional incident. To Wu's agreeable surprise the mother of the bride informed him that it was he who had first brought the young couple together, and the bride and bridegroom were indebted to him for his good offices.

First Red Rose in England. The first red rose in the garden of England was planted in the year of the manor of Sarum, in the Thirteenth century.

Daily Thought. Love, vows, promises, and gratitude—how queer they are, when you think of them. —Thackeray.