

Magazine Department

Interesting Features for Home Reading



Kathleen O'Connor



Kathleen O'Connor, formerly a telephone operator in Toledo, O., winner of a recent contest for the most beautiful telephone operator in that state, always wanted to become a "movie" actress. Her ambition was realized as if by magic, the honor and opportunity having been thrust upon her.

TWO WOODEN DOLLS.

ONCE in a shop window hung by a string a little wooden Boy-Doll, and not far away by a string hung a little wooden Girl-Doll.

As they were both made of wood, Boy-Doll thought it would be a very proper thing for him to do if he asked Girl-Doll to marry him, for he had long been in love with her.

But when he told his love one night when all was still, Girl-Doll turned up the tip of her little painted nose and tossed a wooden head. "I shall marry



no one beneath me," she said, "but some one nearer my equal."

"But we are both made of wood," pleaded Boy-Doll, as he looked up at his sweetheart, hanging above him.

"That makes no difference," said the haughty little Girl-Doll. "I am above you; that you can plainly see."

Boy-Doll had to admit that this was true; he also knew that on the same line with Girl-Doll hung a Worsted Boy dressed in blue, and toward him Girl-Doll had looked when she spoke of marrying one who was her equal.

Wooden Boy-Doll was very unhappy, for he knew no way of getting up where Girl-Doll was hanging and he was sure she never would come down to where he sat on the floor of the shop window.

At night he could hear Girl-Doll and Boy-Blue talking and he heard her tell him that all that separated them was the Jumping Jack that hung between them.

"Oh, dear," thought Wooden Boy, "instead of one rival I have two. I never will be able to win her. Even if I could be hung on the same line, there would be many between us."

So little Boy-Doll sat very sad and

languidly on the floor and thought of his sweetheart, far above him, at whom he could only look, but not once did she lower her proud little wooden head to look at her true lover.

But one day, when all seemed lost to little Boy-Doll, for Jumping Jack had been sold and now there was nothing to keep Girl-Doll and Boy-Blue apart, the spring that held Girl-Doll broke and down she tumbled right beside Boy-Doll.

Girl-Doll looked up at Boy-Blue, but she did not lower his head; she was too far beneath him to be noticed.

That night, when all was still, Girl-Doll sat close to Boy-Doll, for the shopkeeper had placed her there. "It is very pleasant down here," she said, "I think I shall like living here."

Then the heart of little Wooden Boy went pit-a-pat and he grew quite bold. "We are equal now," he said, "don't you think we might get married?"

"Of course, silly Boy," answered Girl-Doll, "that was why I came down."

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The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

WHEN HE DRINKS TEA.

IN THE minds of a good many young men afternoon tea drinking is essentially a feminine pastime and the young man who is versed in the genteel ceremony is by these looked upon as a Miss Nancy sort of person. But many of our soldiers who had been in England came home with quite a taste for the cup that cheers but does not inebriate, and before long tea will be quite the most stimulating beverage that any one can get, anyway. The prediction is made that the custom of tea drinking in the afternoon—already as popular among men as women in England—will become much more general among all classes of Americans. The large hotels are preparing to see many more men in their tea rooms. So the up-to-the-minute young

man had better become fairly expert in the genteel art of drinking tea.

The idea used to be that when one drank tea in the afternoon one must hold one's cup and saucer deftly in the left hand. It was considered quite incorrect to let it rest on a conveniently placed table or stand. But now, although we certainly do not sit at a table when we drink tea in our homes, we do not spurn the assistance of the little individual stands that come in sets of five or six and form a "nest" when not in use. At hotels and "tea rooms," however, one takes afternoon tea from a table just as one takes any other meal.

Now, of course, one is not supposed to "make a meal of it" at afternoon tea. If toast and cakes are served, a couple of small pieces of toast and one or two cakes should be sufficient. It is unusual to serve anything more than toast or little cakes or sweet crackers, with sometimes candies, or jam with the toast. When jam is served, it is usually placed in small portions on a bit of toast. When jam is served, of course a plate must be used. Otherwise the cake or biscuit is very often simply placed on the saucer.

(Copyright.)



How It Started

CHEWING GUM.

ORIGINALLY men chewed spruce gum, which exuded from the trees; later pure paraffin wax became popular. The modern gum, with the chic base, comes from the Indians, who used to chew chicle to quench their thirst. The growth of the industry may be seen from the fact that while in 1885 the United States imported 929,959 pounds, in 1910 5,000,500 pounds were imported.

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A Disturbing Ghost.
"Why will you haunt me in my sleep?" asks one of the poets. Perhaps he owed her for several weeks' board.

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HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"GENTS" AND "PANTS."

DESPITE the fact that all critics—and even many writers who are not disposed to be very critical—have condemned the use of the word "gents," for "gentlemen," the former word is still used in common speech and in numerous advertisements. "Clothing for ladies and gents" is advertised, and in announcements of entertainments we are told that "Gents' tickets are \$1, ladies' 50 cents." The following was overheard recently: "Oh, Mary, did you see the man who picked up my purse?" "Yes; he looked like a perfect gent."

