

PARENT-TEACHER FEDERATION PATRIOTIC EDITION

FOREWORD

A patriot is one who does unflinchingly and uncomplainingly the duty of each day as it comes to him. The man who meets the obligations of his business or profession day after day, giving the best of his efforts to do faithfully his tasks, pleasant or disagreeable, as though they were alike to his taste; the woman who cheerfully assumes the monotonous round of daily life with a smiling face, and never lets another know how wearied she is; the boy or the girl who responds pleasantly to the call of parent or teacher or other in authority, and does his work with a will—these are all true patriots.

The town of Glendale is full of just such men, women and children, and to these patriots we would dedicate this first patriotic issue of the Glendale Evening News. For though the larger call of our country may never come to these, we know that, should the necessity arise, these men would cast aside their personal desires and comforts, and respond manfully to the needs of our great republic; these women would bid their husbands and sons go forth to the uncertainty of warfare, cheering them to their bravest effort; and these boys and girls would cast about for opportunities to serve their country.

For the larger patriotism—that which impels the hero to give his life for his country—includes the lesser—that which nerves one to meet the day's demands bravely. And the teachers, and the fathers and mothers who are laboring day by day to train the young to meet their duties promptly and cheerfully, are contributing largely to that patriotism which makes for the stability of our nation. As Henry Ward Beecher has said, "Humble fathers who are training their children in essential manliness, in self-reliance, in independence, making them ashamed to beg, and proud to rely on their own resources—they are patriots. They of every name who make men larger, are working for liberty, and they who are demoralizing men are working for bondage and despotism."

MRS. CHARLES H. TOLL,
President Glendale Federation P. T. A.

TEACHING PATRIOTISM TO OUR CHILDREN

Webster tells us that a patriot is one who loves his country, and zealously supports its authority and interests.

We, the members of the department of patriotism of the Glendale federation of Parent-Teacher associations, who are putting out this issue of The News, hope to have the boys and girls of our community realize that each and every one of them may be a patriot of the truest order by obeying the laws of home, school and country; by keeping the home and its surroundings clean and beautiful; by preserving public property from marks and mutilation; by being ever kind to the unfortunate, whether man or beast.

It has been said that "What is put into the earliest life is put into all life," so we must begin early.

The fact that we have often before us that which stands as a symbol of what we are teaching the children to love, makes our work easier. Our flag stands for all that makes a good citizen, a good man, a good woman, a good child.

It is a great lesson the teachers of the immigrant children are teaching them—love of the flag—to kiss its folds—or to transfer with the hands a caress from lips to flag as they pass it. I read of one such child who turned back from the march from a burning school building to rescue from the flames the colors which had been left behind in the necessary haste. Proudly he carried the flag to safety, though badly burned in doing so. "Not one of these boys who kiss the flag will ever become an anarchist," said a Chicago settlement worker. In many schools their loyalty is expressed by giving the salute to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." With asking the child to make this pledge, he should be led to see his opportunity to do something, to make some sacrifice for the school; teaching him at the same time that he is putting into practice his pledge when he does it—showing his patriotism and developing the spirit of one who loves his country.

He may do this in the negative way of refraining from whispering, or of restraining his activities in other ways, or in some more positive way of rendering service for the good of the school as an entirety.

If then the essential of patriotism is giving up one's will for the benefit of many, or the rendering some service for the common good, this virtue has many opportunities for development; whenever a member of a family, or school, or church gives up his own pleasure or will to render service to that organization of which he is a member, he is showing the spirit of patriotism.

When the citizen of a town cheerfully makes the sacrifice of paying his taxes, always exercises the right of voting, and performs the other duties of citizenship, that is patriotism.

Everything that teaches the surrender of one's individual rights and pleasures for the welfare of the group of those associated for common welfare, that is a lesson in patriotism.

Let me close these words on teaching patriotism with an appeal to every parent, teacher and friend of childhood to begin now if you have not before, to teach those under your care that the purest patriotism is bound up in the prayer for universal peace.

Too long has the thought of our glorious flag been associated with that of war—war which Sherman fitly made synonymous with that of hell.

It will take a long time, perhaps, to teach the world the falsity of all it has learned mistakenly of the glory of war; but let us never cease to cry out against this barbarism till history ceases to be a list of battle dates and the boy's idea of a hero is no longer a man whose only claim to a place in the hall of fame is his record on the battlefield.

Teach the boys and girls in words they can readily understand that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

MRS. A. S. CHASE,
Chairman Dept. of Patriotism.

THE FLAG OF THE WORLD

We must cultivate a world wide patriotism, prefer our families to ourselves, our country to our families and the world to our country. We must take the German and French and Russian and British and all other flags, and with the stars and stripes we must merge them in the Flag of the World. —B. Fay Mills

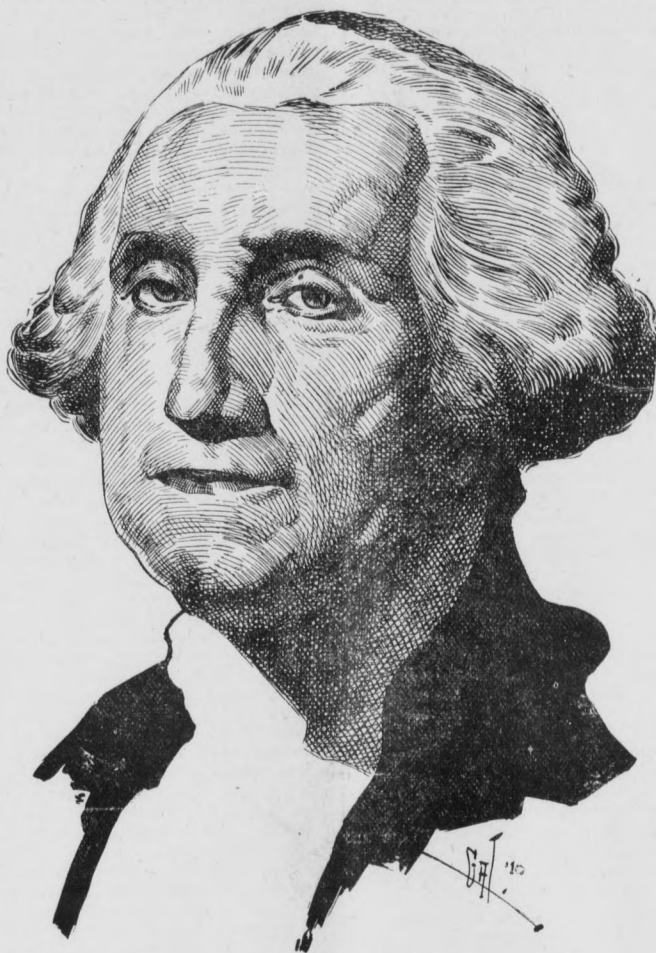
Too many of us neglect our plain duty for something more attractive.

I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier, I brought him up to be my pride and joy;

Who dares to place a musket on his shoulder To shoot some other mother's darling boy?

