

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

We Want A Drink Of Water

That Is What They Say The Minute They Arrive In The Country, No Matter Whether They Want It Or Not—A Consideration of Possible Motives, Causes and Results—Other Unpleasant Habits of Visitors From The City.

Of all of the incomprehensible complex, reflex impulses in the world is that one which prompts the visitor to the country place to gasp, on the moment of arrival, "I wonder if we could have a drink of water?"

Imprints, we will disclaim the idea that a drink of water is really desired. People who go from one day's long stretch to the end of the next, dashing to and fro in the city, or who placidly remain at home, with no thought of taking a drop of water, except at meal time, gasp for water, or demand it the moment they arrive at a country place. Why? Why a drink of water?

After a brisk walk in the city to make a call, or to attend a meeting, or to arrive at some given point, there is no demand for water. Hostesses in nice open-air, thirst-provoking cities are not greatly troubled by "want a drink of water?"

There is a certain type of person, we will admit, in city and country, on highway and on byway, who never arrives at any place or anything, even if it is a conclusion, without asking for something. They are the chronic get-something-for-nothing type and belong in a class by themselves.

The peculiar tribe to which we refer is the presumably decent sort, the members of which, however, seem to lose all perspective and common sense when they visit the country camp.

No sooner they have arrived, no sooner are the wraps laid aside, and the greetings given, than the visitor, pompously and patronizingly, for the wife obsequiously and ingratiatingly demands, "I wonder if I could have a drink of water, in case the husband asks first, he adds:

"That is, if you have anything around here in the shape of a drink of water. And the fat boob means it. He asks idly, foolishly; he wants to see the place and has the nerve to say so. He doesn't think for an instant that the host lives out there without water. He sees his hands clear and his face washed (sometimes). At any rate, he knows that they live near water. And if he is at all intelligent, he knows that in ten cases out of eight or nine, the water is carried BY HAND AND BUCKET.

Wife knows this, too. Yet they both ask for water; water, the most precious thing in the camp. Far rather would the host give his guest all of his best cigars, his best bit of shaving soap, his only pair of presentable city shoes, his store clothes—than give him water.

How the Clever Wife of the Extravagant Author of "The Squaw Man" Bought a Home

Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle, Who Is Still Known as Selena Fetter, Didn't Take Any Chances on a Little Promise Made Her by Her Dear Husband, Whom She No Doubt Trusted, But From Whom She Exacted a Signed Contract!

The Author of "Peace and Quiet" Probably Couldn't Have Either Had It or Written It If His Wife Hadn't Saved Enough of The Money Which Poured in From "The Squaw Man" to Build a Beautiful Home.

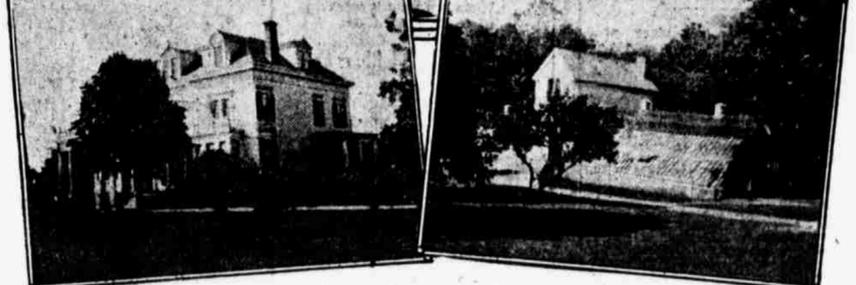
By FLORENCE E. YODER. IF IT hadn't been for Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle, there probably would not have been any "Peace and Quiet" at the Belasco Theater this week.

Of course Mr. Edwin Milton Royle might have been able to write this particular play amidst noise and confusion and in unpleasant surroundings, but it is doubtful. And there is not the slightest doubt but that he would have had to write it under those circumstances if Mrs. Royle had not been far-sighted enough to save money from "The Squaw Man." With this money she bought "The Wickup," and "The Wickup" is—

However, it probably would be better to begin at the beginning. To make it more interesting, the moral will be told first, because it's an awfully good moral, and one which ought to make snappy, crisp, cheerful talking for any breakfast table. Besides all that, giving a moral first instead of last is different and interesting, like the famous trial in "Alice in Wonderland," where the imprisonment came first, the trial next, and the crime last of all.

The moral is: Wives, make your husbands SIGN in contract form all of those dear little promises they make you in their genial days. In this way you are assured of your wish. The promise is not anything like that, another genial day for fulfillment. Mrs. Royle knew that moral when she started out.

The Royles, to begin with, before the writing of "The Squaw Man," were poor. They weren't destitute or anything like that, you understand, but as the world counts it, they were poor, like most everybody else in the world. A bad feature of the situation was that, although Mr. Royle was very clever, and wrote successful things for the magazines, and lectured, he simply couldn't save anything. The home for which they all longed, in the country, never



Above appear MR. and MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE and the Royle girls, and below the beautiful estate "Wickup," which Mrs. Royle bought out of the proceeds of "The Squaw Man."

seemed to get any nearer as time wore on. After the same manner of other establishments, everything in the Royle house went "out" as fast as it came in. Finally, Mr. Royle wrote "The Squaw Man."

