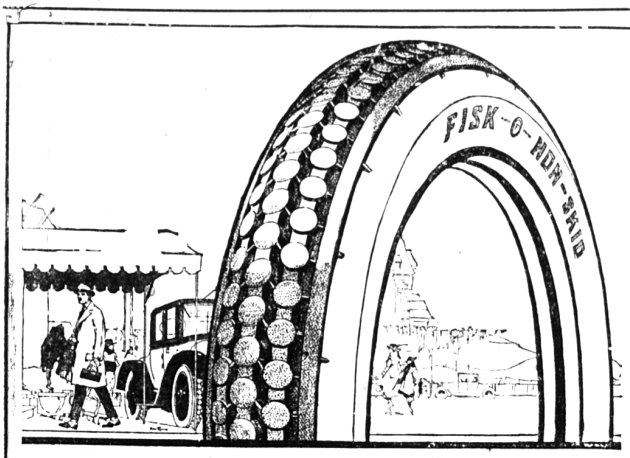

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Coney as a Venice.

Coming up toward Sandy Hook on a perfectly placid sea we were blessed with just that amount of haze which turned Coney Island into Venice, Arthur E. Shipley writes in Scribner's Magazine. The sea was an Adriatic lagoon; we might have left Trieste overnight. The same merciful mist changed the clear-cut outlines of the skyscrapers into Turner's pictures and the Boy and the Poet became ecstatic with the ecstasy of youth.

Unexpected Information.

A clergyman lost his horse on a Saturday evening. After hunting with a boy until after midnight he gave up in despair. The next day, somewhat dejected at his loss, he went into the pulpit and took for his text the following passage from Job: "Oh, that I knew where I might find him." The boy, supposing the horse was still the burden of thought, cried out: "I know where he is. He's in Deacon Smith's barn!"

Sympathy as a Fine Art.

Sympathy is one of the fine arts. It should enrich, and improvish—strengthen, not weaken. People with it comforts. It is easy enough to say you are sorry. It is easy to prove to your friend over his trouble—and pay him for his mishaps. But the sympathy which is a fine art does not encourage him to give way to despair. It steadfastens. It puts heart in place of heartache. It points on and up. Do not wrong your friend with the counterfeit which will make him feel like paying him off.

Trinidad Lizard Farm.

On the island of Trinidad there is today a veritable lizard farm which has all the equipment for the successful breeding of those none too numerous members of the reptile family which are now known to be indispensable to the sugar planters. In addition to this enterprise a wider search is being made for fossils to help increase the world's supply of meat.

Socrates II.

A lot of us think that freedom of speech is all right, till the other fellow starts taking advantage of it.

Must Take the Risk.

Do not expect the ship to return loaded with precious treasures without being exposed to dangers.

Explained.

Said the facetious fellow: "A cynic is merely a philosopher with chronic indigestion."

Keep Sweet.

Losing the summer takes all the sweet music feeling out of life. One must get up in the morning with a clean heart, full of song, and start out as happy as a bird and the moment he is crossed and gives way to temper the clean feeling vanishes and a load as heavy as lead is rolled upon the heart. Be the master of your temper and you hold the key to joy and contentment.

ALLOWANCE TO CHILD IS ROAD TO ECONOMY

Home Economics Expert Says Way Is to Teach Youth Early Proper Apportioning of an Income.

"The best and most natural way of beginning true national economy, wise spending and wise saving," says Ruth Wardell, head of the home economics department of the University of Iowa, and who last summer started a home economics department in a Cleveland (Ohio) bank, "is by giving the children an allowance. The lesson of properly apportioning an income thus is early learned."

Miss Wardell favors the allowance arrangement at a very early age, say at six or seven. It may then be very small, and out of it the budding citizen may be expected to provide only school pencils, tablets, etc. The purchase of school books provides a logical next step; a little later some personal belongings, such as shoes, may be added.

"I say shoes," explains Miss Wardell, "because children seem to take more interest in shoes than in most articles of wearing apparel, and because shoes represent a highly important item to which children frequently pay little heed."

Fixing the Allowance.

The allowance should provide a little margin to encourage careful buying and saving possibilities. It should not necessitate so much care or thought as to burden the growing youngster. It should never, under normal circumstances, be "helped out" by irregular gifts or expected to cover other than the recognized items. The allowance, with its purchasing responsibilities, should be increased gradually, steadily. By the time high school is reached the boy or girl should be buying practically all his or her own clothes.

Miss Wardell tells an interesting story of a boy who called upon her in Cleveland, telling her of his intention of approaching the rather generous allowance made by his father. He knew to a penny what every article he wore had cost him, he was intelligent regarding relative textile and wearing values; he agreed sensibly, systematically, with her.

A Chicago mother started her little daughter out similarly, at eight years old, and was amazed to the girl was a better buyer than she was. These children were well started on the road to fine and self-respecting and independent citizenship. Both will enter college with a nice little financial nest egg to await the beginning of their freshness or professional life.

