

..A.. Girl's Responsibility

By Beatrice Fairfax.

GIRLS, do you know that it is your duty to make your men friends regard you as the best, purest and sweetest girls in the world.

Man sets a high standard for woman, and she must live up to it if she wishes to wield a good influence over him. You must make the man who is attentive to you realize that you respect yourself and that you demand that he respect you also.

Make him understand that he can not treat you with familiarity; that he can not be a friend of yours if he is vulgar in word or deed, nor if he is intemperate.

If he loves you and sees that you expect all this he will try to be worthy of you.

But you must never lower his ideal of you or you will immediately lose your influence over him.

If you drink a cocktail you can not expect him to refrain. If you laugh at vulgar stories you can not expect that he will refrain from repeating them in your presence.

Let him see the high value that you place upon honor, and never swerve one inch from your standard.

Do not, of course, expect him to be a demigod, for no man is that! but do demand that he be an honorable, temperate, manly man.

Don't nag. The nagging girl never has any lasting influence over a man, but keep steadily to your ideal of what a good man should be.

Forgive him if he occasionally has lapses, but on no account promise to marry him until you are quite sure that he is the kind of a man that you would be proud of as your husband and the father of your children.

The girl who marries a man to reform him, deliberately enters upon a life of misery and failure.

The man who enjoys the friendship of a nice girl should be deeply appreciative of the privilege.

If he takes her to places of amusement, those places should be absolutely above suspicion. He should see that she reaches home in proper time, and should never introduce her to any man or woman of whose good reputation he is not quite sure.

Now, you see, girls, for a man to treat you in that way it is necessary that he should look on you as something very pure and precious.

Never encourage a man to speak to you unless he has been properly introduced.

You cannot expect a man to have as much respect for a girl who makes eyes at him and allows him to speak to her without introduction as he would for the girl whom he had to ask to be introduced to.

Of course, I know that once in a while a friendship formed in that way will turn out all right, but it is a great risk and not at all the right way of doing things.

Be dignified and modest, and you will find that the average man will treat you with respect, and that he will be anxious to stand well in your eyes. He will know that if he wants to win your regard he must live up to your standard of what a man should be.

It is your duty to make that standard a high one.—New York American.

The Law Against Killing

Deep Rooted Feeling Against Murder Exists in Most Animals.....

By Ernest Thompson Seton.

THERE is a deep-rooted feeling against murder in most animals. Their senses tell them that this is one of their own race, and their instinct that, therefore, it is not lawful prey. New-born rattlesnakes will strike instantly at a stranger of any other species, but never at one of themselves. I have seen a young mink, still blind, suck at a mother cat till fed, then try to kill her. Though a blood-thirsty creature, it would never have attacked its own mother.

Wild animals often fight for the mastery, usually over a question of mates, but in virtually all cases the fight is over when one yields. The vanquished can save himself either by submission or by flight. What is commoner than to see the weaker of two dogs disarm his conqueror by groveling on the ground? The victor in a fight between two cats is satisfied when the foe flees; he will not pursue him twenty yards. In either case, had the enemy been of another race, the victor would have followed and killed him.

What makes the difference? Obviously not a reasoned-out conclusion, but a deep instinctive feeling—the recognition of the unwritten law against unnecessarily killing one's own kind.

There are doubtless exceptions to this. Cannibalism is recorded of many species, but investigation shows that it is rare except in the lowest forms, and among creatures demoralized by domestication or captivity. The higher the animals are, the more repugnant does cannibalism become. It is seldom indulged in except under dire stress of famine. Nothing but actual starvation induced Nansen's dogs to eat the flesh of their comrades, although it was offered to them in a disguised form. Experience shows me that it is useless to bait a wolf trap with a part of a dead wolf. His kinsmen shun it in disgust, unless absolutely famished.