Let nations arbitrate their troubles, It's time to lay the sword and gun away.

There'd be no war today If mothers all would say I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier.



BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732—DIED DECEMBER 14, 1799

Washington was really born February 11, according to the style of calendar then in use. In 1751, by act of English parliament, the Julian calendar, now called "Old Style," was abolished, and the Gregorian calendar was installed. By this change

the day following September 2, 1752, instead of being reckoned as September 3, was called September 14, or the calendar clock, as it were, was set forward eleven days; hence, all dates prior to that time must be reckoned in accordance with this change.

PHILADELPHIA

The city of "Brotherly Love" has perhaps more historic landmarks than any of the other cities of our nation. Centered in and around the city are many landmarks of interest of pre-Revolutionary days.

Beginning with the treaty with the Indians signed under a huge elm tree in what is now known as Kensington, William Penn marked the first of our historic spots in 1682. The tree has since blown down but the ground about it is enshrined and known as "Penn Treaty Park."

In 1683, the first brick house built in America was the home of William Penn, on the ground in West Park above Girard avenue bridge. It is still standing and is quite a comparison to this day's architecture.

Perhaps the most famous historical monument in the United States is Independence Hall, Chestnut and Fifth streets designed for the state house by Andrew Hamilton, speaker of the Assembly and was used for that purpose until 1799. The foundations were laid in 1731, the main building ready for occupancy in 1735 but the entire structure was not completed until 1751.

Here the Declaration of Independence was signed, a memento of the early days when the city was in its infancy. The building with its plain trimmings and time honored bell, fulfilled its purpose as the cradle of "American Liberty." It was called Independence Hall after the signing on July 4, 1776. Here all business of national importance was transacted until the final Capitol was erected at Washington, D. C.

Carpenter's hall in rear of 322 Chestnut street where the first Continental Congress met and where the Constitution was framed, can still be visited and marks an important spot which all Americans note with interest.

Following is an account of that first meeting from the pen of John Adams:

"When Congress met Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay of New York and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments—some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anti-Baptists, some Presbyterians and some Congregationalists—that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in

Philadelphia but had heard that Mr. Duche (Dushay, they pronounced it) deserved that character, and, therefore, he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopalian clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to Congress tomorrow morning. The motion was seconded and passed to the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our president, waited on Mr. D. and received for an answer that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly next morning he appeared (with his clerk) and in his pontifical, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the psalter for the seventh day September which was the 35th Psalm. You must remember that this was the next morning after we had heard of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning. After this Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to everybody, struck out into extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian, as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It had an excellent effect on everybody here. I must beg of you to read the Psalm. If there is any faith in the sortes, Virgileanae or Homericae, or especially the sortes Biblicae it would have been thought providential. Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenter's hall in Philadelphia—a building that still survives—that the devoted individuals met to whom the service was read. Washington was kneeling there, and Henry, and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay, and by their sides there stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently for America, for Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston, and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to heaven for divine interposition and aid? It was enough to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia."

Next we note with interest the "Betsey Ross House" on Arch street. Here the American flag was first made, (Continued on Page 7)

LOOKING TO UNIVERS'L PEACE

WAR!

What does the man who goes to war get in return for giving up his family, his home, and all that is his? The man in the ranks, if he live, returns to a ruined land, and is obliged to start all over again. He has lost his job, and the empty glory which attaches to his having killed his fellowmen will not keep him or his family from privation and want. Industry has been disturbed, and there are fewer jobs than there were before the war.

The man who has spent days and nights among corpses in the trenches, with the shells shrieking over his head, will find that whatever the outcome of his sacrifice he, as a worker, may merely have changed employers.

Whether his country win or lose, it is he who must foot the bill. He must pay the tremendous cost of the war out of his daily labor. He has been used as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the privileged class, to whom he must go for permission to work and live.

Do you think it pays?—Advocate of Peace.

THE FLAG AND PEACE

The first lesson along patriotic lines we must instill into the hearts of our boys and girls, is the "love of the flag," and in honoring it we pay homage to our country. Let each mother, guardian or friend impress upon the minds of the young the importance to definitely realize that a "patriot" is one who not only says he loves his country but proves that love by the way he or she obeys the laws, conserves and preserves public property, beautifies the home and stands for the oppressed, whether it be man or beast.

Our children should honor the memory of their forefathers who have served their country at great cost, whether in times of war or peace.

The keynote of the P. T. A. this year is peace—as never before we desire to emphasize the necessity of instilling the principles of peace. The horrors of war do not need to enter into the development of this virtue in the younger children. As we see that in most cases war is only an ugly ulcer, through "high excludes the putrid deadly poison of selfishness," we will begin to establish future peace by training our children to unselfish devotion to the good of others. How? By developing a wholesome desire to seek greatness by service to his fellow man. The spirit of unselfishness that acts upon the principle of the golden rule and brings men to bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. Only when such a spirit controls our lives will there be established a lasting righteous "peace."

This year we have many things for which to be thankful. The chiefest of these is for the peace of our nation. In Europe men have fallen upon the cruel battlefields by thousands. War clouds have been hanging over the lilyfields of France; the purple hills of Germany; the vine-clad homes of Belgium; the toy shops of Austria; the vast domain of Russia, and the palaces of England. Multiplied thousands have been made to mourn as, "Rachel weeping for her children." Even another century cannot erase the scars of this horrible European war. Our sympathies go out to those who have bitter losses. But, we must stop and turn from the din and dread of it all, to say: "Thank God for giving us (as a nation) the spirit of peace, and that serving our nation today is a Christian president. So keep the topic of peace ever before the minds of the children and instill the fact into the boys. They can be better warriors of peace than of bloody war."

America honors her high altars, honors her heroes; but, more than these, she honors her cradles. For the babes of today are the makers of the future nation. We can rejoice in the fact, that our nation today and always has been leading in the great cause of world's peace—"a perfect world peace."—Read by Mrs. I. Ross Kurtz at Central Avenue Parent-Teachers' Association.

WOMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

As parents we are learning, too, that we have been wrong in fostering the war spirit in our children by allowing them toy guns and soldiers as playthings, and encouraging their playing at killing. We are realizing

that our notion that war meant valor is criminally wrong; that, as the Duke of Wellington said: "War is a most detestable thing," that Napoleon was right when, at Saint Helena, he confessed: "The more I study the world the more am I convinced of the inability of brute force to create anything durable," and that General Sherman's words should be burnt in the mind of every child: "I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. War is hell!" There is the necessity of a readjustment of the mental attitude of the young toward war that is coming as a duty to every parent and to every educator.

