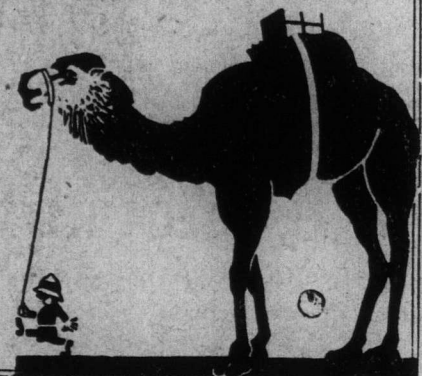


AS THE CAMEL

is indispensable to the traveller crossing the African deserts, so also is SUNLIGHT SOAP indispensable to a careful housewife. A Camel can go for several days without drinking, but a good housewife cannot afford to let a single day pass without putting SUNLIGHT SOAP to some use. The first duty of every housewife is to economise; the duty of

SUNLIGHT SOAP

is to help the housewife to economise. The daily use of SUNLIGHT SOAP is practical economy. It does the most washing in the shortest time, with least labour, and with no discomfort. Use a piece in your next wash, and you will be convinced as to its value.



Divorced Life

By Helen Hessing Fuenke

The Girl on the Soap Box

By day and night the benches of Madison Square hold their polyglot array of wails of life, of derelicts who cannot find their places in the industrial scheme. Wistfully they scan the "Help Wanted" columns of the newspapers. The soap box orator, haranguing credulous crowds of the forlorn on Madison Square makes converts a-plenty for radical economic creeds. Socialism, anarchy, the Industrial Workers of the World send their apostles thither, where they find willing and appreciative listeners among those who have to haunt the bread-line.

One day Marian was drawn to this democratic square of the big town by an unusual sight. Talking from a wooden box, she beheld an earnest whisp of a young woman with grave, deep flashing eyes, and a ringing, convincing delivery. She was talking to nearly a hundred listeners. Thinking the speaker was a suffragist, Marian drew close to the informal assembly. She had always scoffed at women who got up before crowds of cheap and ordinary men. But to-day, no sooner had she come within hearing distance of this speaker, than she was overcome with a certain profound respect for this earnest, finely-poised, efficient propagandist, whoever and whatever she was.

The speaker was pleading for a new economic order, for an industrial scheme which would be without unemployment, unfair distribution of the products of industry, child labor, long hours of toil, and the like. The convincing arguments of the orator filled Marian with the first tangible feeling she had ever experienced that the social and economic order had room for radical changes for the better.

All around her, in the growing

group of listening men, she beheld eyes filling with hope, and here and there faces hardening with a new determination. "The kid's all right, ain't she?" muttered one hard-looking old fellow, who was covered with the dust of a hundred highways.

"You workers have got to wake up!" exclaimed the speaker. "You must discover and vote for your interests. Instead of the interests of the masters. The longer you put it off, the harder the revolution will be. I wish I could make you see what I can see—a real democracy!"

Marian was more interested in the personality of the speaker than in the economic creed she was preaching. The speech over, Marian followed the other with consuming curiosity, as she made her way toward Fourth Avenue. Suddenly a strange thing happened. The young woman swerved in her rapid walk, stepped into the tangle of a big motor-car, and took her place beside a fashionably-dressed somewhat older woman already seated in it.

"Home, Jules," said the latter to the chauffeur. Turning to the other, she said: "When are you going to cut out all this foolishness, little sister? Why keep mingling with these stupid, common cattle? Too bad that your divorce had to start all these heroics on your part."

The public speaker did not reply, but smiled an odd, sad smile.

The episode made a deep impression upon Marian. She felt an intense desire to see more of the earnest young woman, to know her, little suspecting that out of the chance development an interesting friendship was destined to grow.

To-morrow—The Dark Side.

Prohibition in Kansas.

(The Outlook, New York.)

It is unusual to find an article extolling the advantages of State prohibition which begins with such an impression of sentiment as the following: "Prohibition of course does not prohibit. Nothing has hurt the cause of temperance in this country so seriously as the delusion that a law on the statute book will prohibit the sale of liquor in a city, a county, or a State."

