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BLUE LAWS.

Are Sunday "blue laws" the next reform, to follow prohibition in this country? A systematic campaign has been launched in 30 states by the Lord's Day Alliance and an inevitable storm of protest has arisen as a result. If in fact the issue can be defined and the sides lined up on the same footings as the "wets" and the "drys," it may become national in a short time.

Some such alignment seems to be taking place, broadly speaking. The "liberals" condemn the rigid enforcement of Sunday ordinances, and the Alliance, which has a widespread church support, encourages it. But a closer inspection in almost any community shows that the issue is not so clear-cut as in the prohibition fight.

For the clergy itself is divided on the question. Although this problem would seem to hit at the heart of the church even more directly than did that of the saloon, here are pastors of many denominations who flatly oppose the measures that their brethren of the cloth propose.

Let both sides get a clear vision of the matter, and then go to it and fight it to a finish. But let there be an absence of bigotry on the one hand and of license on the other. Those who favor Sunday amusements will do well if they protect them from the just indignation that arose over the abuse of the saloon. As the matter now stands, the extent to which the reform will go really seems to be in their hands.

NOT WHAT, BUT HOW.

Every once in a while these days one is reminded that in a little while Christmas will be here. Of course the merry season is still less than two weeks away, but many children and grown-ups have already begun to make their plans.

To do the kind of thing that old Kriskringle does takes a lot of planning if it is to be done well; in a manner of speaking you have to get ready for it. Not that this planning is ever hard work, even if you go at it with all your might and main; because as every boy and girl knows when you do anything to make anyone happy, it is never hard work, and the more patience and skill you have to employ in doing it, the more fun it is.

If you were to ask him face to face, Santa Claus would tell you that a lot of people miss half the fun of Christmas because they forget that it isn't what is given that counts, but how the thing is given. He would tell you that what a thing costs, or how much it shines, has nothing to do with it. What really counts is how much affection and kindness and well-wishing you put into it. It's what you are, and not what the gift is, that counts.

That's why Christmas is such a wonderful season; and that is why most people who like Santa Claus and Christmas try to plan and get ready for this great day, so that they may have most of themselves to give when that day comes.

Santa Claus never yet waited till the last minute and then scurried around and wondered what he would do about this and about that. You can guess from the stories they tell about him, and from the way he looks, that he is the kind who does things when they ought to be done—quite a while before the last minute. And in these things it is well to follow Santa's example.

The-Passing-Show

AND if a woman uses
 HER clothes for advertising purposes

SHE should not lose her temper

IF there are a few bidders.

ALL these things we suppose will

BE satisfactorily arranged by an

INTELLIGENCE far higher than

ours

WHEN the times comes but it pur-

sues us a

LITTLE to know what they

ARE going to do with all a wife's

relatives

IN the universal brotherhood of man,

IT usually twitches a man's vanity

anyway

WHEN he finds out for the first time

THAT there is something in him

THAT interests a woman.

THERE is supposed to be a use for

EVERYTHING but what possible

use

CAN there be for the lace

YOU find now and then on guest

towels.

OUR memory goes back to the time

WHEN a girl's idea

OF the most beautiful word in the

language

WAS Huylers but we are not

THROWN much with girls of that

ide*

NOW and are not advised

AS to what dialectic changes

THE years and modern

COMPETITION have brought.

NO woman is ever so

SATISFIED with herself that she

DOESN'T spend a certain amount of

time

WORRYING about what the

NEIGHBORS think of her.

AND the fact that after all

SHE thinks as he does about it is

not

SUFFICIENT to keep a man's wife

FROM contradicting him.

ANOTHER thing that tends to keep

prices up

IS the way we think it

CAN'T be any good when the dealer

offers

US a 40 cent article for 15 cents

AND impatiently ask him

IF he hasn't something in a little

better quality.

BY the time congress gets

THROUGH making fool laws for

YOU to observe, it will be no trouble

AT all for you to

OBSERVE the Ten Commandments.

IF a girl is homely she consoles

HERSELF with the reflection

THAT it is better to have brains

than beauty.

WHEN there is sickness in the house

EVER if it is only the mumps

THE women always seem to like to

have the

MAN of the house around within

EASY call but we sometimes think

this is

MERELY for the purpose of over-

lastingly hawling

HIM out for the way he does

THINGS he's told to do.

HOW MUCH

DO YOU KNOW?

1—What is the duty of consul?

2—Who discovered St. Anthony's

falls?

3—What is considered the most beau-

AN ORGY OF ECONOMIZING.