It was a healthy beginning of a new order of things when last Christmas thousands of sets of toy soldiers and war blocks were left on the shelves of the toy stores, unsold. We know now, as never the world has known, what war really is; what it means to the child and to the mother. The soul of the child is the price that we pay for our Waterloos. We know now, and many for the first time, that it is the woman who always pays for any war. And it is woman who eventually will have it in her hands to say whether there shall be war; whether she will allow her children to play at killing; whether it is the duty of her husband or father or son to leave her and kill another woman's husband, another child's father, another mother's son. Out of this war may come the right of the wife or mother to say whether her husband or the son upon whom she depends for support shall permit want and bereavement to come upon her and her children. With woman's veto there could be no war, and that veto is by no means the unthought-of and unheard-of possibility that it was a year ago. It is a responsibility that it would be well for women to begin to think about; whether they are ready to assume it.—Ladies' Home Journal.

REVISED LEXICON OF WAR

Armament: An insurance devise based on the ingenious combination of benzine and dynamite as a fire extinguisher.

Atrocity: The act, by the enemy, of carrying war through to its logical extermination.

Christianity: 1. An excuse for sending missionaries of peace and good will from Europe to heathen countries. 2. (obs.) An ancient religion said to have inculcated the doctrine of forgiveness and brotherly love.

Commercial supremacy: A possession worth one million dollars maintained by armament costing a billion dollars.

Cross: 1. Iron cross. A decoration bestowed by a war lord upon subordinates who excel in making greswome work for the red cross. 2. Irony Originally an emblem of unselfish suffering now worn in profuse variety by kings and other wholesale killers.

Diplomacy: The art of juggling several cups of international pink tea, a dozen poisoned daggers and a bomb in one hand while lying politely with the other.

Losses: A polite reference to many thousands of slain young men.

Neutrality: The dangerous proximity of an inoffensive small nation to a power. It is a heinous offense to endeavor to maintain neutrality. Certain authorities hold, however, that violated neutrality, like damaged chastity, may be restored, constructively, after the occasion for needing it is past.

Peace: Complete military and economic exhaustion.

Stern Retaliatory Measures: An atrocity committed by ourselves.

Success: A polite reference to many thousand slain young men.

Treaty: 1. A scrap of paper. 2. any very fragile thing. 3. (obs.) the pledge of a nation's honor.

Ultimatum: Hands up.

War Extra: A semi-hourly reminder that the censorship is still ruthlessly waged. —Life

Mrs. Arthur Brown, Dr. Jessie Russell and Mrs. Charles E. Hutchinson of Glendale were guests at the luncheon given Wednesday by Mrs. Maude Thompson, at her home in Huntington Park. Mrs. Thompson is president of the Huntington Park Woman's Club, and is an old friend of these Glendale ladies. There were about twenty guests at the luncheon, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent by all.

PARENT-TEACHER PATRIOTIC EDITION

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Capital, \$50,000.00. Surplus, \$4,300.00
Undivided Profits, \$14,000.00

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to promote the prosperity of our customers, believing that their interests are identical with our own—to be helpful and accommodating as far as consistent with banking prudence—to provide the best facilities and safeguards that modern methods can supply—to upbuild the business enterprises of the community—in short, to make in every way better financial conditions for those we serve.

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20 lbs. Cane Sugar, with an additional Grocery Order of \$3.85 for.....	\$1.00
100 lbs. Cane Sugar delivered for.....	\$6.10

HILLS BROS. COFFEES	
1-lb. red can for.....	35c
2 1/2-lb. red can for.....	88c
1-lb. blue can for.....	30c
3-lb. blue can for.....	85c
Pullet Eggs, collected daily, per doz.....	25c
Challenge Creamery Butter, per lb.....	33c
Danish Creamery Butter, per lb.....	38c
Peanut Butter, per lb.....	15c
Two large loaves Bread for.....	15c

WHAT YOU CAN BUY FOR 25c	
2 lbs. Soft Shell English Walnuts.....	25c
1-lb. pkg. Bishop's Cocoa, guaranteed.....	25c
4 lbs. Eastern Popcorn, guaranteed to pop, for.....	25c
4 lbs. California Rice for.....	25c
2 large cans Yellow Froe Peaches for.....	25c
2 large size cans Iris Tomatoes for.....	25c
3 large size cans Quail Brand Tomatoes.....	25c
2 large cans Newmark Solid Pack Tomatoes for.....	25c
2 cans Newmark Corn for.....	25c
2 cans Epsom's Cut Beans for.....	25c
2 cans Epsom's Sugar Peas for.....	25c
3 cans Campbell's Soup for.....	25c
3 pkgs. Golden Egg Spaghetti or Macaroni for.....	25c
6 cans Lighthouse Cleanser for.....	25c
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for.....	25c
6 cakes Ivory, A-B Naptha, Rub-No-More, Western Star, Calla Lily, Borax Soaps for.....	25c
7 bars Lennox Soap for.....	25c
Three 10c cakes Grandpa's Tar, Lilac Rose, Jap Rose, Lava or Large Size Cake Ivory Soap for.....	25c
5 lbs. Lump Starch for.....	25c
Seven 10c cans Carnation Milk for.....	50c

Do you love olives? If so, try Gifford's for they are friend-winners at the following prices:	
No. 1 size cans Standard for.....	10c
No. 1 size cans Medium for.....	15c
No. 2 1/2 size cans Fancy for.....	32c
No. 1 size cans Jumbo for.....	30c
1-gal. can Extra Fancy for.....	\$1.19
Can you beat the Price and Quality? Good line of Imported Olive Oils at the lowest prices.	
Five 10c rolls Crepe Toilet Paper for.....	25c
35c Broom, extra broom corn, for.....	25c
45c Broom for.....	35c
65c Broom for.....	50c
30c Wash Board for.....	25c
45c Brass Wash Board for.....	35c
50c Glass Wash Board for.....	40c
25c box Spring Clothes Pins for.....	15c
Bishop's, Armour's and Dyer's, 10c Beans and Soups, while they last, per can.....	5c
Three 5c bars Regent Queen Toilet Soap for.....	10c
25c size Mermaid Washing Powder for.....	19c
35c can Wesson Oil for.....	30c
25c bottle Salad Oil for.....	23c
Small size can Cottolene for.....	30c
Medium size can Cottolene for.....	60c
Large size can Cottolene for.....	\$1.45
Small size can Crisco for.....	25c
Medium size can Crisco for.....	50c
Large size can Crisco for.....	\$1.00
Small size can Suetene for.....	40c
Medium size can Suetene for.....	70c
Large size can Suetene for.....	\$1.35
We have the Spuds—also the Price. Try them and be convinced that we are right.	
MACKEREL that came in this week—the kind that sell for 15c at many stores, our price, each only.....	10c