The child's allowance, it may be added, should be for necessities mainly, with but a fair and modest margin for personal luxuries and pleasures. It should always be recognized as allowing for a regular proportion of savings, preferably invested in governmental securities. It should be carefully adjusted, rigidly adhered to on both sides of the bargain. Such respect and observance not only will teach the child good economic habits, but will abolish many too frequent annoyances for the financial head of the family.

Each child given an allowance will understand that this sum, with his support and other parental provisions, represents his fair share of the family income, and that, as a decent citizen, he must not ask nor expect to exceed it. An adequate allowance system, moreover, will obviate the evil habit of crying piteously for special indulgences and more funds.

—THINK BEFORE YOU SPEND—

Diamonds? Why Not W. S. S.?

Diamonds to the value of $2,000,000,000—more than half the available world supply and value—are owned in the United States of America.

Pretty things, diamonds, fascinating to watch, pleasing to wear, of high commercial value. Diamond prices rise every now and again, truly, but the rate of increase cannot be precisely calculated, and the risk of owning diamonds is large—unless they're tucked away in the safety deposit vaults where no one ever sees them.

Now $2,000,000,000 invested in government securities, War Savings Stamps for example, would mean much better times for the country. Why not, for the sweet girl graduate, the bride, wife to be honored, War Savings Stamps instead of a diamond? Bright thought! The War Savings Stamps now and the diamond five years later—out of the War Savings Stamps profits when they mature.

The World's Next Step

No. 4

The League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine

Recently a speaker [illegible] Democratic Senator [illegible] that the cherished Monroe Doctrine would be signed away if the United States became a party to the league of nations, as if its very purpose [illegible] one of the grounds of opposition to the league in the senate.

The Monroe Doctrine was enunciated at a time when reaction was in the saddle in Europe. Napoleon had been crushed and ancient dynasties were being reestablished on the thrones which had been overturned following the French revolution. The infant republics in America were surrounded by the possessions of powerful European states.

With the exception of the struggling republic in America there was hardly any place where the spirit of democracy seemed to survive. President Monroe felt the isolation not only of this nation but of the democratic spirit which it represented, and gave voice to the doctrine that no European state should be permitted to obtain further territory on this continent. He feared that the establishment of monarchical forms of government any nearer our borders might make the overthrow of democracy complete.

The right of the United States to take this position of guardian of a hemisphere was never admitted by the European nations, but Europe was busy with its own affairs and in the early days the Monroe Doctrine was not challenged.

Time passed. Mexico and Central and South American countries threw off the yokes of Spain and Portugal. Democracy progressed in Europe. The British government was liberalized. France became a republic, then an empire, and then once more a republic. With the exception of the German menace, which was not recognized until the war broke out, Europe seemed to have no territorial designs on America.

But the Monroe Doctrine grew and grew. From being a protection against the aggression of monarchy which might overthrow democracy in the United States, it came to be interpreted as involving a duty of this country to protect the little Latin American republics from punishment for reprehensible acts such as repudiation of debts or violence to the persons or property of foreigners residing in the borders.

We were playing ourselves in the position of being made the policemen whose duty it was to make the little republics be good by force or ourselves to fight other nations which might attempt to protect the rights of their citizens. Can anyone imagine any foreign entanglement more likely to involve us in war than this? It will be remembered how near we came to war with England once on this account and just before the world war broke out it began to seem pretty plain that we either would have to enforce order in Mexico or stand aside and see some other nation do it.

However, except that the Monroe Doctrine was sometimes used to stir up jingoism in national campaigns, it had really played little part in America though in recent years. In fact, our assumed rights under it were abrogated in some twenty arbitration treaties which we signed with England, France, Russia and other nations in 1913 and the years following, and no one even noticed it. These treaties agreed that the United States and the other nations signing them should "submit all disputes whatsoever to arbitration." These disputes were just as likely—probably more so—to involve the Monroe Doctrine as anything else. And under the treaties we would have had to submit them to an international body much like that provided for in the league of nations.

But, though we had signed away our rights under the Monroe Doctrine, the league of nations, while it does not mention this American principle specifically, in reality does recognize it by virtue of recognizing the fundamental principle underlying it; and this is the first general recognition it has ever had.

The Monroe Doctrine asserted that no country would be allowed to grab territory on this continent without getting into trouble with us. The league of nations provides that no nation shall be allowed to grab territory anywhere in the world without getting into trouble with all the members of the league. Obviously this applies to America as well as any other country.

The result is that we, instead of having all the burden of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine against the world, now will have the world pledged to help us support it against any nation which seeks to grab land.

Apparently this, instead of dragging us into a foreign entanglement, helps us out of our one hereditary foreign entanglement which might threaten us with war over a matter in which we had little or no concern.

And what if the league should fail? What if all the other nations should suddenly decide to combine to overwhelm an offending state on the American continent?

That would mean simply that we would be right back where we are now. We could either assume the duty of chastising the offender ourselves, sit by and see someone else do it, or go to war to prevent proper punishment being meted out. That's all we can do now.

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Much Cut Up!

