

Why Don't You Say "Hello" First?

By REV. CHARLES STELZLE, in the Illinois State Journal

Somebody said to you today: "How are you, Jim?"—or whatever your name may be. And you replied: "Pretty well, thank you"—and you thought that you had fulfilled all the requirements of polite society.

But—why didn't you ask about the health of your friend and neighbor who had greeted you?

Like this: "Pretty well, thank you—how are you?"

Sometimes you've gone through the day perfectly miserable because somebody didn't say "Hello" to you.

Of course, your friend's mind may have been troubled or his eyes fastened upon something which required all his attention, or there may have been a dozen perfectly good reasons why he didn't say "Hello!"

But—why didn't you say "Hello" to him?

Perhaps somebody does not say "Hello" to you out of pure cussedness—they simply don't want to. They are just built that way.

But you can't imagine how unhappy such people are. In most cases they'd give anything to be different.

Now you can help them. It may be hard for you to do so—but try it! Say "Hello" anyway, if it chokes you!

When you've thought about your friend's failure to greet you—perhaps you've thought, a bit scornfully: "I'm as good as he is."

Well—why didn't you prove it—and not wait for him to make the first polite advance?

Just because you're like most of the rest of us—we expect more from others than we're ready to give ourselves, or we've developed a false modesty which prevents our taking our rightful places among friends and neighbors.

Anyway—why should your friends inquire about your health—and why should they greet you with a hearty "hello"—when you usually wait for them to do it first?

Suppose you try the other way—just for a day—forget about yourself—become really interested in your neighbors and friends—and don't give them the chance to say "Hello" first.

What a day you'll have!

I'd like to hear about it.

Fishing, a Patriotic Sport That Should Be Encouraged; What Fish Are in Your Lake?

The millions of Americans who have always lived inland know the delicate flavor of the fresh water catch, but we are likely to slight this cheap, nutritious food, either because it is not always on sale in our markets or because so many menus and recipes we follow in our cooking call for lobster, halibut or some other ocean product.

If fish from our own communities are not on the market plentifully, let's go fishing for them ourselves. There is no season of the year when some kind of fish cannot be caught easily. Do not turn up your nose at your little boy's catch, because the fish are small and hard to clean. Little perch are delicious, even if they do require some extra time in preparation.

Encourage fishing as a patriotic sport in your neighborhood. Inquire about the fish in your community. Are bass, trout, pickerel, carp, perch or just plain "suckers" plentiful in your lakes and runs? The equipment necessary to catch any of these fresh water fish is simple and inexpensive. A hook and line and a bamboo pole have been the means of catching hundreds of pounds of fish.

Friday is not the only fish day. Two more days a week are not too often for you to serve the inexpensive, meat-saving food. Baked, boiled, or fried fresh fish are always delicious. To vary the meals a trifle, make different kinds of sauces to serve with your fish.

Babylon's Walls Set in Mortar Mixed With Oil

Oil was known in a number of places in very ancient times, the walls of Babylon having been, we are told, set in mortar mixed with a heavy crude oil from wells near the Euphrates, and it would not be beyond the realms of imagination to suggest that the streets of Nineveh may have had their dusts laid by a coating of oil of an asphaltum base just as in many of our cities today. Those wise old observers, Strabo and Herodotus, did not overlook so interesting a theme as natural oil, and give accounts of its existence though not, perhaps, of its inflammable nature.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Manufacture of Paper Was Japanese Industry 592-629.

The manufacture of paper was an important industry in Japan as far back as the time of the Emperor Suiko, A. D. 592-629, the art having been introduced from China. It is said that paper was introduced into Europe from Egypt, but in China the industry may have been as old as in Egypt, and the art may have traveled from China to Europe through India and Persia, passing from Spain to Italy and France, special improvements being introduced in its manufacture by the Dutch and the French.

Walking on Water.

Decidedly novel is a new outfit for walking on the water, which is shown in Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is a combination of a balloon and a set of floats. The small gas bag used has a lifting capacity almost sufficient to raise an adult from the ground and it is attached by ropes to a belt worn about the waist.