First Class Meat Market in Connection

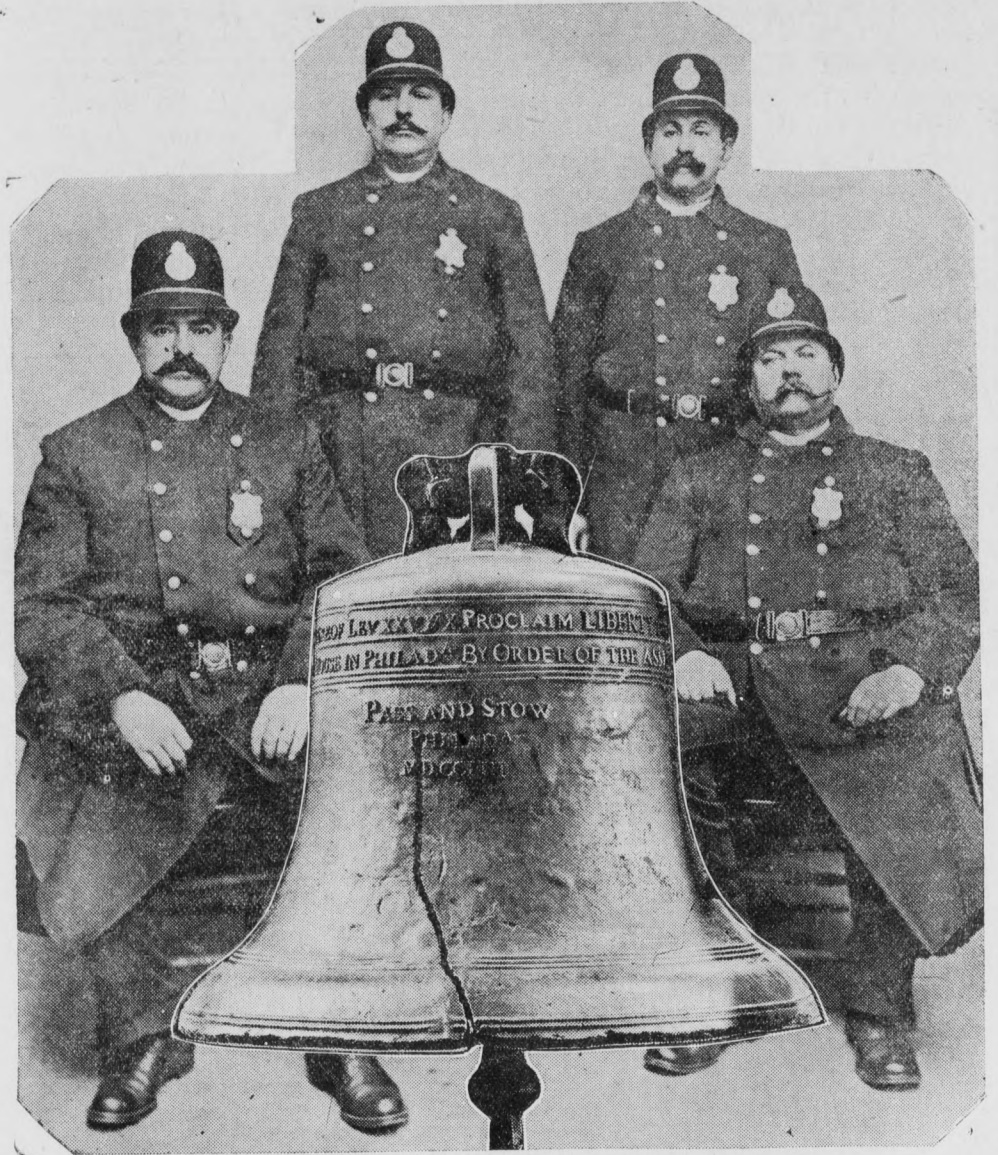
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THE OLD LIBERTY BELL



Liberty Bell, Guarded by Reserve Policemen, When It Was Sent to New Orleans Exposition

The "liberty bell" sets in the vestibule on the park-side entrance to the hall, and it is always an object of the greatest interest to all visitors.

The American people have a warm attachment and feeling for this huge old bell that are close akin to reverence.

The stirring lines of the poem,

Ring, grandpa, ring,
Oh, ring for liberty!

which they have learned and recited at school as children, have stirred the imagination of successive generations to an appreciation of the great event it stands for—ringing out the glad tidings of the passage of the declaration of independence. But in addition to this the legend on the surface and the crack in its side together make a story of strange coincidence that seems to mingle the old bell with divine and sacred things.

A quarter of a century before the declaration of independence the Pennsylvania assembly wanted a bell for its state house, and ordered one

made in London, to cost about \$500, specifying that it should weigh about 2000 pounds and have the words:

"By order of the assembly of the province of Pennsylvania for the state house in the city of Philadelphia, 1752," on its side; and underneath: "Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Levit. xxv. 10." Who the prophetic seer was who proposed these words to the assembly, or what ideas of fitness the members associated with them is not known to us today. Hidden away in the obscurity of the belfry tower, the legend never became a matter of consequence, and nobody inquired about it, until the important events of 1776, when it became the first bell in the land to proclaim the liberty of the American people, after the passage of the declaration of independence.

This was very remarkable, even as a coincidence, but the second coincidence, connected with the crack in the side of the bell is more remarkable still.

Barring some vicissitudes, such as being moved out of town when

Howe's army came into Philadelphia (so he could not melt it up for bullets) and being taken down to repair the tower, the bell continued to be used on all special occasions, celebrating Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, tolling when Washington was buried, when Jefferson and Adams died, and so on for over fifty years, until it saw the last of the great men who had under its roof composed and signed the declaration of independence, carried to his grave, save one. On July 8, 1835, it tolled again, this time for the last man, Chief Justice John Marshall, whose funeral was being held in Philadelphia. The funeral procession passed under the shadow of the building; as it passed on out of sight down Chestnut street, the bell slowly tolling, of a sudden, at a stroke of the clapper the great bell cracked. There was a big rent in its metal, half way up the side. As though its life work was done, as though it would "follow the last of the makers of American liberty into the 'great silence,'" it became at that moment and at that hour silent forever.

FACTS ABOUT NATION'S FLAGS

It is a curious fact that the United States, while one of the youngest of nations, displays the oldest flag, comparatively speaking.

The American flag, in its present form, was adopted in the year 1777, and the only changes made in it since that time have been the addition of new stars for the new states as they

came into the Union. Our British cousins often refer in affectionate terms to their ensign as the flag that has "braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze." But they forget that the Union Jack in its present form dates only from 1801.

