

Why Business Success Comes to the Absolutely Dependable Employee

By J. OGDEN ARMOUR, Chicago Packer



There is a type of man who is built for success. He may have genius or just ordinary talent—no matter. The point is that he always "arrives." While others plod a weary way, he gets ahead. Those who take note of his progress often cannot account for it. So they say he is "lucky." Or they whisper it about that he has a "pull with the boss." But the secret is deeper than that. He is a man who is absolutely dependable.

Make yourself dependable and you come as near being indispensable as any of us can hope to be. You will be the last one your employer will wish to part with and the first one he will want to promote to greater responsibilities. But do not be deceived. Dependability is a rare accomplishment—so rare that every executive is on the lookout for it wherever it may be found. It is not to be acquired by wishing for it. It is the prize that comes from self-mastery.

What is a dependable man? You can tell him by these earmarks: First, he is one you can rely upon to do his own thinking. Business requires thinking and someone must do it. The dependable man never sidesteps his share nor tries to pass it along to someone else.

Next, he is one whose judgment you can trust. He doesn't do foolish things. He knows his own abilities; and, not being conceited, he is equally aware of his own weaknesses. He has the happy faculty of understanding other people's viewpoints and of seeking their advice when he ought. Also he knows when to act on his own initiative.

Finally, he is a man you can listen to, taking stock in whatever he says. You are sure that he speaks only after due reflection. He does not talk to the galleries or for the purpose of grinding his own ax. He makes his own suggestions and pleads his cause solely in the interest of the business.

Such a man is safe. Important duties may be entrusted to him and he will handle them with diligence; good sense and earnestness. If you are looking for the quickest route to opportunity, learn to be this type of man.

"Trying to Save Children Lest Russia Go Completely to the Devil"

By REV. F. F. KOMLOSY, Russian Patriot

We have a school at Tuzla, Anatolia, near Constantinople, which is being enlarged as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The course of study is patterned as much as possible after the English school system, although the teaching is done by a number of highly educated Russians under English supervision.

Our pupils number at present about 200. They have been separated from their parents, and half of them have no idea where their parents are living at present.

This may seem harsh until you understand the conditions that are existing among the Russians. Morally, Russia is dead. Mentally, she has fallen into decay. The condition of the present adult generation is so appalling that parents are scarcely fit to have charge of their own children.

The gap in the children's lives is becoming wider every day and consequently harder to bridge over. The result is everywhere so apparent that it is a matter of urgency to save the coming generation, lest Russia go completely to the devil.

"Taxation Is Increasing Much More Rapidly Than Wealth Itself"

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, Former Governor of Illinois

Taxation, in the United States, is increasing much more rapidly than wealth itself is increasing.

One prolific cause of rapidly increasing cost of government is to be found in the number of public agencies that have authority to levy taxes. We have the federal government, the state government, the municipal government, and the school districts all of which can levy taxes independently. And when the limit of the bonding power has been reached, the tendency is to create some other body with authority to levy taxes.

This means that the number of persons who are obtaining their livings from the public treasury is continually growing and if the proportion of public employees continue, to increase as rapidly as it has in late years we will, within a reasonable time witness this phenomenon: our population divided into two classes, those holding public office, still a minority, it is true, and all others working to support the minority in office.

"Young Man Who Settles on Homestead Claim 100 Per Cent American"

By WILLIAM SPRY, U. S. Land Commissioner

The young man who settles on a homestead claim with his family is 100 per cent American every time, and I'm for him to the last ditch. The general land office is eager to co-operate with the homesteader and to assist him in laying proper claim in accordance with the department regulations. The office is not a detective bureau, as some people think because they hear of special investigations in bringing criminals to terms. Rather, it is a bureau established to help those who would help themselves.

A large amount of choice public lands are available to homesteaders over the country, but persons filing claims should endeavor to locate under a reclamation project of the government, as an assurance of an ample water supply, unless climatic conditions afford sufficient moisture for crops.

Many returned soldiers have taken up homesteads because of the advantageous offers made by the government. The number of applicants has increased remarkably in the past few months.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr.—Stage costuming has not improved. It has become hideous and the successful costuming of the future will be that which is in ample elegance dignified and pleasing to the eye.

William White, Supervisor of Music in Denver Public Schools—Knowing how to play the piano or violin is more important than cooking beans, handling a cook stove or trimming a hat.

