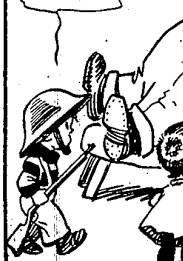


THE CLANCY KIDS

Too Fat to Fight!



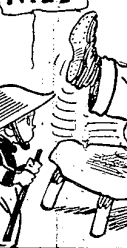
UNCLE BILLY, WILL YOU PLAY SOLDIERS WITH US?



SURE! WHAT DO YOU WANT ME TO BE?



BUNKER HILL



PATENT OFFICE BUSY PLACE

Last Year Broke All Records in the Number of Inventions That Were Filed.

Last year was a record year in volume if not quality of inventions. Applications for patents reaching the patent office during 1919 approached the unprecedented number of 70,000, more than any year's output. The increase grew with the year, Aaron Hardy Ulm writes in the Nation's Business. Those for the third quarter exceeded by 51 per cent receipts of the same quarter in 1918.

Invention, of course, did not suspend during the war, but, at least in volume of production, it diminished. And a great proportion of that which did function related to war objects. But at noon on November 11, 1918, the great war became as ancient to the inventor as the Peloponnesian conflicts of long ago.

In October, 1919, there reached the division of the patent office handling metallurgical inventions a total of 602 applications for patents. In one division handling chemical subjects—there were several chemical divisions—158 applications were filed; in the agricultural implement division, 354 applications arrived; and the division dealing with vehicle wheels and such apparatuses received 729 applications, about one-half of which related to resilient treads. This last item discloses the fact that inventions for the automobile industry best reflect the current work of the patent office.

In October, for instance, 441 applications went to the division that handles automobile engines and parts. That, considering frame work and gearing, received 500.

"MARK 'EM ALL QUARTERS"

Simple Method by Which Medical Sergeant Solved Monetary Complication Arising in Crap Game.

The international complications of the monetary system of the crap game were even more confusing than usual, for the players had but recently arrived in France via England. American silver, English shillings and French francs were scattered about the barracks floor, and the wagers of the players were raised in angry protest over the financial differences between francs and shillings. Finally they decided to appeal to the only non-player present, a medical sergeant who lay half asleep on his bunk.

"Serge," they asked, "this here small change has got us all fixed. I win a shillings' of Bill and he gives me a franc and I say he still owes me two big clackers and he says he don't. Can't you suggest something to simplify the darn thing?"

The medico, who had had a hard struggle with would-be invalids at staff call that day, rolled over sleepily.

"Aw, tark 'em all quarters," he grunted.—Home Sector.

Britain Needs New Houses.

It has been estimated that 800,000 new houses are needed in the United Kingdom to properly house the population. At building was at a standstill throughout the war. Because of the enormous increase in building materials and the increased cost of labor these houses cannot be built for less than twice the amount they would have cost in 1914. Thousands of big houses in London are for sale, but these are of no use to newweavers, who in most instances cannot afford to maintain them, nor can they get the servants necessary to keep up such establishments. It has been found too costly to try to convert many of these houses into apartments. They now are monuments to prewar and opulent family life in London, when servants were employed by the dozen.

Uncle Sam is the "Auto-Boy."

America is the automobile center of the world. There were in all Christendom, on July 30, 1919, approximately 1,784,000 automobiles and 6,500,000 were in the United States, according to a survey by the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York. We have, therefore, nearly five times as many automobiles as all other countries combined. The 1,384,000 automobiles not in the United States when the survey was made, last July, were distributed as follows: Great Britain, 415,000; Canada, 300,000; France, 200,000; Germany, 75,000; Italy, 35,000; Argentina, 35,000; the Netherlands, 20,000; Russia, 15,000; Japan, 8,000; all other countries, 241,000.

FILIPINOS WANT AMERICA TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE

Maximo M. Kalaw Declares U. S. Cannot Consistently Refuse "Self-Determination."

By MAXIMO M. KALAW, Secretary of the Philippine Mission, Author "The Case for the Filipino," "Self-Government in the Philippines," etc.

"When they show sufficient capacity," "When they are able to govern themselves," "When they are educated enough." Thus run the answers of many Americans pressed with the question as to when the Philippines should be granted their independence. Now, "ability," "capacity," and "sufficient education."

—What do they men in black and white?

Senator Shugart may think no people is capable of self-government that does not establish the judicial recall, or that has no Billy Sunday. John Smith of Somerville may think no people is capable of self-government that does not vote the democratic ticket, or go to church on Sundays.

"Capacity for self-government" is as broad and elastic as the world, and if that should be the criterion for the granting of Philippine independence, America might as well say to the Filipinos, "We give you independence when it pleases me to do so."

Fortunately, the American promise to the Philippines is not based on such obscure and abstract conditions. It is based on a definite, tangible thing. When America, through her Congress, officially told the Filipino people that they would be granted their independence as soon as they could establish a stable government, no abstract or obscure condition was meant. Stable government, according to American usage, means a certain definite thing.