May Take Land Needed.

Under an act of congress of July 2, 1917, the government may condemn and take possession of or may purchase any tract of land in the United States, wherever situated, that may be needed for military purposes.

SMILES FOR ALL

Nice and Cool.
"How's things at Hamfat Park in the mountains?"
"All right, I hear. Plenty of outdoor sports."
"What's the main sport?"
"The proprietor doesn't exactly claim as much, but from his prospectus I should infer that snow shoeing was the thing just now."

Timely Caution.
"We must get these railroad supplies out in a hurry."
"Very good."
"At the same time you must maintain the standard. Be careful now and don't make any bad brakes."

Can't Be Done.
"I thought you were going to say no when young Wombat asked for your daughter's hand in marriage."
"That was when he was a civilian. How could I say no to a second lieutenant?"

It Would Be.
"I have a letter from Bill, who is somewhere in France, and he says he has such trouble in learning French."
"Yes, I dare say his difficulties in speaking to the natives are pronounced."

One or the Other.
"His wife gave him his choice, he'd have to give up smoking altogether or—"
"Or lose her?"
"No; or get his life insured and double the quantity."

Envious of Fido.
"I'm lending a dog's life," said one member of the Grouch club.
"I'm not doing that well," answered another.
"The bread my wife tries to cook isn't nearly as satisfying as dog biscuit."

Japanese and Korean Rice Crops Larger Than in 1917.

Frequent and heavy rains and severe windstorms have only slightly injured the Japanese rice crop, and the official estimate shows a yield amounting to a total of about 59,000,000 koku (285,000,000 bushels), which is 4,000,000 koku (20,000,000 bushels) above the crop of last year and about 5,000,000 koku (25,000,000 bushels) above the average. The Korean crop amounts to a total of almost 14,000,000 koku (70,000,000 bushels), or about 1,800,000 koku (8,300,000 bushels) above that of last year.

Bread From Moss.

The Indians along the Columbia river make a kind of bread from a moss that grows on the spruce fir tree. This moss is prepared by placing it in heaps, sprinkling it with water and permitting it to ferment. Then it is rolled into balls as big as a man's head, and these are baked in pits.

Suez Canal.

Although the Suez canal is only 90 miles long it reduces the distance from England to India by sea nearly four thousand miles.

Mothers' Cook Book

Some perfect day I shall not need
To bend my brow o'er baffling tasks;
Some perfect day my soul shall read
The meaning hid 'neath clouding masks;
Some perfect day I shall attain
The dim ideal my spirit asks.

Goodies for the Family.
Small cakes and cookies are especially in favor during the holiday time. The following will be most welcome as giving variety:

Sweet Hearts.
Beat one cupful of butter substitute with two cupfuls of sugar until light; add four eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoonful of rose flavoring and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Sift three cupfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add to the first mixture, beating vigorously. Bake in small heart-shaped tins and cover with delicate pink-tinted frosting.

Date Nut Cakes.
Separate the whites and yolks of three eggs; beat the yolks with one cupful of sifted granulated sugar until thick and light; add one-half cupful of pecan meats and one-half cupful of stoned, chopped dates; then add one cupful of flour, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted together. Fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and drop by spoonfuls into very small pans, which have been greased and dusted with fine sugar. Bake about eight minutes and turn out of the tins at once when they come from the oven.

Holly Wreaths.
Cream a half cupful of butter substitute with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar; when light and creamy add the yolks of two eggs and the white of one; sift one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour with a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder and one-fourth of a grated nutmeg; mix with the first mixture, alternating with one-fourth of a cupful of milk. Roll out the dough and cut into rings with the doughnut cutter. Brush with the white of egg and sprinkle with pistachio nuts, blanched and chopped, and put a few red candies in groups of two or three to simulate berries. Bake a light brown in a moderate oven.

