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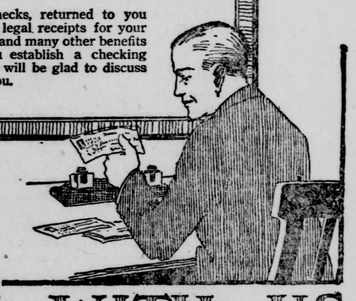
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If Your Eyes Are Tired.

Seat yourself on one side of the room, facing the wall opposite. Hold the head still and raise the eyes slowly until you are looking as nearly as possible at the ceiling above you. Now lower the eyes, looking at the floor before you. Take care, when looking down, not to focus the eyes on the nose, but on the floor at your feet. Repeat this ten times, but take care not to over-weary the eyes.

Now look as far to the right as possible, then slowly shift the gaze to the left. Repeat as before.

For a final exercise, imagine a huge circle in the air before you, and without moving the head, follow the outlines of this circle with your eyes, beginning at the left, and going to the right for ten times, then beginning at the right and moving toward the left.

When your exercises are over, bathe the eyes in warm water to which you have added a pinch of boracic acid, then close them and rest for five minutes.

Telling Fortunes With Oil.

Among the Kherrias of India a very curious marriage ceremony is reported. Taking a portion of the hair of the bride and bridegroom in turn from the center of the forehead, the priest draws it down onto the bridge of the nose. Then pouring oil on the head, he watches it carefully as it trickles down the portion of hair. If the oil runs straight onto the tip of their nose their future will be fortunate, but if it spreads over the forehead or trickles off on either side of the nose, ill luck is sure to follow. Their fortunes told, generally to their own satisfaction, the final part of the ceremony takes place. Standing up side by side, but with faces strictly averted, the bride and bridegroom mark each other's forehead with "sindur" (vermilion).

Not Worried.

The Dentist—I'm afraid I shall have to kill the nerve.

The Book Agent—Go ahead. I guess I've got plenty left.—Judge.

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SAVING a dollar and investing it shows more patriotism than singing the Star Spangled Banner. It is serving the country, by increasing its capital and promoting its thrift.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT WHAT POINT DOES HOPE DIE?

Terrible Experiences of Jews in Europe Raises Question of Limit of Human Endurance.

SUFFERING IS UNSURPASSED.

There Is a Tenacious Clinging to Life and Faithful Observance of All Religious Dictates.

By NEAL McNEAL.

Has human endurance any limit?

At just what level of poverty, suffering, hunger and disease does the last flicker of hope fade out in the human breast and merciful Death bring welcome oblivion?

Certain it is that human beings have in the past survived days, weeks, even months, of unbelievable physical torture and mental anguish and, surviving, have returned again to normal. It is equally certain that all previous records of what human beings can endure and yet live have been broken by the experiences of the 6,000,000 Jewish men, women and children in Eastern Europe during the four years just past.

Now that relief workers have penetrated into the affected portions of the Old World, the full story of European Jewry's four years of horror is coming to light. The majority of the Jews abroad, according to reports now in the possession of the American Jewish Relief Committee, have lost their homes, their possessions, their health, one or more members of their families—have been bereft, in fact, of everything that makes life worth the living. In hundreds of thousands of cases these unfortunates are so deadened by their endless misery that they have all but lost the desire for life itself. The Jewish population of whole districts has not known a full meal in years, while there are almost 1,000,000 children alone who have either forgotten or have never known what milk tastes like. As a result all the diseases attendant upon starvation and lowered vitality are raging.

"It is difficult to believe," writes Dr. Boris D. Bogen, executive director of Jewish relief work in Poland, "that humanity can endure suffering to such an extent as is found here. The situation is so depressing that I think it miraculous people still continue to live. The number of homeless children seen on the streets is appalling.

"The amount of food is very limited, and, practically speaking, none is to be bought in the open market. It is remarkable that the people still continue their schools for educating the children according to ancient Jewish custom, and in this respect do not lose heart."

The above is typical of the accounts of the plight of the Jews in Europe that are received at the American Jewish Relief Committee headquarters at 15 East Fortieth street, New York.

These reports furnish the answer to the question as to how much human beings can suffer and still live. The present condition of the Jewish people abroad, according to all the information available, is the last word in human suffering and the utter limit of human endurance.

RELIEF WORK MUST GO ON, SAYS HOOVER

Head of American Relief Administration in Interview Endorses Efforts of Private Agencies.