This is the way, however, in which Mr. William Allen White begins an article in the Saturday Evening Post of July 11, upon the effects of prohibition in Kansas. What he means by his statement that prohibition does not prohibit he explains as follows: "A State, a county, or a city sobering up, getting the alcohol out of its system, goes through much the same process under the prohibitory law that a man goes through when he swears off with a mighty resolve, and with more or less emotion connected with the performance, whether he lapses or not depends largely upon the man, but very little on the phraseology of his swearing off pledge." Later in his article, Mr. White says that "a prohibitory law only gives men and women who desire prohibition an opportunity to secure it by long years of wise, brave, hard work."

Kansas at the time of the adoption of State-wide prohibition, was still largely in a formative period of social development. It was a sparsely settled frontier community. Within a history still recent it had suffered from the prolonged and bitter struggle

Kansas of to-day. Without going into a discussion of the widely divergent social conditions in a great metropolitan area and an extensive agricultural commonwealth, he says: "There is not a great difference in population between Cook County, Illinois, and the State of Kansas; yet there are more Chicago insane in the Cook County asylum than the insane, the criminals, the boys and girls' reformatory, the feeble-minded, and the prisoners in Kansas jails and penitentiaries."

Kansas has fewer murders, fewer homicides, and fewer accidental deaths than any other State, and this is one of the lowest rates in the world—45 for each 100,000 annually. The vital statistics for the various States show that Kansas has fewer deaths from kidney diseases than any other State, and the relation of whiskey to kidney trouble is so well known that this fact alone proves a lower per capita consumption of liquor. Remember, there are 105 counties in Kansas; 48 of these counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary last year, and 57 counties did not send an insane patient to the asylums. In 14 counties no jury has been called in ten years to try a criminal case; 53 counties have empty jails; 38 counties have empty poor houses, and the second lowest death rate in America is the Kansas death rate of 7½ per 1,000."

The money saved in the absence of liquor-selling, amounting approximately to \$20 a head, has been apparently put to good use. The average holding of taxable property, taking the number of people in the State and dividing it by the total assessed valuation of the State, is \$1,666.82, which the "Wall Street Journal" recently declared to be the largest in America. The Director of the Census Bureau has said that Kansas has decreased its debt faster than any other State in the Union. Such figures as these, which Mr. White brings to the support of his article, furnish convincing testimony not only to the scientific opponent of alcohol, but also to those who are fighting for the educational advantages of local option, believing that, backed by an immediate public sentiment, it is the most potent means of preparation for the time when the States, and possibly the nation, may be aroused to the social disadvantages of drink.

Straw Hats

By GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "At Good Old Slivash."

When summer approaches and the sun gradually fires up, until the United States becomes an open air brick kiln the American citizen carefully flits away his old felt hat in the ash can and buys himself a piece of straw roofing.

He picks out a nice, substantial one dollar hat and is about to walk away under it when he notices a two dollar hat which makes the other one look as if it had been built of pine shavings. So he prepares to buy the two dollar hat, whereupon the salesman, who is an enemy of the low cost of living, drops a three dollar hat where the customer will see it. And lo, the man looks with scorn on the coarseness of the two dollar sky-piece, says that the clerk has taken from the treasury a five dollar straw hat, white as milk and fine even as much fine silk. And the customer buys the five dollar hat and goes away to buy other clothes which shall make it less ashamed of its owner.

And the soot comes and sits upon that hat. And a low wretch who keeps a store lets his awning down too far and it snags that hat, and the wind seizes it and rolls it down the street where a horse with no poetry in his soul steps upon the brim. And the rains descend and the floods come down upon that hat. And lo, it is a ruin and the man gives it to his little son to play with. And the next day when the demon clerk would fain show him another five dollar hat the man makes blood-curdling threats and aweth the clerk so that he selleth him a seventy-five cent silk knob cover and holdeth his peace with fear.