Glorias.
Beat four tablespoonfuls of sweet fat with one cupful of sugar until creamy; add one egg, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with two and one-half cupfuls of flour; add one cupful of milk and mix. Roll in small balls and fry in deep fat. When cool roll in boiled frosting, then in chopped nuts and raisins.

Nellie Maxwell Marquis d'Argenson Founded the Municipal Police System

The first man to organize a municipal police system along modern lines was the Marquis d'Argenson, who died in Paris 197 years ago. D'Argenson was a native of Venice and first achieved fame in that republic, where he was a state secret agent. In 1697 he went to France and became the head of the police department in Paris. Coming of a high family, he was considered to have degraded himself by accepting this post, but he soon raised the office to his own level. The gendarmes of Paris were made into a highly efficient force, and D'Argenson also formed a body of secret agents, such as would now be called detectives. Later he laid the foundation for the French secret service and sent spies to all countries with which France might become involved in war. The system of international espionage he inaugurated was perfected by Karl Stiezer, who organized the Prussian secret service and sent thousands of his men into Austria and France prior to Prussia's wars against those countries.

SCIENCE NOTES

Synthetic milk is being produced from peanuts by European chemists.
A mixture of two or more honeys always is darker than any of the original ones.
Holland's mines are now producing coal at a rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.
A serving tray that fits an arm of a lunchroom chair securely has been patented.
Sweden has areas of peat deposits that are estimated to cover nearly 9,000,000 acres.

Barristers' Wigs in Use More Than 200 Years Ago

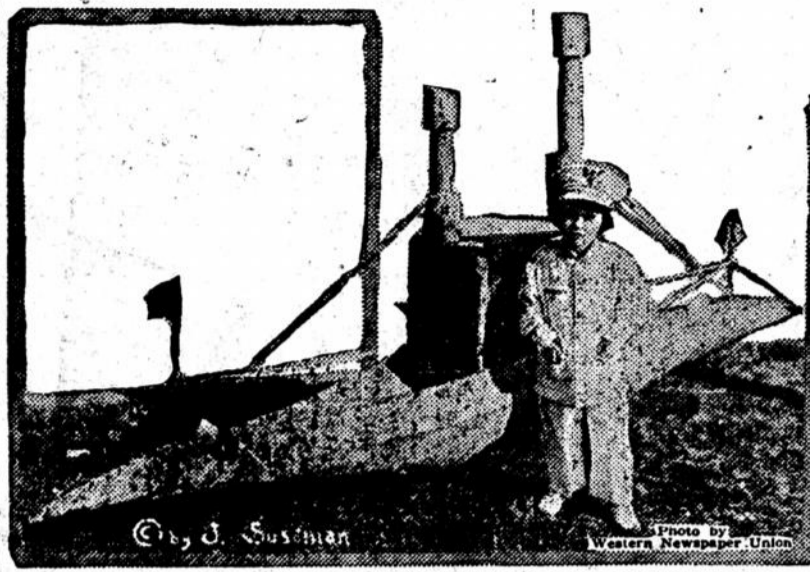
Barristers' wigs first came into vogue about 200 years ago. Up to the end of the seventeenth century judges and sergeants at law alone had any distinctive dress. Under Queen Anne the queen's counselor adopted the court dress and silk gown which made up the mourning of the period, together with the full-bottomed wig then usually worn by all persons of position.

Speed of the Pulse.

The pulse beat of infants is 120 per minute, of men, 70, and of women, about 75.

Real Toys for American Youngsters

Yankee Kiddies Have Outgrown Commonplace Playthings of Days Gone By.



No more mere toys, building blocks and kiddie cars for the American youngster. He demands genuine war playthings. Photograph shows a four-year-old youngster and his land submarine bicycle, which is equipped with four torpedo tubes, one machine gun and a wireless outfit.