The French tricolor was adopted in 1794, the Spanish flag as now displayed, in 1785, while the German and Italian flags are no older than

the empire and the kingdom, respectively.—Washington Star.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands: one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

McGEE'S Specials for FRIDAY and SATURDAY

SWEATERS and SWEATER COATS to close out only a few left priced at less than cost.	
MEN'S HOSE—Engineer and Firemen's, always 15c or 2 for 25c; per pair.....	10c
MEN'S FINE WOOLEN OVER-SHIRTS—Colors olive and drab; sizes 15 to 16 1/2—\$2.50 value.....	\$1.90
SHOES	
Ladies' \$3.50 Pumps, four-bar patent leather, very stylish.....	\$2.85

\$2.50 Gunmetal Pumps, dull finish buckle, military heel.....	\$2.35
\$2.50 Mary Janes, new stock.....	\$1.98
HIGH TOP TENNIS SHOES	
Men's regular.....	85c
Boys' regular.....	75c
Ladies' regular.....	70c
50c Union Suits—Ladies' low neck, no sleeves, all sizes.....	38c

12 1/2c Percales, yard wide, in light colors, only.....	9 1/2c
Yard wide Outing.....	9c
Yard wide Hope Muslin, always 10c or 12 1/2c.....	8 1/2c
Yard wide Unbleached Muslin, a good quality.....	8 1/2c
Crochet Silk Finish, spool.....	4c

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PARENT-TEACHER PATRIOTIC EDITION

OLD CONGRESS HALL WHICH IS BEING RESTORED



Interior and Exterior Views

This historic building at 5th and Chestnut streets, adjoining Independence Hall, is undergoing changes to make it appear as it was when George Washington was inaugurated president within its walls. The upper etching shows the Hall of Congress with the gallery—a facsimile of the original gallery as placed there by the Society of the Colonial Dames fifteen years ago. The lower etching shows the exterior of the building and the Chestnut street front. A wooden fence now surrounds the structure during the process of restoration.

PHILADELPHIA

(Continued From Page One.)

the original 13 stars. The house still stands to day and is the home of many relics and headquarters of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Association. The birthplace of Old Glory, the entrance affords visitors a pleasant hour.

Christ church, located on Second street, above Market, another memorable spot of early days, was attended by Washington while stopping in Philadelphia.

Before the consolidation act of 1854 went into effect, Washington lane was the dividing line between the borough and the township. The township comprised Mount Airy, which has many historic places. The name Mount Airy was given by Chief Justice Allen to his county seat, and was gradually extended to the whole region around. The fine old home of the chief has long since disappeared, its site being occupied by the Lutheran Theological seminary. The old Gorgas house is standing at Gorgas lane. The name is historic for the fact of the first "mills" on the Wissahickon were those of the Gorgas family. In 1746-47, Joseph Gorgas built a three-story house or messuage on the wateredge, that became famous as "The Monastery" on the property known as "Mills Land." A sawmill and gristmill were among the first. The road leading to these mills was an irregular, narrow Indian trail. A quaint little house at Main and Upsal streets, Germantown, is known as "Sparrow Jack's" house, it having been the home of the ill-advised John Bardsley, who first introduced the English sparrow into Philadelphia, as it was believed that they would exterminate the measuring worms, which were destroying the foliage of the city trees.

Opposite the Chew house the scene of the Battle of Germantown, with its melancholy reminiscences of the defeat of the American army, stands one of the beautiful mansions of Germantown, "Upsala." This house is more than a century old, erected in 1798, by one of the Johnstons.

Another landmark in this same locality is "Mermaid Inn." Inns were quite common on the old road, one called "King of Prussia," where troops of the army were in the habit of stopping for a night. Just above these stood the Lehman homestead, surrounded by orchards. Christian Lehman came from Germany in 1731 and settled here. His son, Benjamin, who was noted for his well-kept grounds and famous nursery, also the famous orchards of Barr, Kin, Kurtz and Meng." These extended for several acres.

One William Fry had a tinsmith shop, the only one in the village. From it the people obtained all their supplies, and no complaint was ever known or heard. Quakers, as a rule in those days, were never given to complaining, making the most of any dealing.

A close neighbor for more than 150 years, until recently, was the Yeakel cottage, designed of old logs. The "log cabin" was built in 1743, and considered a good type of log cabins built by the early settlers. Another was the Gowen house, built in 1792. Another, known as the

Livezey house, on Allen's lane, on the Wissahickon, known as "Glen Fern," it was an interesting old place. Thomas Livezey was the first purchaser of 500 acres from William Penn.

Fairmount park, the nature park of the east, has an area of 3418 acres. It extends along both banks of the Schuylkill river for five miles from the confluence of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon creek, it continues up the latter stream, then a romantic glen for six miles. Five acres of the estate of one Robert Morris during the Revolutionary war, known as "Fair Mount" or "The Hills," were purchased for a city water works and park purposes in 1812. From this beginning the park grew to its present dimensions by purchases and gifts.

Glens, ravines, lakes and shady nooks throughout the park are known by separate names. "The children's playground, endowed by one Mrs. Sarah Smith, provided with shelter houses for romp and playtime; "The Dairy," once property of early settlers; Ormiston Guard-house, "Strawberry Mansion," Valley Green, The Hunters' Retreat, "Belmont Mansion" and its halls for banquets, Lemon and Georges hills, overlooking the famous river drive leading on the Indian rock, and the romantic Wissahickon creek with its overhanging trees of willow, beach, maple, chestnut, buttonwood, pines, several kinds of oak, walnut, hickory, elm and spruce. Scattered through the grounds are buildings of note. "The McPherson" mansion, once the property of Benedict Arnold; the Peters or Belmont mansion, built in 1745, and much frequented by the men of revolutionary period. The birthplace of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and a monastery of German priests, both on the banks of the creek.

Memorial and horticultural halls are both survivals of the Centennial exhibition in 1876. One barely makes a turn without viewing the bronze and marble statues of famous men, such as Washington, Lincoln, James Gordon Meade, Garfield, Robert Morris, Columbus, Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe, Franklin, Grant, Joan of Arc, groups of authors and scientific discoverers.

The best zoological gardens in the United States are located within the park limits. Specimens of beasts and birds of rare origin can be found there.

Miles of scenic railway touch most all roads leading to the various buildings and pleasure spots, thus affording Philadelphia and surrounding counties a pleasure spot, either for rest or frolic.

The upper Wissahickon, which forms the dividing line between Chestnut hill and Hoxborough has furnished innumerable contributions to the legendary lore of the region through which it follows its winding course, and stories abound of Indian braves and lovers, of hermit settlers, of hunters and fishers who dwelt upon its banks or rowed upon its waters. The Indian rock is the most noted of all, for on this bold projection was held the last council of the remnants of the Delaware tribe before its removal in 1763 to Wyoming.

Old mansions can be seen yet in some of the old parts of the city.

Such men as Thomas Loyd, the father of American shorthand, lived in one. The famous Logan family, whose grounds were laid out in 1801, were afterwards taken for a burying-ground. Near Overbrook Station may be found still another historic spot, "The Grange," Washington, Lafayette and other distinguished officers entertained there. A John Ross, owner, gave it the name in compliment to his friend, Lafayette, after his home in France. Mr. Ross was noted for his lavish hospitality. The old house now occupied by the Hunting Valley Golf club was once the homestead of the "noble family," built in 1684, which stood until 1844—now a fashionable clubhouse. "Historic Jolly Post Inn," at Franford, a noted inn previous to 1768. Various attempts have been made to paper its walls, that for years have defied men in the paperhanging business. One room still shows its old coating of "blue wash," to which no paper will stick. Another room is covered with love letters written by a French officer of the revolution to the chambermaid, who had charge of his room in the "inn." Many have been the changes since the city first saw the dawn of liberty. Business has encroached on many of these old landmarks and they are slowly disappearing.