New York.—Private charitable and relief organizations must now take over the work of feeding and succoring the poor of Eastern Europe, which was formerly done by the American Relief Administration, Herbert Hoover asserted in Paris just before his return to this country, according to a dispatch from the New York Times' foreign correspondent. Outside help is imperative, he stated, especially in feeding and clothing the 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 children in Europe whose health and strength are being dangerously undermined by long malnutrition.

The work of feeding these children Mr. Hoover considers the most important single thing yet to be done. Of the total number of children affected about 1,000,000 are Jewish. Of this number at least 100,000 are orphans, according to information in the hands of the American Jewish Relief Committee, and most of these youngsters have no home save the streets of Polish cities. A late report from Dr. Boris Bogen, executive director for the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish relief funds in Poland, states that 375,000 Jewish children in that country are now being fed daily by his agency.

Careful estimates based on a partial census show that more than twice this number of Jewish children must be cared for. It is for purposes of expanding this work to care for all these needy youngsters that the American Jewish Relief Committee is seeking a fund of $35,000,000 this year.

Without widespread and adequate help from charitable and relief organizations, according to Mr. Hoover's information, literally tens of thousands of these lads and lassies will not survive the coming winter.

COAST TO COAST U. S. FOR LEAGUE

MILLIONS ACCLAIM WILSON AS HE SPEEDS ACROSS THE LAND.

FEW ASK FOR CHANGES

Majority Feel That President's Guidance Should Be Held—He Regards Pact As Sure to Come Soon.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's Special Train—From the Capital at Washington to the far Pacific coast the President of the United States has journeyed on the most unusual expedition ever undertaken by a chief executive of the nation.

To discuss national questions, many presidents have toured the land; but Mr. Wilson is laying before America a question which affects the whole world—the question of whether or not we are to join in the League of Nations; whether we are to forget our former isolation and share with the other peoples of the earth the responsibilities of maintaining civilization and preventing, as he says we can do, future warfare.

Between the capital and the coast the president made fifteen speeches and half a dozen brief talks. All of 100,000 fellow citizens listened to him. Several millions had the chance to see him, and apparently everyone wanted to see him, from those who thronged the streets of the cities and towns where he stopped, to those who came to the railside or stood at little flag stations in remote places, knowing their only reward could be a fleeting glimpse and a wave of the hand.

He has met and talked to all types of citizens—to men big in the business, financial and professional worlds, to farmers and mechanical workers, to Indians and cowboys and foreign-born herders and rangers, to soldiers and to mothers who lost soldier-sons in the late war.

What do they all tell him? unanimously they say they want peace definitely settled, they want no more wars, they want the League of Nations, and most of the American people, it may be fairly said, tell the President they want the League just as it is, without the reservations or amendments which certain senators have insisted upon. The majority of citizens say to those who interview them on this tour:

"Woodrow Wilson guided us rightly before and during the war with Germany. We entered that war, everyone agrees, to end all wars. He says the league can do that. We want to do that, so let us keep on trusting him and get the league into operation as soon as possible. Forget politics."

Most Americans encountered on the tour have forgotten politics. Republican Governors and Mayors have introduced the President to his audience; the Major part of the local committees which have met him have been Republicans. They have all said: "We are nothing but Americans, Mr. President."

Mr. Wilson's arguments for the league, briefly summarized, are these:

There can be no peace, either now or in the future, without it. There can only be a regrouping of nations and a new "Balance of Power," which is certain to lead to war. There can be no war in the future, with the league in existence, because no single nation would defy the united rest of mankind, and if it did, it could be brought to terms by an economic boycott, and without the use of arms.

There can be no reduction in the cost of living until the league is established, for nations will not go ahead with peace time production until they know that peace is definitely assured and that production of war material is no longer necessary.

There can be wonderful prosperity, with the league in existence, for relations of labor and capital all over the world will be made closer and more friendly, and the worker will receive a fairer share of what he produces.

These declaration of the president, logically and eloquently put, have left his hearers thinking and thinking deeply. And then Mr. Wilson has pointed out, the people themselves, as differentiated from senators and politicians, seem to want just what the president wants, which is America for leadership.

Quite as unusual as the purpose of the cross country tour is the manner in which it is being carried out and the completeness of the arrangements on the nine car train which is bearing the party.