Obviously no race can live by cannibalism, and this is instinctively recognized by all the higher animals. In other words, the law against murder has been hammered into them by natural selection, and so fully established that not only will they abstain from preying on one of their own tribe, but will rally to rescue one whose life is threatened. The fact that there are exceptional cases does not disprove the law among beasts any more than among men.—From The Century.

Good Wealth and Bad

By Dr. Felix Adler.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has drawn a distinction between wealth which he condemns and that which he approves. He does not desire to create the impression that he is engaged in a crusade against wealth righteously gained, but is aggressively inclined against swollen fortunes. It is in his mind to bridge the corporations. Undoubtedly this reflects the sentiment of a preponderance of the people and is significant for that fact.

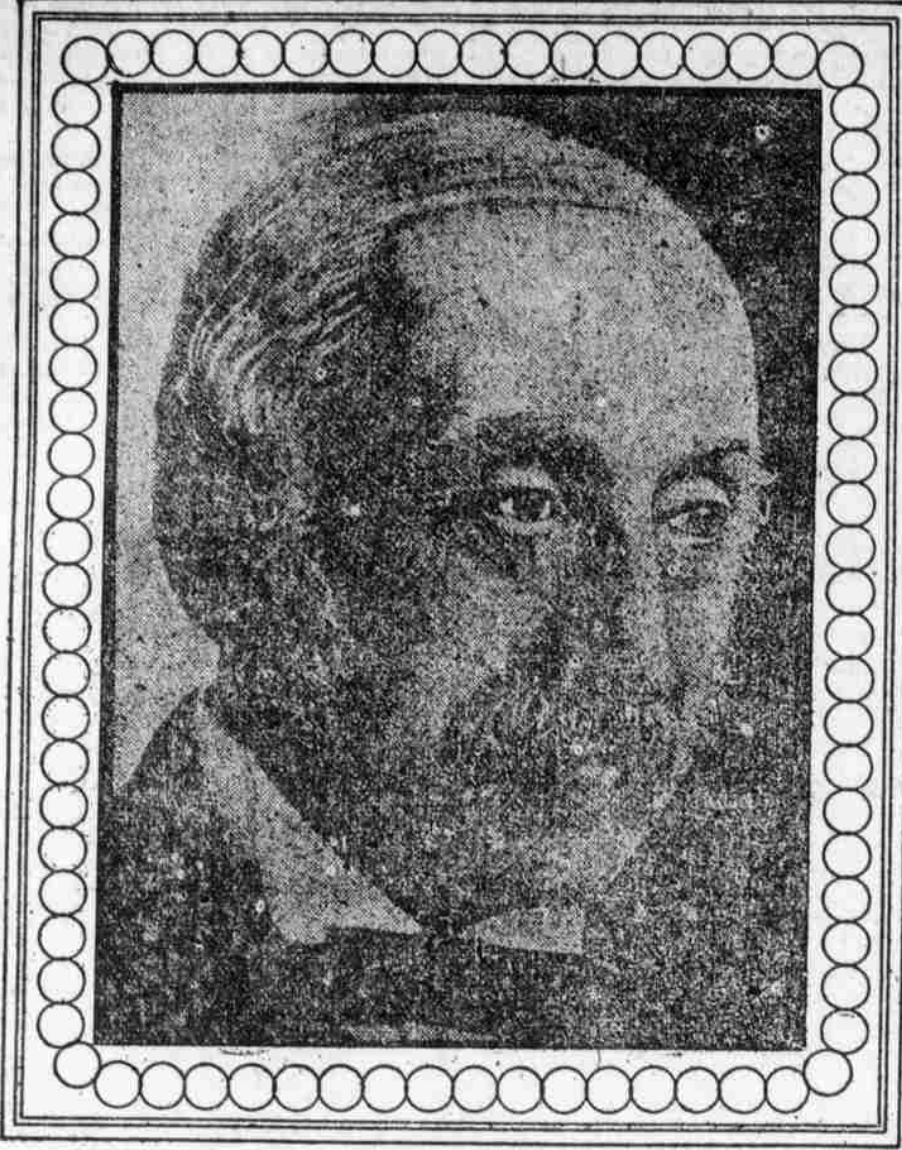
No matter how honestly he may come by it no person is entitled to a fortune beyond his needs. The extreme radicals, that is to say the Socialists, assert that all wealth is corrupt, on the ground that the employer and the capitalist do not contribute substantially to the product. Therefore the part the latter gains is stealing. I do not agree with this because the employer and the capitalist contribute valuably to product and therefore are privileged to a part of the gains.