From the signing of the armistice until the early months of 1920 the American people generally were engaged in what the more flint-hearted critics styled an orgy of extravagance. Money flowed like water; the demand for luxuries could not be supplied; prices of necessities went sky high.

This summer brought a sobering of judgment and a cessation of spending. Demand fell off, not only for unessentials, but for essentials that had been prodigally wasted. Stocks piled up. In many lines production was restricted. Manufacturers and wholesalers made great gashes in prices. Retailers have begun to respond, and at last the consumer is beginning to get the benefit of the reaction from inflation. Both conditions, inflation and reaction, were made possible, to a large extent, by the average man's manipulation of private purse strings.

Are we now to have an orgy of economizing? Is the public to swing, pendulum-like, from one extreme to the other? It is to be hoped not for extreme saving is little less deplorable than that of extreme spending. Unless money is spent in sufficient quantities to keep regularly employed the workers in the necessary industries there can be no real thrift anywhere.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Considerable discussion is heard these days as to the means that may be adopted to keep folks on the farms. The situation has become serious, for many experienced farmers are moving into the cities, either for the purpose of earning what they consider easier money, or to use their savings in giving their children and themselves the advantages of city life. Whatever the cause, the situation remains, and it constitutes a problem that may well engage the attention of national and state authorities. The fear is expressed that the production of food may become reduced to such an extent that the scarcity will not only greatly increase prices, but threaten the welfare of the people.

While the reasoning is purely academic and subject to the views of each individual, it is probably true that the persons who make occasional trips from the rural districts to the larger towns enjoy these visits and the things they see much more than those who see them every day. It is a case where familiarity sometimes breeds contempt. In the matter of better school facilities in the towns, there is in most cases no place for argument, although some progress has been made in a number of states to bring about a centralization of teaching that gives country pupils some of the advantages of the city in a course of study.

There is nothing to justify undue pressure to keep men and women and boys and girls on the farms. Rural life should be so attractive in itself that enough persons will make choice of the country life to insure the crops of grain and quantities of other foodstuffs, needed to maintain all the people at a reasonable cost.

THE STUBS in a check book are sometimes interesting, but they are like the mill that will never grind with the water that is past.

EVEN CIDER and apples in the cellar and hams in the smoke-house have lost their attraction for a lot of farmers who are moving to town.

A LOT OF FOLKS do not seem to care how much the farmers complain, just so they turn out the crops at a reasonable price.

THE EIGHTEENTH amendment may be considered a joke by some but a lot of others are not doing any laughing over it.

PROBABLY SOME of those home brewers think it is punishment enough to have to drink the stuff they make.

SOMEONE SHOULD suggest Hiram Johnson for secretary of agriculture. He keeps the ground stirred up.

IT SEEMS TO make little difference whether the train hits the automobile or the automobile hits the train.

ARMENIA HAS been declared a soviet republic. It is the soviet end of it that prevents congratulations.

THE BUSINESS of letting the office seek the man will probably not be favored more by women than men.

THE FIRST term of a new member of congress is mostly taken up by getting his friends well placed.

tiful ruin in the world?

4—What was the "Children's Cru-

ade?"

5—What did Columbus say of Cuba?

6—What are the five zones of the

earth?

7—How often are solar eclipses re-

peated?

8—Has any person ever seen both

sides of the moon?

9—From what is bay rum made?

10—What animal has more than 14,000

teeth?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS

1—What was the length of a cubit? Answer: A cubit was nearly 22 inches in length.

2—In the Polar regions how long does twilight last? Answer: Twilight lasts all night in the Polar regions.

3—What is a vacuum? Answer: It is the region in a closed vessel from which the air has been largely removed. To obtain a complete vacuum is said to be impossible.

4—Has the sending of Valentines any connection with St. Valentine? Answer: None whatever. The custom is the survival of the old practice and its association with the saint is purely accidental.

5—What is the normal mouth temperature of a healthy person? Answer: The normal mouth temperature of a person in good health is 98.6 F.

6—What are the "black and tans" and how did they gain the name? Answer: They are the auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary. When they were organized the uniform furnished them was dark green (almost black) and khaki. Hence the name.

7—What caused the Franco-German war in 1870-71? Answer: The ostensible cause of this war was the offer, after the deposition and expulsion of Queen Isabella II. of the Spanish crown, to Prince Hohenzollern, a relative of the king of Prussia. This France deemed an insult.

8—What is the meaning of "Free Trade"? Answer: It is the name applied to a certain policy of a government regarding foreign trade. Its main feature is that no duties are placed on imported foreign products.

9—What is the first manufacturing city in United States? Answer: Philadelphia, Pa.

10—What battle was fought two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed? Answer: The battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812.

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