The United States promised the Cubans the same thing, that "when they have established a stable government, American troops would be withdrawn." As soon as the Cuban people elected a government suited to themselves, capable of maintaining order and fulfilling all international obligations, there was a stable government in Cuba and American troops were withdrawn.

When Congress passed the Jones law, it simply borrowed the phrase "stable government" from the Cuban history and applied it to the Philippines. The history of Philippine legislation shows that in black and white. With full knowledge of what it meant, the Filipino people accepted the Jones law and immediately began setting up the stable government required by Congress as a pre-requisite to independence.

The stable government is now a fact, and indeed more than that; it is an undisputed fact.

The official representative of the United States in the Philippine Islands, the Governor General, reported to the American Congress and the administration that "the Filipino people have established the stable government demanded by Congress as a pre-requisite for the granting of independence."

The government established by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

The Philippine question is therefore no longer a question of politics, argument or opposition. To the Philippine mind, at least, it is now a question of whether the United States is ready to discharge its own obligations fully and completely. America went before the world in the recent war as the avowed champion of "self-determination" and Filipinos cannot see how America can consistently refuse to act in accordance with the principles she has professed.

The Filipino people, however, have no grudge or grievance against the American people. There is a message of friendship and gratitude. They seek independence as the natural and logical outcome of America's policy in the islands and of America's solemn promise to them. They come willing to give privileges as a consequence not incompatible with their national well-being.

The Filipino people are willing to accept independence under any of the following conditions: Under a League of Nations, guaranteeing its territorial integrity; under the protectorate of the United States for the first few years; under a treaty of neutrality between the United States, England, Japan, France and other powers, or even without any condition whatever—absolute and complete independence. They have no fear of Japan. Philippine independence, in our opinion, is not inimical to Japanese interests. The Japanese are now free to come to the Philippines, but at the present time there are less than 10,000 Japanese in the islands. There are six times as many Japanese in California as there are in the entire Philippine Archipelago.

The Filipinos are willing to take their chance as a nation. Smaller nations beset by greater problems and dangers have taken a more hazardous chance at freedom, and have succeeded.

MISSING SOUGHT THROUGHOUT WORLD

200 Cases One Year's Record of Search in United States.

New York—Thirty-three persons who had been lost to their friends and families were located by the department of investigation and inquiry of the Salvation Army here during the month of March.

It is regarded as a record by the officers in charge of the bureau, for as cases go, missing persons are hard to find. Sometimes the workers are asked to trace persons who have not been heard from in 10 or 12 years and concerning whom absolutely nothing is known.

Remarkable success has accompanied the efforts put forth in this work because of the vast jampriches touched by the tributary branches of the Army throughout the world. Requests for information concerning persons are published in the New York official organ of the Army, and are also sent to headquarters in districts of countries where those sought are thought to be.

The American branch of this work handles more than 4000 cases annually, while the international department in London reports that last year it dealt with 100,000 requests.

The labors and facilities of this branch of the Salvation Army's work are open to any one. Those in charge of them urge that individuals seeking information of any sort regarding friends or relatives allow their bureau to help. Instead of their simply searching for missing persons are taken up. Information is often sought concerning the health, condition, character or finance of distant people. Estranged and separated people are reconciled. The bureau also serves as financial agent in transferring money, and in every way strives to make itself as useful as possible.

Those things are done without charge, save to cover the cost of printing notices. This department, like almost all those of The Salvation Army, is dependent mainly upon the general Home Service Fund for support. The money in this fund is used to carry forward the American endeavors of the Army. It is for the purpose of obtaining the funds for another year's labors that The Army will make a \$10,000 Home Service appeal May 10 to 20.

ALTRUISM A BUSINESS.

Theodore Roosevelt once said, "How serious thinkers fail to recognize the Salvation Army as an invaluable social asset. It has won its way to recognition." The Colonel was right, and this recognition has brought new methods to the Salvation Army. Through more business-like tactics it is not only drawing itself closer to the communities it serves, but is enabled to extend the Army and its work. Economy of efforts and of personnel makes such a consummation possible.

Gregorian Calendar.

The Gregorian or reformed calendar, called "new style," was promulgated on March 1, 1582, and adopted by most of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe before the end of that century. It was adopted by Great Britain in September, 1751. At that time the United States were British possessions, and the new calendar was accepted by them.

Read the advertisements.

Cleaning the Oil Stove.

To clean the wicks of either oil lamps or stoves turn them fairly low, so that only the charred part is visible. Then take a small piece of sandpaper and rub over the top of the wick carefully, on both sides, if possible. After this "operation" the flame will burn evenly without smoking, paying you well for the small amount of time expended in cleaning the wick.

Valuable Spanish Products.