I do say that under the present system, however, the game is played many times with loaded dice, so to speak. It doesn't mean that you merchants are sharpers. But the system gives you unfair advantage. There is a distinction between business and industry. In the former a man may start as a huckster and in his wanderings finally acquire a store and credit and go in for himself eventually. This is not true of industry. A factory hand in many cases is not able to rise. He can't get away to study things around him. He is tied down to a certain place and is a fraction of industry. When you talk about a man rising from the bottom to the top you refer to the business man.

I join with President Roosevelt in his view of riches. I applaud the man who has a million dollars or so that he has gotten honestly and say that's proper and right. If that person has been true to a higher standard he is entitled to his million.

When wealth flows in excess of what you require distribute it freely of your own accord. In this way you square yourself with your finer senses. One of the wealthiest men of this country goes about proclaiming that every time he sees a very rich man die he sees him die in a state of slip. I can't see why he should die in a state of sin. I think it possible for a man to be a success in business and at the same time save his soul alive.

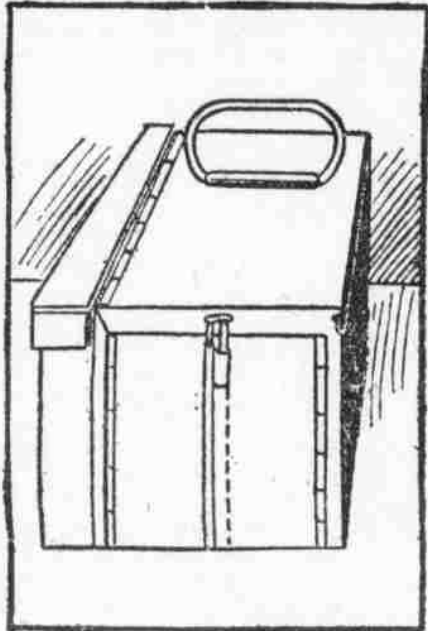
IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



PROFESSOR CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Collapsible Lunchbox.

Those who do not take kindly to shoe boxes, etc., will be interested in the collapsible lunchbox shown in the illustration, the invention of a Massachusetts man. The several sections are hinged at the corners, so that they can be folded into a small



Folds Into a Small Package.

space when necessary. In fact, when the entire box is folded up it can be carried in the pocket. When expanded the box is carried by a leather strap. The box is made of pasteboard, of wax composition, insuring the proper keeping of the food within—a distinct advantage over the ordinary box.—Philadelphia Record.

Still More Remarkable.

"It is remarkable that birds are so intelligent, when they're so small, isn't it?" asked one member of the Easy Information Club of her choicest friend, as they walked home together from a talk on "Our Home Birds."

"Yes, isn't it?" assented the friend, eagerly. "Why, just think even how very clever the little cuckoos in cuckoo-clocks are, and of course they are only little wooden birds."—Youth's Companion.

Surgical.

The surgeon is the only "cut-up" who really makes it pay.—Atchison Globe.

University Tests.

One might say that the first test at Oxford is athletic ability, the next, sociability, and the final, scholastic ability. When you have passed the first two you are the admiration of your friends; when you have shown yourself a scholar besides, you are the admiration of your college.—Rhodes Scholar in Sunset.

Until and Till.