One day recently a dilapidated, apathetic man entered the office of the Syracuse Medical college and offered to sell his body cheap, adding that he was out of work and almost discouraged. "You're almost discouraged, are you?" rejoined the superintendent, who always tried to change the deportation of these unfortunates, "Why, man, if you sold your body to us the first chance our students got they'd take the heart out of you entirely!"—Cartoons Magazine.

Time.

Time is a mystery which we have arbitrarily divided into a past and a future, that we may understand something of it. In itself we may be almost certain that it is but an immense, eternal motionless present, in which all that has taken place immutably, in which tomorrow, save in the ephemeral mind of man, is indistinguishable from yesterday and today.—From "The Double Garden," by Maurice Maeterlinck.

Red Lead for Dry Batteries.

A dry battery utilizing red lead, instead of the usual manganese compound, has been patented by H. Ozanam. It is claimed that the red-lead battery lasts longer than the type now in vogue, may be kept inactive for months without any deterioration and may be recharged at least ten times, with such recharge as efficient as any present battery.

No Friends Like Old Friends.

Esteem of great powers, or available qualities newly discovered, may embroider a day or week, but a friendship of twenty years is interwoven with the texture of life. A friend may be found and lost, but an old friend can never be found, and nature has provided that he cannot easily be lost.—Samuel Johnson.

Shakespeare Law Unto Himself.

A correspondent wonders how such a phrase as "piping time of peace" could originate. One might think it referred to the Indian's peace pipe, but Shakespeare was rather unfamiliar with the customs of American aborigines. However, Shakespeare did what he pleased with English language.

First American Balloon Ascension.

January 9 is the anniversary of the first balloon ascension in this country. It was made in Philadelphia in 1793, and it is interesting in view of the rapid strides in aeronautics made in the past few years. Even twenty-five years ago the idea of a dirigible airship was largely a dream.

The Way of the Fool.

A fool is one who goes through life with his eyes open, but sees not the things his eyes were intended to see. Instead of passing to one side of trouble, he bumps into it, runs headlong into brambles and gets stuck in mire. And sometimes he walks right into the arms of fortune or happens to be lucky on the spot when favors are being distributed. But his streaks of luck are so thin as compared with the thickness of his worries and disappointments that they seem to be hardly worth considering.

Go Riches.

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue. For as the baggage is to the army, so are riches to virtue. It cannot be stayed nor left behind, but it hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution, the rest is but conceit.—Bacon.

Hard to Break Out of This.

One of the oddest of jails is at Clifton, Ariz., which fact is an important copper region. This jail comprises four large apartments hewn in the side of a hill of solid quartz. The entrance is in a boxlike vestibule built of heavy masonry and the gates have three sets of steel bars.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Zipha P. Simonson, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Kleber P. Rockwell, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oakland, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims against said estate and four months from the 23d day of May, A. D. 1919, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate in which to present them to us for examination and adjustment, notice is hereby given that we will meet on the 23d day of July, 1919, and on the 23d day of September, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, at the office of Ralph Keeling, in the City of Pontiac, in said County, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting said claims

RALPH KEELING,
R. D. TYLER,
Commissioners.

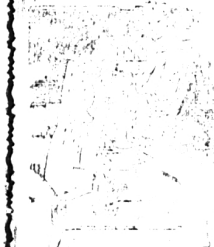
30may-12jun

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made for more than 30 days in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Woodward Villas, a Michigan Corporation, of Detroit, Michigan, to William Hund, dated the 14th day of February A. D. 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of March A. D. 1916, in Liber 216 of mortgages on page 444 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of Eight Thousand Two Hundred Fifty-three and 75-100 ($8253.75) dollars, and an attorney's fee of Thirty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1919, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the undersigned will, at the easterly entrance of the Court House in the City of Pontiac, Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Oakland is held), sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so as aforesaid due on said mortgage, with six per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with said attorney's fee, to wit: A parcel of land in the southeast corner of the west half quarter Section Six, Town One North, Range Eleven East described as beginning at a stake in the center of the road of the Saginaw Road opposite the center of a culvert over a small stream of water in the hollow northerly a short distance from the house formerly known as the Hubbard place; thence northerly then sustenarely along said stream until it intersects the east and west quarter line of said Section 6 about forty rods west of the natural channel of said stream, running thence east along said east and west quarter line to the north and south quarter line of said Section 6, thence northerly along said quarter line to the Saginaw Road; thence northwesterly along said southerly line of said Saginaw Road to beginning. Also a parcel of land in the southwest corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section 6 T. 1 N. R. 11 E., described as beginning at the southwest corner of said west half of northeast quarter of said Section 6 running thence north on the quarter line of said section to the center of the Saginaw Road, thence northeasterly along the center of said road to the south line of said Northeast quarter of Section 6; thence west on the quarter line to beginning, said parcels adjoining each other and being all the land between said stream and the Saginaw Road and the east and west quarter line of said Section. Dated March 15, 1919.

WILLIAM HUNT,
Mortgagee.

PATTERSON & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee
Pontiac, Michigan
21 mar—13 June



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