Philadelphia has not only the pre-historic buildings and nature's handprint, but it is the home of manufacturers, mills of no mean size, employ thousands of the work-a-day world. The Baldwin Locomotive works, Cramp shipyard, Disston, Keystone Saw works, cotton, lace, carpet, hosiery, cloth, woolens, knitting silk, furniture, chemicals, electrical apparatus, petroleum refineries at Point Breeze and League Island, where the port is open to sea-going vessels.

From the educational point Philadelphia is one of the foremost centers. The University of Pennsylvania stands first in the history of colleges of the United States. Connected with it is the Warton School of Science, where scores of young men are given opportunity for fulfilling their ambitions to be successful business men, after their daily labors. Other colleges are: La Salle, Catholic, Temple university, founded by Russell H. Conwell; Dental, Pharmacy, Hyman Gratz, Bryn Mawr, for women; various medical colleges, Gilard college, a noted institution for poor orphan boys; Williams Trade school, besides musical and art academies. Philadelphia was the scene of the first Shakespearean performance in the United States in 1749 and 1754. In 1776, Old South-west theater, in 1808 known as oldest. Here the Booths, Forrest, John Drew, Wheatley, John Clarke and Davenport made their first appearance. There are many up-to-date playhouses and opera houses of highest standing, where the leading artists of the times delight the ear of the music-loving public.

Thus has the once quiet Quaker town of a population in 1790 of 28,522, kinsmen, increased to considerably over the million mark today.

MRS. I. ROSS KURTZ.

ALL SHOULD SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR THE MUCH LOVED FLAG LADY

Since Mr. Henry Jensen has so kindly donated the use of his beautiful and capacious house, the Palace Grand, for the use of the Glendale Federation of Parent-Teacher associations for the afternoon of February 22, the ladies of the patriotic committee are desirous of including the kindergarten children in the first lecture which will be at 1:15. At that time Miss Frances Richardson, the popular and well known "Flag Lady" is to speak to all the children of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades. If the parents of the kindergarten children will see that they are at school in charge of the kindergarten teacher, or an older brother or sister, not later than 1 o'clock, the little ones will be most welcome to attend. At 2 o'clock Miss Richardson will speak to the children of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades at the Palace Grand. These lectures delight the adults and children, and send them away loving all that the flag symbolizes better than ever before. For this reason, the P. T. A. ladies have arranged this treat for the children.

The patriotism committee ask that any persons who would care to assist in bringing the smallest children in automobiles from the outlying schools be at those schools with their machines at 1 p. m.

In the evening of February 22, Miss Richardson will give her inspiring lecture on the flag for adults. There will be a beautiful pantomime, "The Star Spangled Banner," posed by the Camp Fire girls, who have been trained by Mrs. Coral Harrison Sloan. Mrs. Edmund Shank will sing our national song during the pantomime. Mr. Shank will also lend his beautiful voice on this occasion and Mrs. Cammack and Miss Virden, a pupil of Leschitzky, and others will appear.

As special guests the G. A. R. have been invited to attend. The high school students and the general public are invited to come in the evening to the lecture and concert to be given in the high school auditorium. It has been necessary to charge the small admission fee of 25 cents to the evening affair. The proceeds will be spent in paying the lecturer and in buying the nucleus for a library of Victrola records of a patriotic nature, said library to be circulating, so that each of the schools, primary, intermediate and high shall have the use of them through the year.

As this is a most excellent cause, it is hoped that the public will respond generously. Tickets will be on sale at the door as long as there are seats left.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add to or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we may say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave up the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

"I AM A SOLDIER'S UNIFORM"

Permit me to make myself known. I am a soldier's uniform.

I have the power to transform a man from a man into a slave. I am the symbol of lust, the badge of bondage, the boon companion of bayonet and torch and the trademark of war.

Without me murder would be murder; butchery, butchery; and diplomacy a dead letter. With me individuals perish, personality is a mockery, and cruelty a synonym of justice.

Women follow me in crowds. I fascinate them. They smile at me, blind to the knowledge that through me are their sorrows multiplied a thousandfold.

With me there can be no peace. Without me man is man, woman is woman, and God is God.—Life.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, and a short answer may stir up strife.

Do You Give Parties?

Do you know what it is to have entire satisfaction in the matter of your Ice Creams and Ices?

You have probably had disappointments, and if you have, you are in a position to appreciate service that never fails.

Ice Cream that is the BEST and ALWAYS RIGHT. Quart and pint bricks always on hand.

Call us for nice, sweet and whipping creams.

Agency for Fer-Mil-Lac.

Yes, We Deliver
Just 195 Either
Call 195 Phone

Roberts & Echols
Reliable Druggists
Next First Natl. Bank Glendale

The Glendale Evening News

CLASSIFIED

Business and Telephone Directory

In this column not only your phone number but also your place of business is brought to the attention of over 4500 readers every day. Phone your order or drop a line and our directory department solicitor will call upon you at once. Our phone numbers are Sunset 132, Home 2401.

- ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Robert Whitson, 508 Security Bldg., Los Angeles...Main 2611, A-4710
- BOOKS, STATIONERY AND KODAK SUPPLIES
Glendale Book Store, 576 Bdwy., opp. City Hall.....Sunset 219
- LENDALE IMPLEMENT CO., C. M. Lund, Prop., 574 Third St.
Horseshoeing, Blacksmithing, General Repairing, Garden Tools.
- LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Bentley-Schoeneman Lumber Co., 1022 Bdwy.....Home 2061, Sunset 51
- PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.
Glendale News Office, 920 W. Bdwy.....Sunset 132, Home 2401
- RUGS, SHADES, LINOLEUM AND FURNITURE
Glend. House Furnishing Co., E. F. Parker & Co., 419 Brand, Sunset 46
- SEWING MACHINES—Repairs on All Kinds—New Singers Sold
E. J. Upham, 1020 W. Broadway.....Sunset 656W
- TRANSFER, FURNITURE MOVING, DAILY TRIPS TO LOS ANGELES
Richardson Transfer, 341 1/2 Brand Blvd.....Home 2241, Sunset 748

Real Gasoline

Have you tried the gas at Glendale's newest Auto Supply Station on Bdwy. at Louise?

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Funeral Directors and Morticians
TEMPORARY PARLORS
120 W. Cypress L. G. SCOVERN, Manager. Tropico
AUTO AMBULANCE FOR EMERGENCY CALLS
Our Auto, without charge, at the service of relatives in making funeral arrangements.
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PICTURE FRAMING
A picture that is worth framing needs more than a piece of moulding around it. We do it right.
THE LENDALE BOOK STORE 576 Broadway
Glendale, Cal.