YOUTH'S PART IN PAST WARS

Young Men Developed Into Great Warriors

Alexander the Great was a celebrated soldier at twenty.
Washington was a major before he was twenty.
Kitchener at twenty was fighting for the French in the Franco-Prussian war.
The Duke of Wellington was an ensign at eighteen.
Grant was a lieutenant at twenty-one.
Farragut was an ensign at twelve.
Napoleon was a lieutenant at seventeen.
Lafayette was a major general in the American army at twenty.
Commodore Stephen Decatur—"My country, right or wrong"—entered the navy at nineteen.
James Lawrence—"Never give up the ship"—entered service at sixteen.
One of the greatest of Napoleon's marshals, Berthier, entered military service at thirteen.
Murat, who rose from a stable boy to be king of Naples, was a chasseur at twenty.
Massena, the son of a tanner, entered French service at seventeen, and Napoleon later considered him as the greatest of all his generals.
Ney—"Bravest of the brave"—was a Hussar at eighteen.
Of Washington's generals, Montgomery entered the army at eighteen, Gates before he was twenty, Hamilton at nineteen was captain of artillery, "Light Horse" Harry Lee was captain at nineteen, General Knox enlisted at eighteen, Clinton was but twenty when he was a captain fighting at Frontenac.

Czechs and Slovaks, the Areas of the Countries, and Population Each One Has

The Czechs and Slovaks are in effect the same race, with only slight difference in language, and political division between them was erected only in 1867, when, to divide the energies of the people, the Slovaks were put under Hungarian rule. The Czechs and Slovaks for a great many years chafed under and resisted Austrian and Hungarian rule. The Czechs inhabit Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia, crown lands of the Austrian empire lying between Austria proper and the south of the German empire. The Slovaks live in the upper region of Hungary, adjoining the Czechs in the east and southeast. The Czechs are one of the most highly civilized peoples in the world, and economically the most prosperous of the Austrian empire. Their country includes most of the coal and iron deposits of the empire, the principal manufactures and the most prosperous agricultural districts.
The Slovaks have been held back by Magyar repression. Ever since the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Czechs and Slovaks resisted most persistently the German oppressors, rioting against being enlisted as soldiers or surrendering in great numbers to Russia after entering the service. Even the harshest measures did not crush their struggle in their own land and in Russia their recent service to the allies is well known.
The area of the Czech countries is about 30,000 square miles and of the Slovak region about 18,000. Within the boundaries proposed for the Czech-Slovak nation there will be about 12,000,000 people, about 2,000,000 of whom are other than Czechs or Slovaks. It is proposed to give the minority peoples a liberal share of self-government.

In Cuba.

The mountain regions of Cuba include many ridges and valleys of extremely fertile land, nearly all untouched, and existing practically as they did before the time of the Spaniards.

TO THE FRINGED GENTIAN

Thou blossom bright with autumn due,
And colored with the heaven's own blue,
Thou openest when the quiet light
Succeeds the keen and frosty night.
Thou comest not when violets lean
O'er wandering brooks and springs unseen,
Or columbines, in purple dressed,
Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest.
Thou waitest late and com'st alone,
When woods are bare and birds are flown,
And frost and shortening days portend
The aged year is near his end.
Then doth thy sweet and quiet eye
Look through the fringes of the sky,
Blue-blue—as if that sky let fall
A flower from its corulean wall.
I would that thus, when I shall see
The hour of death draw near to me,
Hope, blossoming within my heart,
May look to heaven when I depart.
—William Cullen Bryant.

Stamp Collectors Will Be Kept Busy Gathering Many Issues the Result of War

The war has brought about great changes in the world of stamps. And stamps themselves have been changed in appearance.
Practically all of our colonies had their stamps overprinted with the words such as "War Tax," "War Stamp," "Red Cross" or just the one word, "War."
Our expeditionary forces, too, did not forget to announce their possession of conquered country by overprinting the local stamps with "Under British Occupation." In other cases the ordinary stamps have been used with the name of the new possession printed on them.
These changes are plentiful enough to fill a book which has just been compiled under the title "Stamp Collections for War Museums."
It gives a splendid idea of what has been done all over the world in the way of war stamps, including pictures of a remarkable issue printed entirely on a typewriter. These belong to the Island of Chusan, off China, which was occupied by the British in 1916. That each stamp had to be typed meant much work, and the issue was, of course, quite small, so the value to collectors of each one will soon be large.
Another specimen that every collector will be proud to possess is the one-third penny local stamp issued by the British prisoners of war at Ruhleben (Germany) for the intercamp postal service.—Pearson's Weekly, London.