Senator Edge of New Jersey—I think we must realize that the only permanent control of trade, the only enduring control of trade, is the national supply and demand.

IMPORTANT NEED FOR MORE TREES

Three-Fifths of Primeval Forests Have Been Cut Away, Says Forester Greeley.

SUPPLY OF WOOD NECESSARY

Despite Fact That Many Substitutes Have Been Devised Demand for Timber Continues to Grow—Much Land is Idle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Timber depletion has now reached a point in this country where three-fifths of the primeval forests are gone and where 61 per cent of the timber that is left is west of the Great Plains, Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester, forest service of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, recently told the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Liberal use of American forests was a necessary part of the commercial growth of this nation. Colonel Greeley believes, but reforestation should have been practiced, if not from the start, at least in late years. There is an abundant area of forest land in this country to support all industries, and a liberal supply of wood is most necessary to the people of this country. It was thought that, like the European countries, we would use, when our civilization was older, but one-third or one-half as much wood per capita as we did in the early days. But this rule does not affect the American people. The older the states and communities in this country grow the more timber they seem to require in one form or another.

Demand Continues to Grow. Many substitutes have been devised for wood, and yet the great demand of the country for timber continues to grow. More wood is used in construction today than before the discovery of concrete, and more wood is used in building railway cars than before the steel or part-steel car was developed. This is apparently true in nearly every industry.

Abundant and widely distributed forests have meant to the United States homes for the masses of the people beyond the standards of any other nation. They have placed newspapers and magazines on the average family table. They have contributed largely to social and industrial conditions which promote democracy and constructive energy rather than discontent and destructive social forces bred by hard and comfortless conditions of life.

The idleness of \$1,000,000 acres of forest land, an area increased by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres annually, destructive logging, and still more destructive forest fires are the factors at work to increase the timber shortage. Land Enough if Kept Growing Trees. The exhaustion of American timber



Hill Land Orchard Near Lynchburg, Va.

has not come about because the forests have been used so freely but because of the failure to use forest-growing land. In a nutshell, the problem is that the United States is cutting wood out of its forests three or four times as fast as it is being grown. Much of the land on which timber stands or has been cut off will always be forest land. It is ample to grow all the wood needed for the use of the people of this country and for export trade in lumber and products manufactured from lumber, if the land can be kept at work growing trees. Timber for the future is simply a matter of putting idle land to work.

Every reasonable encouragement should be given to the landowner to grow timber on his own account in the ways best suited to his own purposes, but by some means or other the public must see to it that forest lands not needed for agriculture do not lie idle. The regulations imposed must be reasonable and equitable. Obviously the owner of the land cannot do it all. The public must aid him in overcoming the hazard of forest fires and must recognize that the present methods of taxing forests in many regions are equivalent to taxing a farm crop twice a week during the growing season.

RAISING FOWLS ON INSECTS

Good Plan for Farmers in Grasshopper Infested Regions to Use Turkeys and Guinea.

Turkeys and guinea fowl are voracious insect eaters. Would it not be a good plan for farmers in the grasshopper infested areas of the West to buy, rear or import at the birds of these breeds they possibly can, instead of poisoning the bugs?

DIFFERENT WAYS FOR GIRL TO MAKE MONEY

Poultry, Dairy or Garden Are Good Suggestions.

Parents Should Encourage Young Woman to Establish Herself as Semi-Independent Member of the Farm Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a city girl feels the need of money—her own money, to pay for the things girls imagine they must have these days—she goes to work in an office, a store, or a factory, according to her education and opportunity. In the country a girl, with much the same longings for nice things and "good times," looks to the poultry yard, the milk house, or the garden for her spending money. If her parents are the right kind, if they are intelligent



Preparing Vegetables for City Market.

enough to help her and encourage her in her work, she will soon establish herself as a semi-independent member of the family. If, as often happens, the parents are not disposed to have such goings-on, and there is no home-demonstration agent, no girls' club, no extension work of any kind in the community, the country girl goes to the city and the farming regions have lost one more potential home and family.

No doubt exists in the minds of men and women of large experience in the extension work carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state agricultural colleges that the economic appeal is the entering influence needed in getting their clubs or bureaus started in rural regions. Once the young people have learned a way to earn money the desire for the things it will buy asserts itself, and home betterments and improved living conditions follow naturally.