PARENT-TEACHER PATRIOTIC EDITION

READ THIS LETTER—WE HAVE MORE LIKE IT

Eagle Rock, Cal., Jan. 19th, 1915.
 Clem Moore, Esq., Glendale, Calif.
 My Dear Sir: I want to say to you that the Toledo Gas Floor Furnace which you lately placed in the City Hall, Eagle Rock, is giving entire satisfaction.
 As you know, we "tried out" two other gas furnaces without ANY success. We are heating 8080 CUBIC FEET of space, doing it EASILY and COMFORTABLY.
 I will be very glad to recommend the "Toledo" at any and every opportunity.
 Yours very truly,
 R. R. HENDERSON, City Clerk.

894J 762 Home
THE MEN'S SHOP
 1109 Broadway

Men's \$1.50 Khaki Trousers special pair **\$1.00**
 Men's \$1.50 Negligee Shirts special at...**\$1.15**
 Men's \$1.50 Caps (new assortment just arrived), special at each...**\$1.00**

Did you ever buy a hat for less than \$1.50?
 We are going to sell about fifty Felt and Cloth Hats—values up to \$2.50 each—for 65c each.
 This is less than you can buy a cap for. Not more than one to any customer.

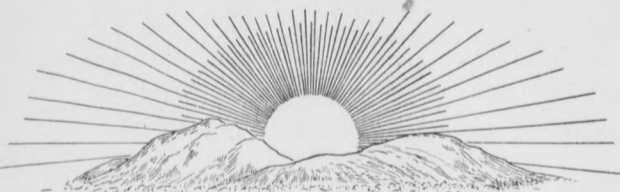
The above merchandise is placed on sale at above prices for
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY

Special February
Clean-Up Prices

\$1.50 Berlin Aluminum Kettle for **\$1.05**
 \$1.75 Double Aluminum Rice Boiler for **\$1.30**
 \$1.50 Set Aluminum Sauce Pans for **95c**
 \$5.00 Hot Point Toaster for **\$2.50**
 50c Bottle Wipol Oil for **35c**
 50c Can Hy-Pol. Furniture Polish for **25c**

TRY OUR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
 We now have a large stock of Dad's Electric Lanterns. It's a real light.
Bosserman Hardware Company
 339 S. Brand Boulevard. Both Phones

STOFFEL'S AUTO & MESSENGER SERVICE
 IN SUNSHINE OR IN RAIN



"We Never Sleep"

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE—ANYWHERE, ANYTIME
 Sunset 162—BOTH PHONES—Home 761
 Theater Parties and Beach Trips a Specialty
 5 and 7 Passenger Cars—Rates \$1 Hour Up 1111 W. Bdwy.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale on the 15th day of February, 1915, did, at its meeting on said day, adopt a Resolution of Intention, Number 799, to order the following improvement to be made, to-wit:
 First: That Hawthorne Street from the Westerly line of Central Avenue to the Easterly line of Pacific Avenue, including all intersections of streets and alleys, be graded, oiled and macadamized in accordance with Map Number 189, Profile Number 30, and in further accordance with Specifications Number 21 for the paving with crushed rock, screenings and asphaltic oil of streets and avenues in the City of Glendale.

Second: That a cement curb be constructed along both lines of the roadway of Hawthorne Street from the Westerly line of Central Avenue to the Easterly line of Pacific Avenue, including full returns at all street and alley intersections (excepting therefrom such portions of Hawthorne Street upon which a cement curb has already been constructed and now exists to the official line and grade), in accordance with Map Number 189, Profile Number 30, and in further accordance with Specifications Number 12 for the construction of cement curbs in the City of Glendale, said curb to be of the class designated as Class "B" curb in said specifications.
 Third: That a cement sidewalk four (4) feet in width be constructed along both sides of Hawthorne Street from the Westerly line of Central

Avenue to the Easterly line of Pacific Avenue (excepting along such portions of Hawthorne Street upon which a cement sidewalk four (4) feet or more in width has already been constructed and now exists to the official line and grade), in accordance with Map Number 189, Profile Number 30, and in further accordance with Specifications Number 11 for the construction of cement sidewalks in the City of Glendale.
 Bonds will be issued as provided for in said Resolution of Intention Number 799, to which said Resolution reference is hereby made for further particulars of said work.
 T. W. WATSON,
 City Manager and Ex-Officio Street Superintendent of the City of Glendale. 15712

NOTICE OF STREET WORK

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale on the 15th day of Feb., 1915, did, at its meeting on said day, adopt a Resolution of Intention, No. 798, to order the following improvement to be made, to-wit:
 First: That Pioneer Drive from the Westerly line of Central Avenue to the Easterly line of Pacific Avenue, including all intersections of streets and alleys, be graded, oiled and macadamized in accordance with Map Number 188, Profile Number 112, and in further accordance with Specifications Number 21 for the paving with crushed rock, screenings and asphaltic oil of streets and avenues in the City of Glendale.
 Second: That a cement curb be

constructed along both lines of the roadway of Pioneer Drive from the Westerly line of Central Avenue to the Easterly line of Pacific Avenue, including full returns at all street and alley intersections (excepting therefrom such portions of Pioneer Drive upon which a cement curb has already been constructed and now exists to the official line and grade), in accordance with Map Number 188, Profile Number 112, and in further accordance with Specifications Number 12 for the construction of cement curbs in the City of Glendale, said curb to be of the class designated as Class "B" curb in said specifications.
 Third: That a cement sidewalk five (5) feet in width be constructed along both sides of Pioneer Drive from the Westerly line of Central Avenue to the Easterly line of Pacific Avenue (excepting along such portions of Pioneer Drive upon which a cement sidewalk four (4) feet or more in width has already been constructed and now exists to the official line and grade), in accordance with Map Number 188, Profile Number 112, and in further accordance with Specifications Number 11 for the construction of cement sidewalks in the City of Glendale.

Bonds will be issued as provided for in said Resolution of Intention Number 798, to which said Resolution reference is hereby made for further particulars of said work.

T. W. WATSON,
 City Manager and Ex-Officio Street Superintendent of the City of Glendale. 15712

BROWN AND CURRY MEETINGS

(By Publicity Com.)