OF INTEREST TO POULTRY GROWERS

"House early, hatch early, lay early, are the keynotes of success in poultry raising," said John L. Prehn, extension poultry husbandman of the department of agriculture and the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.
"At this season of the year the main and fundamental point is to have all strong, vigorous, well matured pullets housed in their winter quarters. The reason for this is that they may become accustomed to their new quarters and to each other before they start laying. Moving birds from one place to another has a tendency to stop or retard the egg yield. Early housing means early laying. Early laying means more profits and early fall laying means early spring hatching. It is the early hatched pullet that pays. It is the early-housed pullet that lays. In placing those pullets in their winter quarters the last general culling should be done for the winter.
"If this general idea is followed for a period of years," said Mr. Prehn, "the profits will increase very materially. Every poultry raiser should keep in mind the adage, 'house early, hatch early, lay early.'"

U. S. 1918 Corn Production Is 2,749,198,000 Bushels

The chief game warden of the bureau of biological survey, department of agriculture, reports that 24 states have passed laws conforming to the provisions of the federal law in relation to waterfowl, and that the spirit of state legislators, state game commissioners, sportsmen and others interested in game protection—another food-conservation measure—is such that it seems likely that within two or three years every state in the Union will have enacted uniform laws for the protection of migratory birds.

Valuable Mahogany.

The name "mahogany" is said to be applied commercially to more than 50 different woods. Perhaps half the lumber now sold under that name is not true mahogany, for the demand greatly exceeds the supply. It is not surprising that the real wood is so expensive when it is learned that it takes from 100 to 150 years for a mahogany tree to reach merchantable age.

Kangaroo Farming.

In Australia kangaroo farming is an important industry. The hides are valuable and the tendons extremely fine; indeed, they are the best known to surgeons for sewing up wounds and especially for holding broken bones together, being much finer and tougher than catgut, which is used so extensively.

TO THE POINT

No, Elizabeth, Joan of Arc wasn't the wife of Noah.
Opportunity and shrewd politicians wear rubber shoes.
A boy's appearance of meekness may cover a lot of mischief.
It's queer that a "good fellow" often has so many bad habits.
Half a loaf is sometimes better than exhausted vitality due to overwork.
Some men got under a cloud for the purpose of sweeping the silver lining.

U. S. 1918 Corn Production Is 2,749,198,000 Bushels

Corn production this year will be 2,749,198,000 bushels, the department of agriculture announced in its November crop report giving the preliminary estimate of the crop. Preliminary estimates of production of other crops follow: Buckwheat, 18,370,000 bushels; potatoes, 390,101,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 88,114,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,298,688,000 pounds; flaxseed, 14,646,000 bushels; pears, 10,342,000 bushels; apples, 197,390,000 bushels; sugar beets, 6,549,000 tons; kafirs, 61,182,000 bushels; cranberries, 374,000 barrels; onions, 13,438,000 bushels; cabbage, 565,000 tons; sorghum sirup, 29,757,000 gallons; clover seed, 1,248,000 bushels; peanuts, 62,617,000 bushels. Other details of the report are: Weight of measured bushel: Wheat, 58.3 pounds; oats, 33.2; barley, 48.9. Stocks of old corn on farms November 1 were 118,400,000 bushels, compared with 34,448,000 last year.

Storing Coal Under Water Seals Pores, Saves Gases

The advantages of storing quantities of coal under water, where deterioration is much less than in the air, has been amply proved. It is generally recognized that the gases concealed in the pores of the coal—oxygen in particular—are responsible for both heating and deterioration, and their escape should be prevented as far as possible. Coal immersed in water is practically sealed and little oxidation takes place.