Down in Arkansas a girls' canning club started a contest to determine which of the members could produce the most tomatoes at the least expense, and with the lowest percentage of waste. Annet Sargo, on the Mount Valley route, near Hot Springs, grew 3,140 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre, at a cost of \$31.40 and net returns of \$109. With the same expense her sister, Fannie, grew 3,020 pounds and had a net return of \$107.89. Ada Rosamond grew 2,803 pounds, costing \$27.42, with a net return of \$76.66, and Ruby Waddell, at Bonnaville, had 3,070 pounds, costing \$29.91, with net returns of \$68.

HENS IN GOOSEBERRY PATCH

Fowls Will Do Much Toward Clearing Out Fruit-Worm From Under Trash in Garden.

One gooseberry insect we have with us that isn't easy to control is the fruit worm. It doesn't often become a serious pest but occasionally it has been known to take a whole crop. The worm eats into the partly grown berry and feeds on the pulp. Hand-picking is still the method used to hold this worm in check. Poultry ought to be turned into the gooseberry patch after the fruit is picked, as the hens will do a lot toward clearing the worms from under the trash. Poultry and fruit are a good combination when run right.

LIVE STOCK FLY REPELLENT

Care Should Be Exercised to Prevent Getting Mixture Too Strong, Causing Hair Shedding.

When mixing a repellent to put on the live stock to keep the flies away, care should be taken to prevent getting too strong a mixture. It may cause shedding of the hair. The following mixture has been found by the United States Department of Agriculture to give good results for a short time where applied lightly but thoroughly: One gallon of fish oil, two ounces of oil of pine tar, two ounces of oil of pennyroyal and one-half pint of kerosene. The horses and milk cows will appreciate some preparation.

ROTATION URGED IN GARDEN

Disease Spores and Insects Attack Crops Where Same Vegetables Are Planted.

The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice in succession in the same part of the garden, if this can be avoided. If a radically different kind is grown disease spores and insects, though present in the soil, are not liable to attack the second crop.

CELERY INJURED IN TRANSIT

Damage Caused by Loading Too High in Cars and Thus Preventing Ventilation.

Celery is injured in transit because it is loaded too high in the cars to permit proper air circulation and rapid cooling, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Smaller crates or less of them in the load would help to insure rapid cooling.

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. Walker

IN YOUR HOUSE.

IF YOU are not a careful reader of the Bible you may have the idea that all the miracles which it details are in the New Testament, but if you will turn to the fourth chapter of I Kings you may read an entertaining story of one of the remarkable things performed by Elisha in the multiplication of the pot of oil. Elisha performed many miracles, but of them all this one is perhaps the most interesting. A widow, one of the wives of the sons of the prophets, tells Elisha that her creditors have come to take her two sons as bondmen in settlement of what she owes. Elisha asks her what she has in the house which might be available to settle the debt. Her reply is that her only possession is a pot of oil. At his direction the woman sends her sons to gather all the empty receptacles in the neighborhood and when they have been brought she obeys the command of Elisha that she shall pour from the pot of oil into the empty vessels and this she continues to do until all are filled and then she sells enough of the store of oil to pay her debts and there is sufficient left to supply her and her sons.

What have YOU in YOUR HOUSE? The trouble with most of us is that we never value very highly the possibilities of what we have.

The apple on the high branch always looks bigger and fairer to us than the one in our hand.

The job that the other fellow has always seems easier and more satisfactory than our employment.

The other man's lot always seems pleasanter than ours and his prospects and chances brighter and more attractive.

The trouble is we do not properly examine and truly estimate and wisely use what we have "in OUR house."

Success is made up entirely of what we have and how we use it.

No man was ever born who did not have the possibility of success.

No man ever lived who did not have plenty of opportunity to succeed.

The man who says "I never had a chance," is just lying to himself as an excuse for his failure.

Lord Bacon said, "A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds," and that is much truer than the famous poem Senator Ingalls wrote that pictured opportunity as knocking only once at a man's door or the picture which Rabelais drew of Opportunity as a woman with a lock of hair on her forehead but with the back of her head completely bald; meaning that Opportunity must be grasped as it comes toward you for once it has passed there is nothing to seize.

Every day has its opportunity.

Most of us think that these everyday opportunities are not big enough to bother with and we wait and wait, thinking that something tremendous will come along and ask us to accept it.