Mr. Royle didn't feel particularly impressed by the thing after it was done, but he believed in it, and was very enthusiastic over the loyal support Mrs. Royle had given him while he wrote it. The man who told this story did not say just what Mrs. Royle did, but it is ten to one that she muffled the door bell; and provided delicious meals that slipped down without breaking the current of Mr. Royle's thought; and picked up the right papers to throw away and never threw away the good ones; and kept her nerves in good condition; and saw that the two little Royle girls didn't play Comanche Indians outside of the study door; and a lot of other things that it is impossible to mention here in detail.

Now here's where the moral comes in. Mrs. Royle, before the play was accepted, out of the fullness of her heart said to his wife, "My dear, I wrote the play, but by all that is fair and square, the profits from it, provided it is a success, belong to you."

Mrs. Royle didn't go into any raptures, and overflow with gratitude and loose her pulse. Not by a great deal. She had been waiting for just such a chance as this ever since she married Mr. Royle, perhaps. Anyhow, she smiled just like the cat that had eaten the canary and said:

"Fine. Now suppose you just sign here."

Yes, poor browbeaten Edwin Milton, was made to sign over his brain-child, bag and baggage, even before it was played.

Then he took it to Mr. William Faversham, and that gentleman accepted it, and played in it for the seasons of 1907-8.

Mrs. Royle didn't weaken, she didn't give up her "papers," but joyfully salted it all down and when the opportunity came bought the estate the Wickup, in Darien, Connecticut, where "Peace and Quiet" was written.

The next time he makes you a promise, no matter if it does smack of efficiency Edgar, say to your husband, "Sign here."

If he has returned to you because he is tired, frankly tired, of the other woman, he is paying you a

How a Mother's Talk May Help Even Deaf Child if She Is Patient

By DR. LEONARD K. EENE HIRSHBERG.

A DEAF child is often more handicapped by its elders than by its sad and unfortunate visitation. Frequently those same parents could have prevented the loss of so valuable a sense. When "a mild attack of sore throat," running nose or "a slight cold" appeared, proper treatment by a throat specialist, with the subsequent removal of adenoids and tonsils responsible for the "colds," would very likely have warded off any such mischance as this deafness.

However, the evil has been done and other things must now be carried out. It is worse than harmful to be downcast about it, because such melancholia reacts upon the child. Dumbness is by no means a concomitant of deafness. Indeed, it is sometimes initiated by parents who cease their seemingly futile efforts to talk to the deaf youngster. The elders must talk to and with their deaf children.

Talk to Him. A deaf child is not different from children with good ears. He needs no more coddling than others. Indeed, the deaf child must be safeguarded from indifference, selfishness, impatience, and irritability in the same punishable fashion as other children. A deaf child must not be spoiled because of his handicap. He must obey, study, work, and play just as other children do.

Do Not Grimace. But grown-ups should never exaggerate their speech or make grimaces and contortions when speaking to a deaf child. Instead of aiding the child these grimaces dampen its ardor, distract its attention and serve only to confuse it. Many parents thus innocently add to the deafness of their children by making them depend on reading the lips. Contortions, grimaces, exaggerated facial movements, gesticulations defeat the very purpose intended—the strengthening of the acuteness of audition.

When the eyes or gaze of a deaf child is fixed on the mother's face it is beseeching her to speak to him. According to John Dutton Wright, founder and principal of the Wright Oral School for the Deaf, the habit of the deaf infant looking at the face of the speaker, and the habit of the mother to observe his gaze, and when it wanders, to pause in her talk until he looks at her again, are two very valuable aids with which to develop the deaf child.

The mother should also sing to the little one often, as in her lap with her mouth close to his ear. On her lap, she is able to speak directly and distinctly into his ear. She must never use baby talk, or her words as "ain't," "got." Furthermore, she should be careful never to use incorrect pronunciation. Let the mother talk closely, clearly and lovingly of daddy, mamma, birds, toys, brothers, sisters, flowers, trees and mother Goose rhymes, just as she would to the other babies.

Most healthy children from their first birthday anniversary to the end of the second learn rapidly to comprehend what they hear. Then they speak in sentences. Much of all they thus acquire is from their mother. If their mother is ungrammatical, slovenly of speech, or given to baby talk, the child, despite his later schooling and association with a man, carry his careless speech into many high places.

It is a grave error for parents to give up trying to speak to a deaf child. A deaf child should be spoken to, if possible, even more than a child with normal hearing. Those around the deaf baby should speak more loudly, as well as more distinctly, more carefully, more slowly, and much nearer to the little one's ears.