Fifteen hundred souls flocked to the big gospel tabernacle last night and thoroughly enjoyed the incomparable Evangelist Brown in action. The psychology of the man at the helm of the big meeting is intensely interesting. No intelligent person can afford to pass so remarkable a personality, and it is safely prophesied that soon there will be a stampede for seats, and the opportunities of these opening days will be gone, it being feared that the huge structure will not be able to seat the multitudes when folks get wise to what is in town. Five hundred are scheduled to come in a body from Long Beach Friday evening, and no one dared to ask, "Where shall we put them?" Already the largest gatherings are meeting in the largest auditorium ever constructed in the San Fernando valley, a fact which should interest every publicity booster in Glendale, and when the delegations begin coming from the surrounding towns and cities, who then will say that the churches are dead? Better get in on the ground floor.
 At the afternoon service of Wednesday Rev. Brown spoke on hindrance to faith, taking for a text Heb. 12:1, 2:
 "Therefore let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith," etc.
 The preacher reviewed the galaxy of all the faithful found in the preceding chapter. Deploping the arbitrary break between his text and the preceding chapter, he showed that his text was really the climax of the eleventh chapter.
 Many who have some faith lament too loudly their loss of faith, while many who talk loudest about their faith are really devoid of faith. We must not mistake sight for faith. When the meeting begins to warm up and there are visible results we shall then be walking by sight. Now is the time to have faith.
 If we turn the pure white light of the throne of God upon our doubts, there in the very heart of unbelief will be discovered a little seed called sin. We have confidence toward God when, and only when, our hearts condemn us not.
 Our besetting sin is our upsetting sin. If Christ can save from one sin, he can save from all sin.
 We cannot have faith till we meet the conditions of faith.
 There are two classes of Christians: those who have got beyond Doubting Castle and those who are cursed by a thousand doubts and are slaves to sin. As long as Israel lived clean they went forward toward the promised land, but when eclipsed by



"The Growth and Triumphs of the American Flag"

By Frances M. Richardson. "The Flag Lady." Her story? The growth and triumph of the American flag; illustrated by forty-six reproductions of the principal flags used in this country from the time of the Red Cross to our perfect emblem of today.

At Glendale high school auditorium Monday evening, Feb. 22, under auspices of patriotism committee Glendale Parent-Teacher federation. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to pay lecturer and purchase patriotic records for school Victrola.

sin they marked time in the wilderness.

It would be a good thing for some people to backslide from what they have got, especially those long-faced, growling, grumbling, fault-finding, dill-pickle Christians who are only good for warming a bench.

Peter talked about forsaking all for Christ when, in fact, all he had left was a rotten net which he was mending when Jesus called him. Don't testify how much you have given up for Christ. "The garlic and onions and crab-apples of Egypt are nothing compared with the hot biscuit and yellow butter of the land of Canaan." "I see an onion patch behind the man who is always telling what great sacrifices he has made for Christ."

We run successfully the race of faith not by looking at self, or at others, but by looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith."

At the evening service Dr. J. F. Humphrey, formerly pastor of the First Methodist church and now located at Corona, led in a prayer characterized by great earnestness and definite petition. The praying is beginning to sound like revival times.

Brother Brown's evening text was: "For the grace of God hath appeared, bringing salvation to all men, instructing us, to the intent that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly and

righteously and godly in this present world."

The matchless discourse glistened with a thousand gems of pointed, scintillating rhetoric and overpowering logic. The flow of eloquence was as spontaneous as gravity water fed by the rains of heaven.

In the opening of his message Brown made it clear to his hearers that he stood for the new birth, spiritual regeneration, a new life in Christ. Reverting to his text he showed that we do not grow into grace. There is a wonderful difference between growing into grace and growing in grace. The false teaching of those who believe in cultivating the character and subjugating the evil within so as to grow into grace was dealt with unsparingly. Might as well try to fall out of a tree a little at a time, or fire off a gun a little at a time, as to seek to grow into grace.

If we are not growing in grace it is because we are not being taught by grace. When we were helpless babes in Christ we leaned on Christ, but as the years have passed we have come to learn to our own understanding which is a great misunderstanding of the secret of growth in grace, which is not "self-help" but "the Lord is my helper."

Here the curse of the modern church is discovered. "According to my way of thinking," is substituted for "Thus saith the Lord." Angels fell out of heaven because they went

"according to their way of thinking." Adam was thrown out of Eden because he went "according to his way of thinking." The anti-diluvian world was drowned out because it went "according to its way of thinking." And so all the way down through the course of time it can be clearly seen that man has made wreck of himself by going "according to his way of thinking." When the preacher hits dancing, theaters, card-playing, intemperance and kindred social evils, some good sister goes out with the sorehead and says: "That's not according to my way of thinking." Brown made it clear last night that the doctrine of hell is "According to my way of thinking." No wonder there is anarchy everywhere, even in the church.

There can be no teaching in grace while folks refuse to be taught and rebel against the sure word of God. The Bible is the only yard-stick by which to measure all things.

There are three classes of church members. Those who possess positive righteousness and are devoid of negative goodness. When they are going toward heaven they open the throttle and plunge toward glory with crowded steam. Suddenly something happens, and behold the man of impulsive positive righteousness is headed toward hell a hundred miles a minute.

The second class of church members possess negative goodness. They never do anything bad and neither do they do anything especially good, beyond warming a bench at church, for they come "when the bell rings and when the bell does not ring." They are members of the Setter family—"Mr. Setter, Mrs. Setter, the Setter children—the Setter family."

The third class is composed of the balanced few, who are positively righteous and negatively good. Moody was a good man before his conversion, but when he became a follower of Christ he was instantly charged with the positive electricity of heaven so that by the power of grace divine he lifted two continents toward the throne of God.
 "Get off the bench and go to work."
 —Evangelist Brown.

A MUSICAL TREAT

The program which is to be given for the benefit of the music department fund of the high school, tomorrow afternoon, Friday, February 19, 1915, at 2 o'clock, is as follows:

- I. Overture, "Lustspiel".....Keler-Bela High School Orchestra.
- II. The one-act operetta, "Penelope." Cast—
 Penelope..... Dorothy Hobbs
 Mr. Chalks (the milkman).....
 Owen Emery
 Mrs. Croaker..... Pauline Hamilton
 Pitcher (a policeman).....
 Johnnie Strauffacher
 Tossler (a soldier)..... Jamie Shea
 Accompanist, Marian Carmichael.
- III. "Semper Fidelis".....Sousa High School Orchestra.
 Admission, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—Ford touring car in A-1 condition; fully equipped; especially good motor; electric lights; electric horn; Master vibrator; cut out; seat, back and door covers; all good tires. This runs and looks like new; would have to be seen to appreciate the low cash price. Also have a Chalmers 36, five-passenger touring car; good and can sell cheap. Call at 421 S. Brand Blvd., Glendale. Phone Sunset 679, Home 2011. 15713

FOR RENT—7-room house, furnished or unfurnished. 1434 Vine. 1138J. 1571f

GLENDALE THEATER OPENS TONIGHT

The Glendale theater opens tonight with the following program:

- "The Other Man," drama, two reels; "Jenkins the Janitor," comedy, one reel; "Miss Tomboy and Freckles," comedy and drama, one reel; "The Loan Shark King," drama, one reel.

A feature that will no doubt interest many will be a contest in which \$10 in gold will be given away to the person suggesting the most appropriate name for this theater.

This contest is open to everybody, young and old. Write the name you wish to suggest and your name and address, seal in an envelope and drop in box office before 9:30 p. m. the night of February 25.

WE QUIT! WE QUIT

You know we said Quit, and when we say Quit we mean Quit. The goods are going rapidly so you must come quick if you want to buy Furniture at cost. Eight more days left. We expect to be out by March 1st. Will sell balance of stock to any one who wishes to continue the business.

GLENDALE FURNITURE CO., 548 W. Bdwy. Phone 455 J