Boys and girls should not fall into the error of putting an apostrophe before the word till, as if it were a contracted form of until. Till is a regularly formed word and therefore does not require the apostrophe. They should also remember that the possessive forms, hers, theirs and its, should not be written her's, their's and it's. The last one, it's, is in common use, of course, but it is a contraction of "it is" and not the possessive form of it.—Chicago News.

Sun Dial.

If I should ever lose my watch I would make a sun dial out of a water tumbler. Take a plain water tumbler and close its top with a round slat of wood, into the centre of which stick a darning needle. On the outside of the glass paste a narrow strip of paper which has been soaked in oil. Then place the glass on a slanting piece of wood and the sun dial is ready. At 5 in the morning place the glass so that the needle throws a shadow on one end of the



strip of paper and mark the spot with a line and number 5. After each hour mark the shadow of the needle, and at 7 in the evening you will have a reliable sun dial.—Washington Star.



STANCE AND ADDRESS.

Mr. Timtot (teaching a friend golf)—"Before I go any further, let me impress upon you, old man, that everything is in the way you stand!"—Sketch.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—The over blouses that give a gumpie effect are in the height of style, and this one is susceptible of great variation, while it is



both novel and chic. In the illustration louisine silk is piped with velvet and worn over a gumpie of thin lace, but for the blouse itself everything

Belt Worn Straight. Belts are worn straight around the waist.

Shirt Waist or Blouse.

Every fresh variation of the shirt waist meets its welcome. Here is one, that while it is made in tailored style, departs somewhat from the regulation model and is exceedingly chic and smart. In the illustration it is made of white linen and the little chemisette is of the material tucked, while the band is of the same trimmed with pearl buttons, but there are a great many possibilities in the design, simple as it is. It can be made of washable material and left unlined, or it can be made of silk or of wool and used with or without the lining as liked, while the little chemisette can be of embroidery in place of the tucking, or can be treated in any way that may be liked. Again the plain front affords exceptional opportunity for embroidery and can be elaborated in a variety of ways.

The waist is made with the fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as liked, the centre front, the tucked side fronts and the backs. The chemisette portion is applied over the plain front and if liked the material beneath can be cut away. A collar finishes the neck and there are regu-



reasonable is appropriate, while the gumpie can be made of lace, embroidery or of the still simpler lingerie material or of chiffon as liked. It is entirely separate from the blouse and consequently it can be varied as often as may be liked, so that really with very little labor the one blouse can be made to take on two or three quite different shapes. Again, the model is just as well suited to the odd waist as to the entire gown and consequently is an exceedingly valuable acquisition to the possibilities of the wardrobe. In this case the gumpie is made with the new long sleeves, but it can be made quite sleeveless, and those of the blouse only worn if liked.

The blouse is made with fronts and back, which are tucked on becoming lines, and to which the pretty three-quarter sleeves are attached. These sleeves are finished with oddly shaped cuffs and to the lower edge of the blouse is joined a basque portion, which keeps it perfectly in place. The gumpie is made with front and backs and plain fitted sleeves that are made with upper and under portions. It is closed invisibly at the back and the neck is finished with one of the new stock collars that rounds up back of the ears.

Close, Short Coat.

The woman with large hips may think a close, short coat is most becoming to her figure, but there is a possibility that the coat which falls just over the hips will call less attention to them.

Lace and Gold.

When the lace is set together with gold or silver thread and a fold of gold or silver tissue is set at the top of the collar, one has an excellent effect.

lating shirt waist sleeves with overlaps and straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-four, three and an eighth yards thirty-two or two and



an eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with a quarter yard of tucking for the chemisette.

Colored Satin Linings.

White satin linings, either for muffs or jackets or cloaks, have become entirely ancient jeu—they are replaced by rich colored liberty silks in contrast to the garment, reseda green lining purple or gray garments, royal blue lining khaki color, while maroon is lined with flaming geranium, and aubergine with verdigris. For evening cloaks this vivid lining is of chiffon, full, detached from the garment, so that it blows from the open fronts like inner scarfs.