In all the world there is naught more beautiful than a new straw hat of delicate fibre and rare workmanship. The lily in the field is coarse beside it. Also is the lily a hardened athlete beside the straw hat. For the straw hat blooms in the morning, and lo, before the bill thereof is paid it has blown out of an automobile and has rolled one mile and three furlongs on its edge which was not made for rolling stock, and that hat looks like the wreck of the Hesperus.

The cost of living is indeed high. But we could save it in considerably by inserting in our college and technical schools a course in the scientific wearing and protecting of the new straw hat.

An Intelligent Person may earn \$100 monthly corresponding for newspapers. No canvassing. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate F1711.

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The Book of Knowledge

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Why does a ball bounce?
Why can't we see in the dark?
What are eyebrows for?
Why are tears salt?
Why does the kettle sing?
What makes a fog?

Where do thoughts come from?
Why does a stick float?
Why do we go to sleep?
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The United States and All Other Countries
Natural History
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The child of to-day has been given a new key which unlocks the great doors of knowledge for little feet to enter. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE has come to show and explain to him THE WHOLE WONDERFUL WORLD in hundreds of striking educational pictures, with brief, simple and fascinating talks and descriptions. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE CONTAINS EVERYTHING THAT A CHILD WANTS TO KNOW arranged and indexed so skilfully that he can find all the scientific facts and truths of Nature, History, Biography, Art, Literature and His Own Life quickly and with perfect ease. Such power has this work to create a happy and absorbed interest in the mind of the child that he reads on and on until he has mastered a subject with little conscious effort and with real delight in the learning. THIS IS THE GREATEST GIFT OF THE NEW CENTURY TO THE CHILD.

One of the most prominent educators in the country says: "Suppose a boy of ten were to spend fifteen minutes a day in reading these pages . . . he would at thirteen know more about the earth and life on it, than the wisest men knew a few generations ago."

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The child who owns THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is going to know and understand all the things about him,—he is going to know processes by means of series of striking pictures which illustrate every step; the making of iron and steel; the operation of the telephone and telegraph; the flight of an airship; how a lighthouse is built; how a book is made; how we obtain salt, tea, rubber, leather and coal.

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MR. FRED CAWLEY,

REPRESENTATIVE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

CARE OF THIS OFFICE.

Hr. Grace Notes.

Miss Mary Thomey arrived from Montreal by Saturday night's train, after a very enjoyable visit to friends and we are glad to say very improved in health.

Mr. Albert Garland, of Boston, is here on a visit. Mr. Garland took a special interest in our regatta a couple of years ago, and donated a beautiful cup to be rowed for. We welcome him to his native land and wish him a very pleasant holiday amid the scenes of his boyhood.

Messrs. Archibald Bros. had about four quintals of fish in their trap on Saturday evening and ten quintals on this a.m. Most of the other traps are up, and the Messrs. Archibald have theirs on the South Side, near the "Bar."

Mrs. Thomas Carroll returned home last week to Bristol's Hope after a visit to her friends in St. John's and elsewhere.

The news from Labrador by S. S. Sagoma is anything but bright, but they are still hopeful of a "spurt" before long.

Mrs. (Capt.) Webber had a message this a.m. informing her of the safe arrival of the Antoinette (of which her husband is in charge) at Oporto. The Antoinette took a load of fish from Burin.

CORRESPONDENT.
Hr. Grace, Aug. 17, 1914.

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No matter how large, or how small, a business may be, nobody can deny that its Office is the nerve-centre of the firm. Every transaction, important or trivial, must be recorded at the Office. An order is received at the Office, its history is recorded at the Office, and finally payment is received at the Office. If the Office makes an error the firm stands the loss. That's why you must be sure that your office is modern and dependably equipped for the care of all important papers. To do this effectively you need the up-to-date equipment of the "GLOBE-WERNIKKE CO." When sixty offices in St. John's have found this necessity this equipment can surely be of use to you. Mr. Percie Johnson represents this world known firm in Newfoundland.—4017M

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Certainly have a look at them. As usual our prices are right.

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