Answers to Health Questions. Constant Reader—Kindly advise a remedy that will promote the growth of hair on the chest. If the hair roots are born in the flesh, but are very faint, then massage with olive, cocoa butter, and vasoline will help to nourish these roots and bring forth more hair, otherwise it is impossible to bring hair where there are no hair roots. K. R. B. M.—Please tell me how to get thin. It is not absolutely necessary to fast, but eliminate from your diet foods containing sugars, starches, and oils. Do not eat too much food and that of the wrong kind. Exercise daily, move daily. Outdoor exercise in the fresh air and sunlight is a worthy aid. Food laxatives such as uncooked bran, also green vegetables, fresh fruits, and plenty of water help in the reducing process. Sleep but eight hours in the twenty-four.

Seen in the Markets

LAST chance at Branch berries, some of the men down at the market are singing this week. Just now there seems to be no reduction in the amount of berries kept in stock by the fruit and vegetable stands, but those who know assure us that by another week the strawberry season of 1916 will be over.

Few red raspberries are seen. Always at the beginning of a berry season there seems to be a pause before the second wave of fruit comes in. The first red raspberries were seen several weeks ago. They seemed to be plentiful then. Now comes the pause before the second wave. The berries at the markets this week are 25 cents a box, rather expensive, too.

The gooseberries are seen at most of the stands, just a few boxes in each place. These are 10 cents a box. At one time it seemed that apparatus was leaving us until 1917. There still seems to be plenty. Hamp berries sell for 10 cents, others for 15 cents.

Four cherries suggest cherry jam and cherry wine. They are unusually large this year, and the price is 10 cents a basket. Few red raspberries are seen. Always at the beginning of a berry season there seems to be a pause before the second wave of fruit comes in. The first red raspberries were seen several weeks ago. They seemed to be plentiful then. Now comes the pause before the second wave. The berries at the markets this week are 25 cents a box, rather expensive, too.

They are now 10 cents. Beans are the same. Beets are three bunches for 10 cents. At last larger new potatoes are coming later in the market. The dealers have taken pains to scrub them carefully, so they are unusually inviting. The price is 15 cents a quarter of a peck. Fresh country eggs are 25c a dozen. Cucumbers have changed little in price. They are 5 cents each at most of the stands, though some places are selling them at three for 10 cents.

RECIPES

Raspberry Whip. 1 quart of red raspberries. 1 cup of sugar. 2 cups of cream or six egg whites, whipped. Mash a quart of raspberries, add a cupful of sugar, and let stand. Whip two cupfuls of cream or six egg whites. Mix lightly with the raspberries, pile in glasses and serve, very cold, for dessert.

Meat Patties. One pound of flour. Half a pound of lard or dripping. Half a pound of raw beef or mutton, or six ounces of veal and two of ham. One egg. Salt and pepper. A teaspoonful of baking powder. A teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Cut the meat into small dice. Mix with it the parsley, salt, pepper, and a little stock, water or gravy. Mix together the flour, baking powder and a teaspoonful of cream or egg whites. Drop the top of each patty with beaten egg or a little milk. Bake them in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour.

Gingered Pears. 8 pounds of fruit. 5 pounds of granulated sugar. 2 1/2 pounds of green ginger root. 4 lemons. 1 cup of water. Peel and slice pears. Cut the rind of the lemons in small pieces after allowing the lemons. Boil until rich and clear. Put in jelly glasses or pint fruit cans.

Youthful, Beautiful Skin Easy to Have. You may be as healthy as a bird in the air and still have a poor complexion. Changing seasons and temperatures, winds, dust, and dirt are apt to injure any skin, even though the general health be good. When these external influences spoil the complexion, the natural thing is to remove the spoil by external means. Ordinary mercurized wax will do this. It will actually absorb the weather-soiled film-skin, a little each day. In a week or two you'll have a brand new complexion, a new skin. The exquisitely beautiful and youthful complexion thus acquired, comes so easily, without harm or discomfort, there's no reason why any woman should not adopt this simple treatment. Get an ounce of mercurized wax at any drug store, apply nightly like cool cream, washing it off morning. This will bring in any case.

A Baby's Birthday. Baby's coming is anticipated with great joy, and it is of the utmost importance that great care is taken to make this important event a happy one. Mother's Friend, applied externally and to be had of all druggists, is of the greatest value for it robs childbirth of its agonies and dangers, and helps make baby strong, healthy and vigorous. It is effective and dependable and has been used successfully for many years. Definite instructions are furnished with each bottle.—AdvL.

Times Pattern Service



WHEN taking mother's place, show your idea of a neat and practical outfit by wearing this one-piece apron. It is nice enough for chambray, linen and figured percale. It slips on over the head and an elastic at the waistline adjusts it to the figure. A laced front, small pocket in the waist, and large in the skirt have utility and decorative value.

The pattern is cut in sizes 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 3 1/4 yards 36-inch material and 3/8-yard contrasting goods. To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building, D. C.

The Washington Times guarantees the delivery of all patterns sent for through this service. No patterns can be obtained in person. One week is needed for the filling of pattern orders. If patterns do not come within that time, notify this office for adjustment.

THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE. Name June 20. No. 836. Street and Number..... SIZE DESIRED..... City and State