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"YANKEE."

WHILE the genesis of the term "Yankee" as applied by the English to Americans in general, by Southerners to those residing in the North and by Northerners to New Englanders, is shrouded in the mists of colonial antiquity, there are at least two explanations which bear the earmarks of truth and logic. The first, and most generally accepted of these, is that the word is a corruption of the French Anglais or "English" used by the northern Indian tribes during the early days of the colonies. History states that "Yongee" was as close as the Indians could come to the pronunciation either of the word "Anglais" or "English" and it is easy to see how this, in turn, could have become transmuted into "Yankee."

Another explanation, a trifle more scholarly, is that Yankee came either from the Scotch "yanke" meaning smart or shrewd or from the Dutch "Jankin," which was the diminutive of Jan or John. One authority goes so far as to declare that "Jankin" was the generic name applied to the English settlers of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York.

The first known use of the term in print occurred in a poem entitled "Oppression," published in 1765, in which appeared the line "From meanness first the Portsmouth Yankee rose." The coupling of the words Portsmouth and Yankee would appear to bear out the contention that the term was one applied principally to New Englanders and therefore originally of Dutch origin.

LYRICS OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

BRAVERY.

ALL bravery is not in death. However glad and glorious— To breathe the gases' toxic breath— Among the clouds a bird to be, Or to go down within the sea— Oh, it is brave to battle thus, And yet not all of bravery. There is some bravery in life— That never wins the world's applause: There is no thrill in duty's strife— To set our pulses leaping high— Yet braver men may live than die, May suffer more in some good cause Than they who now lie slumbering.

All bravery is merely this: To live or die, as fate demands, But living, dying, never miss The duty Conscience makes plain: To know the right, the right maintain, Although it lose us life or lands And pay no recompense but pain.

To face old Death amid men's cheers, Yea, that is bravery indeed— But to fight on through losing years, Some unencouraged task to do, Believe when none believe in you, In public smile, in secret bleed— May God not count this something, too? (Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS



The music lesson.

Mother's Cook Book

When we say we are undone, we mean only that we have weakened and run up the white flag. We are contented because we are happy and not happy because we are contented.—Burke.

SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT.

A PUDDING that you may give the children is: Noodles and Ham.

Butter a baking dish and put into it a layer of cooked noodles, cover with a layer of ham or any chopped meat, then add another layer of noodles, add enough thin white sauce or broth to moisten, cover and bake until well heated through.

Frozen Pudding.

Beat the yolks of six eggs until light, add a sirup made of two cupsful of sugar and one cupful of water boiled for five minutes. Beat one moment, take from the fire and beat until smooth, chill, add one quart of cream, a teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze until mushy; then add a pint of fruit that has been crushed and put through a sieve. Peaches are especially good, or any fruit finely mashed. Freeze and let stand to ripen.

Nellie Maxwell (© 1921 Western Newspaper Union.)

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB



I'll be a harp played on by life; The good and bad that each year brings me at all— my job Is just to have no broken strings. (Copyright.)

THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

LIBRARIANS.

THE demand for the trained librarian is on the increase. But many young women are leaving the regular library to take up allied work that pays better.

The new demand outside of the regular library comes from big business corporations who want their business organized. Special literature of all sorts is part of their daily material, and they see the need of a proper indexing for all this material, and for making it available for immediate use as the books in a library are available.

Aside from the bigger concerns are such clients as a lawyer or a doctor with a large practice. Such men will often have a whole library that is useless unless properly indexed.

Many women who began as librarians are now holding excellent positions, where their library training proved the essential in their new work.

As the librarian can as yet look forward at best to hardly more than \$1,500 a year, the best trained and more ambitious women are following the commercial path.

But a librarian's training is proving to be excellent for other work. Many girls do not stop at organizing special libraries for their new employers. They go on to become heads of departments, undertake the installing of business systems, of filing and cataloging, and even run offices of their own.

Odd Marriage Customs.

In all Slav weddings the bride is fetched by the bridegroom, emblematic of the time when his forebears carried their mates away forcibly. At Albanian weddings it is correct for the bride to weep and show great reluctance to leaving home. The bridegroom must present the bride with a handsome dress for the marriage, no matter what his circumstances are, so that it is known by all the guests that the dress the bride is wearing shows the taste of the bridegroom.