Spain is an important producer of a number of essential oils, including spike, rosemary, thyme, sage, pennyroyal and scurrimun. The plants grow wild and distillation is carried on by large steam distilleries as well as by many small direct-fire stills—Exchange.

Aspirations.

The chief use of any man to the world is the influence of his aspirations. Not achievements alone can determine a man's value to us; but the vision of the ideal which he has and gives to us. In words, on canvas, in marble, in stately piles of architecture—Solon Lauer.

Blind Man's Direction Finder.

To enable him to get about without the aid of a cane a Soviet blind man has invented a direction indicator, consisting of a compass and buzzers worn on a belt, the buzzers sounding when he deviates from a set course.

Pantry Convenience.

In a dim light the rack or nail on which an article is hung in the pantry is nearly invisible against dark wood work, but is at once made conspicuous if the tack be driven through a white pasteboard disk.

"Rush" Work Seldom Good.

It is all right to be busy, provided it is the right kind of busy. Some people are in a constant state of hurry which borders on confusion, because they never begin in time, never make the right sort of preparation, and never stop long enough to calm their minds in order to get their bearings.

In Other Words, Self-Control.

True enjoyment lies always along that royal middle ground—the use of all functions and powers, but with the imperial hand of mastery upon it. Otherwise, there are always heavy penalties to pay.—Ralph Waldo Trine

Beware of Lost Minutes.

"In the dynamics of human affairs," said a learned man, "two qualities are essential—power and promptitude. The former is often the fruit of the latter. A man or woman who is impressed with the value of time will make every minute count, such person will live his or her life; inevitably bear the stamp of power."—Orison Sweet Marden in Chicago Daily News.

See here, said the manager of an automobile sales agency, "what did you mean by wasting your time showing that rough looking fellow a \$8,000 car? A flivver would be about his size."

"I thought so, too, at first," replied the smart salesman, "but I noticed a great deal of grime under his fingernails and in his eyebrows and hair. I immediately sized him up as a wage earner and not a salaried man."

"He bought the car?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Hypodermic Vaccination.

Maj. J. R. Goodall of the Canadian army has vaccinated 6,000 soldiers and children by injecting the virus with a hypodermic syringe. There were no accidents and he claims for this method that the wound does not become infected; no dressings are needed. There are more "takes" the reaction of the system is slighter and the operation is done more quickly.

Origin of Old Saying.

If you will read up on the theological controversy between Arius and Athanasius over the nature of the second person in the Trinity you will record the plausible origin of the saying, "I don't care an iota." The one contended, using the Greek word, that Jesus was "homousios," i. e., of the same nature as God, the other arguing that he was "homoiousios," that is, of similar nature. You will detect that the two Greek words differ only by an iota, the Greek name for their letter "i." So one of the riotous hypodermics, contentedly said he did not care an iota.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

GOOD WILL ONLY DIVIDENDS FROM SALVATION STORE



A RELIEF SUPPLY DEPOT

No; the Salvation Army has not gone into the wholesale grocery business. The picture shows merely one of the Army's relief stations. It is just like scores of others scattered through the cities and towns of the country at strategic points where quick relief can be given in emergency cases.

Not limited in their stock to groceries only, these Salvation Army relief depots carry clothing, underwear and other necessities for men, women and children. It is the army's job to have at hand for immediate distribution food and clothing for any one in a case of need. More than 700,000 destitute persons were served "temporary" relief from these stations last year.

And Salvation Army relief depots are also a storehouse for household goods. It is systematic as well as sensible. The industrial department gears neatly with the relief department. In the industrial homes, broken down stoves, tables, chairs, beds, benches, and shoes and other wearing apparel are put to work re-juvenating broken down household goods—chairs, tables, beds, benches, and shoes and other wearing apparel. It is a 50-50 proposition for the down-and-outers are reviving their faith in themselves and in God at the same time they are repairing the furniture and other articles. They get back, too, their courage. The Salvationists tonic them up with honest encouragement and sympathy. They go back into industry, valuable to themselves and to the nation.

MENDING GARMENTS

What has become of the remade furniture? Families in distress obtain it at the Salvation Army relief department. Because the relief work dovetails with the industrial department the Salvation Army is able to supply impoverished families with household goods at absurdly low prices or without any charge at all, according to the circumstances.

Prize Point Animals at State Fair



Michigan boys and girls derive excellent educational advantages from the Michigan State Fair, which will be held this year at Detroit Sept. 3-12. In competition, boys are chosen in live-stock judging. The county and district winners get trips to the fair, with all expenses paid, and there they contest among themselves for the state championship in judging animals. They not only thus see the best livestock in the state, but they are given the best of expert instruction on the points of pure-bred stock. G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the fair, says that a boy who learns how to judge good livestock isn't very likely to raise poor grades. This year, the team of three winning boys will be sent to the International Livestock Show at Chicago, with all expenses paid, to compete nationally.

Don't forget we do all kinds of printing