At the rear is the private car Mayflower, occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Next is a compartment car for the secretary Tumulty, Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's Physician, four stenographers, the chief executive clerk and seven secret service men. Byond are three compartment cars which house twenty-one correspondents, five movie men, and a telegraphic and a railroad expert. Then there is a dinner, a club car, and two baggage cars, one of them converted into a business office. The train was exactly on time at every stop between Washington and the Coast.

SEES OLD WORLD JEWRY IN PERIL

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Jewish Representative at the Peace Conference, Reviews Eastern European Situation.

ECONOMIC RUIN COMPLETE.

Food, Clothing, Medicines and Other of Life's Necessities Must Be Provided by America at Once.

New York.—"The Jews who lived in the zone of war suffered greater hardships, sustained greater losses and have been left in a worse economic condition than any other people of Europe with the possible exception of the Armenians. In some of the regions where the Jews live as many as five armies marched through, each bearing away with it such property as it desired or needed; and finally the Bolshevists in their wave of power completed the economic ruin of the Jews."

That is the Jewish situation abroad, as seen by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent Jewish educators in the country, who was in Europe as a member of the American Jewish delegation to the Peace Conference. He believes that there must be a great deal of economic rehabilitation among his people before they can begin to enjoy the new rights of religious, political and legal equality won for them at Versailles.

"East European Jewry will soon be in a position to help itself, due to the results of the Peace Conference," states Dr. Adler, "but in the critical period that it is passing through now as a result of the European economic and political upheaval, it must receive aid from this country. Food, clothing, medicines—these are the fundamental needs that come before anything else.

"Food must be hurried to the European Jews. I have seen bread that these people were eating, when they could get it, that looked more like a dung cake than like food. It was composed of ten per cent. rye, ten per cent. wheat and 80 per cent. tree bark for filler.

"Another great need is for the facilitating of individual remittances. In many regions no communications have been possible for five years and fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters have lost all track of their relatives in this country.

"In view of all this situation, the coming Jewish relief campaign is a movement that is worthy of every dollar's worth of support that America can give to it. Withholding of aid by America will spell certain disaster to millions of Jewish men, women and children in Eastern Europe."

DWELL UNDERGROUND IN BREST-LITOVSK

Jewish Relief Worker Finds His People Living in Holes in Polish Town.

New York.—Typical of the condition of Jewish communities throughout Poland and adjacent countries is the story of Brest-Litovsk, as recounted by Dr. Boris D. Bogen, executive director of Jewish relief work in Poland, in a report received recently at the headquarters of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 15 East Fortieth street, here.

The population of the town where a couple of years ago the Germans tried to dictate a "peace of violence" to the Russians is now reduced to about 25,000. Of this number 18,000 are Jews, writes Dr. Bogen. So complete was the war time destruction of the town that most of the people are forced to live in mere holes in the ground. There is a semblance of a hospital without windows, doors or means of heating, but so prevalent are typhus, tuberculosis and other diseases brought on by malnutrition that this institution, like all other Jewish hospitals in eastern Europe, is overwhelmed.

"The Jews of America," writes Dr Bogen, "must take immediate steps to provide for the housing, clothing and feeding of the thousands of destitute Jews in eastern Europe. It will require considerable additional funds to re-equip the hospitals, old folks' homes and orphanages that the Jews have maintained throughout Poland to care for their sick and poor, but these institutions must be gotten into shape for the coming severe winter.

"The people are in a terrible condition everywhere, and in great need of the veriest necessities. Homes throughout this region are entirely destroyed for the most part. Refugees who months or years ago were evacuated from the cities are now returning. There is practically no work for them, however, and they are in direst need."

To provide the funds for remedying these terrible conditions, the American Jewish Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall and the directorship of Henry H. Rosenfelt, is now engaged in conducting a series of state campaigns throughout the Union. The total amount estimated as necessary to finance the essential relief work for another year is $35,000,000.

Your Declaration of Independence

Follow your country's example. Declare your independence—independence of the tyranny of financial worries. Banish the fear of the future. Win your complete freedom—and hold it. You do all these by starting to save and keeping at it.

Your signature to your initial savings deposit slip is your declaration of independence. Every daily or weekly deposit will be a celebration—safe and sane.

Save for Your Future

Ready cash makes you ready for opportunity. To be financially prepared is to have practical insurance on success.

You dream of the future. Why not plan to realize those dreams? Decide on a definite saving policy and stick to it with determination. You will be building character as well as capital. And character will bring you extra capital when you need it. Sign your declaration of independence today!



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Messages to Seekers of Success

Prizes for Pigmanship.

