

the qualities of courage and self-reliance.

Any youngster who, between the ages of 5 and 21, has never been exposed to some type of useful work, has had a bad deal. I think a youngster should have all the education he wants and needs, but he should do a little work, too.

This is never a problem for the real poor youngster. He has to work almost from the start, and if he is intelligent and gets an opportunity, he is most often the man to watch. He learns how to work and compete in everyone's struggle for existence very early. Poor boys frequently get to the top over their wealthier rivals because the poor boys know the ropes. My experiment has convinced me that as early as possible children should be thrown into competition with others of their own age. If they are kept close by the fireside and away from other children, and if they are guarded from the heartaches of competition at an early age, they are going to suffer from more important competition later on in life.

The capacity to work fades if it is not put to use. I believe this is one of the important reasons why so many children of successful men are unable to follow in their fathers' footsteps. Their well-intentioned fathers kept them away from work too long.

Let me emphasize again that I have never tried to teach the youngsters anything. And I certainly do not feel qualified to tell people how to bring up their children. The only thing I will say is that in my experiments I have satisfied myself that there has been no change in American youngsters.

No one knows what the future will be like. I am anxious to see my grandchildren and all other youngsters prepared for any type of society in which they may be called upon to live. I want these kids to be ready for any eventuality.

Of one thing I am sure: No matter what type of society we have in the future, people are going to have to work. If a youngster is trained or has opportunity to work in the present society, he is going to be willing to fight to preserve that society. It is only when youngsters are unable to meet existing competition that they start looking for "isms."

However, as the summers go by, and I see the little ones coming along, still possessing the old-fashioned American spirit, I feel, to use a financial man's term, very "bullish" about the future.

If you feel as I do that the tendency to expect the Government to provide security for everybody is un-American and not in keeping with our national traditions, I can give you this assurance:

As a result of studying my grandchildren and their friends, I can say to you that there is no lack of ambition, resourcefulness, initiative, and enterprise among our boys and girls. If we grown-ups will only restrain our impulsive tendencies to give the children too much and do too much for them, and if we will help them reject the idea that the world owes them a living, and offer them responsibility, we need not worry about what they are or what they will be.

THE END ★★

Jingle Town

(Continued from page 17)

(pronounced with a short *a*, as if it were spelled Chancy) Bevin, about 34 years old, showed us around. Only recently he had come back to town from a career as an airline pilot. Fifteen years ago he had wanted to become a flyer, and had flown away from the home town with a barnstorming troupe. No one stopped him. But now he was back in the fold, making bells.

The first thing we saw was a row of huge tables covered with mountains of shining bicycle bells and parts. Most of the people assembling them were women of all ages from 18 on up. At one table sat four women who might well have been grandmothers, enjoying themselves immensely. We expressed amazement that there could be enough bicycles for all of these bells.

"There are something like 18 million people, mostly children, in the United States who ride bicycles," said Chauncey. "That makes quite a market for bells."

As we approached the next room we didn't have to be told what kind of bells we were going to see. The hollow, rustic sounds could come only from cowbells. I had heard their peaceful clatter hundreds of times when, with my farm cousins, I

used to ride bareback down the lane, across the ford in the creek, and out over the hills in search of the cows.

I picked one up, remembering. "So you still make cowbells," I said.

Chauncey laughed. "There are more cattle today than ever before, and many still wear bells; especially in the mountain states, where cattle graze in national forests. They're hard to find without bells. Bells scare wild animals away, too—mountain lions, wolves."

"Do you suppose cows mind wearing bells?" asked my wife.

"Many people claim they like them, especially tuned bells made from bell metal," said Chauncey. "They even say after a cow wears a bell for a while she's bad-tempered if you take it away from her. Some people even think cows give more milk when they wear pleasant-sounding bells. We get orders all the time for matched sets of four or six harmonizing tones. In Switzerland the most prized cow in the herd gets the biggest bell, sometimes up to six or seven inches in diameter."

"You ship bells to Switzerland?" I asked in surprise.

"All over the world. Dollars are short now, of course. There was a time—before my time—when Bevin Brothers sold more bells outside the United States than at home . . . rickshaw bells by the carload for China, Burma, India . . . dog-cart bells for Holland and Denmark . . . sleigh bells by the hundreds of bar-

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