Every year a pig race is held at Crone-sur-Marne, in the north of France, a prize of 2,000 francs being awarded the lucky rider of the winning pig. This race is held in accordance with the terms of the will of a wealthy tradesman of the village, who died forty-two years ago.

He ordered that amongst the amusements of the annual fete should be included a race with pigs, to be ridden either by men or boys. The prize, however, was not to be handed to the winning jockey except on condition that he wore deep mourning for the deceased for two years after the race. The municipality accepted the eccentric bequest, and these singular races have been held regularly ever since.

Felicity a Necessity.

The presence of a wise population implies the search for felicity as well as for food; nor can any population reach its maximum but through that wisdom which "rejoices" in the habitable parts of the earth. The desert has its appointed place and work; the eternal engine, whose beam is the earth's axle, whose beat is its year, and whose breath is its ocean will still divide imperiously to their desert kingdoms bound with unfurrowable rock, and swept by unarrested sand, their powers of frost and fire; but the zones and lands between, habitable, will be loveliest in habitation. The desire of the heart is also the light of the eyes. —Ruskin.

He Saw Very Well.

I had employed a piano tuner for several years who was blind, writes a correspondent. One day he brought another man when he came to tune the piano, asking my permission to teach him some things about piano tuning. I left them in the parlor by themselves and when they had finished I was dressing to go out.

Knowing they were blind and rather than keep them waiting, I went in to pay the tuner in rather scant attire. I remarked to the stranger, "It is a pity for you blind people that there is work like this for you to do."

"Oh, madam," he replied, "I'm not blind; in fact, I see very well."

I nearly died and fled from the room.

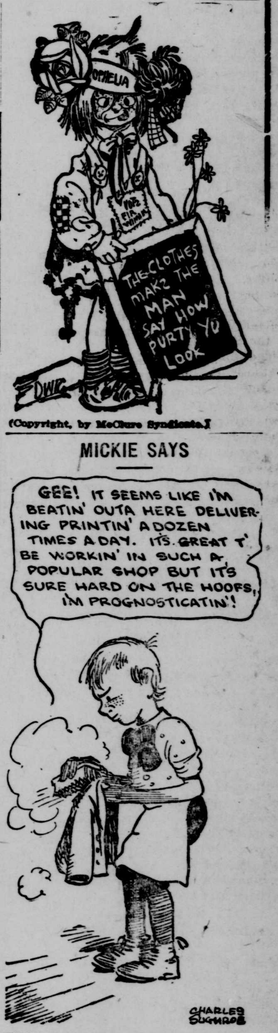
From a One-Armed Man.

The triumph over the disability of a lost limb is not only exemplified in the case of the one-legged cricketer. "There is no need to be downhearted about a lost leg or arm," writes a correspondent. "I have lost my left arm and can do practically everything that a man with two arms can.

"I can tie my tie as neatly and quickly as I ever did, lace my boots, ride a horse and bicycle, drive a horse and trap, drive a motor, play billiards (using a block of weighted wood with three grooves in it as a rest), golf, hockey, tennis and swim quite easily."—London Chronicle.

To Boost U. S. Food Products.

The first agricultural trade commissioner to work in foreign lands for the interest of American food producers has been named by the United States department of agriculture. He is Edward A. Foley of San Francisco, Cal., who has been appointed to represent the department's bureau of markets in the United Kingdom. Mr. Foley will investigate conditions in the United Kingdom and study the marketing and distribution of farm products with a view to the development and improvement of foreign trade in American agricultural products.



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MICKIE SAYS

Love's Labor Lost.

A young and enthusiastic golfer at a dinner party started to enumerate to his partner the details of a golf match that he had been playing that day. It was not until dessert was brought in that he suddenly bethought himself that he had been talking all the time; indeed, the young lady at his side had not said a single word during the progress of the meal. "I am afraid I have been boring you with this talk," he said in half apology. "Oh, no—not at all!" was the polite response. "Only, what is golf?"

Tapestries Brought High Prices.

A collection of rare and costly tapestries and furniture belonging to the estates of Augustus Kountze, James Stillman, and others, was sold at the American Art galleries in New York recently, and brought a total of $57,117.50. Charles, of London, paid $9,000, the top price, for a set of four allegorical tapestries, Italian, of the sixteenth century; $6,500 for an Italian Renaissance tapestry, "Harvesting," and $5,600 for an Italian Renaissance hunting tapestry.

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