Never say "gent," say "gentleman."

The word "pants," as an abbreviation for "pantaloon," is also condemned by critics; but "pantaloon" is now seldom used, so the only word that is left when one wishes to describe a man's nether garment, is "trousers."

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Can Do No Better Service.

There is no more fruitful service than that to which the man is called who practices religion in the midst of the temptations of trade.—Washington Gladden.



A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

EAST AND WEST.

THAT East and West shall never meet I deem a saying indiscreet. For in despite the poet's rhyme The twin are meeting all the time, And in them both I find an urge In a completed whole to merge Until they reach that state of worth, The oneness of a rounded Earth.

(Copyright.)

Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says some men need no many helpers they use half a working day calling the rail.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (G. 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 26

REVIEW: THE SOCIAL TASK OF THE CHURCH.

GOLDEN TEXT—He shall dwell with them, and they shall be his people.—Rev. 21:3.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Rev. 21:1-14.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Way Jesus Wants Us to Live.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Some Things Jesus Wants Us to Do.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Challenge to Boys and Girls.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Challenge to the Church.

Revelation 21:1-14 is the passage of Scripture selected for devotional reading. Instead of attempting to review the lessons of the quarter it would be of great interest and profit to enter into a detailed study of this Scripture. The following outline may be helpful. I. The New Heaven and the New Earth (vv. 1, 2); II. The New People (vv. 3-8); III. The New Jerusalem (vv. 9-14).

Another way would be to assign the Golden Texts to different members of the class asking them to give the part of the particular lesson which illustrates the teachings of the text.

Still another way would be to summarize the different Scripture passages, giving the leading lessons of each. The following is given by way of suggestion:

I. The believer's supreme obligation is to present himself as a living sacrifice to God. The grand reason for so doing is that he has received the mercies of God. The one so yielded will love his fellow believer sincerely.

II. The believer's body is God's property—the temple of the Holy Ghost; therefore we are under solemn obligation to use it for His glory.

III. Since God the Father and Jesus Christ work, it is incumbent upon all to work, and the man who will not work should not eat.

IV. God hates the greed that moves men to dishonest methods in order to get rich. His judgment shall fall upon such.

V. True education will lead one to Christ. The one only book which tells about him is the Bible. No one can call himself educated who is ignorant of the Bible.

VI. God rested when His work of creation was done. On this basis He has established the law of labor and rest. The obligation to cease from labor is that one may remember God.

VII. The church is an organism as the human body. In order that there may be real helpful co-operation there must be membership in that body.

VIII. Jesus should be welcomed as a guest into every home. He is an example of an obedient son in the home.

IX. The most important question is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "To whom can I be a neighbor?" Being a neighbor is seeing those about who need help and rendering such help in loving sympathy.

X. The Christian is a citizen as well as a church member. Intelligent Christians will show proper loyalty to the state.

XI. When Christ shall reign as King there shall be peace all over the world between animals and men. The supreme business of the believer in this dispensation is to preach the gospel to all the world as a witness.

XII. Jesus came and preached the gospel to the poor, but shall come again to judge the world and reign as King.

Since the whole of man's duty is summed up by Christ in duty to God and duty to man (Matt. 22:37-40), it would be profitable to go through the quarter's lesson and set down the teachings under

I. Duties to God; II. Duties to Man.

House Divided Against Itself.

He who sits above the waterfalls is still working out His ways, and man's extremity is, as ever, God's opportunity. But if we are to be real sharers in this task of divine reconstruction, and fulfilling of God's purposes for the human family, it behooves us to do our utmost by prayer and effort to repair the breaches which human waywardness has wrought in that instrument which He has chosen especially to work out humanity's salvation—the church of the living God, the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Body of Christ. For until these wounds are healed the church must present herself as a house divided against itself; and, because the Savior's prayer for a unity in the "one fold" remains unfulfilled, His enemies continue to triumph, and the forces which make for righteousness are thwarted.—Bishop Howden.

What the Lord Said.

The one thing indispensable in the service of Christ we can learn nowhere else except at His feet. Here is the spiritual secret which makes a saint so potent for the highest good. For it is true of a saint that "the least of his words and actions may be of more vital effect in the world than the life's labor of any or the herd of benevolent people who are busied about much serving." Our Lord said concerning His chosen friends: "For their sakes I sanctify, I consecrate, Myself." Even when we set apart all that is unclean in His self-consecration—all that He alone could, once for all, achieve—those solemn words come home to every disciple. For their sakes I consecrate myself.

Nothing So Sure as Death.

A blessed thing it is to die here, that we may live better. "And nothing is so sure as death, and nothing so uncertain as the time. I may be too old to live; I can never be too young to die. I will therefore live every hour, as if I were to die the next."—Selected.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

DOG AND CAT.

"Chink, the dog, and Zeppy, the cat, were talking," said Daddy.

"Chink was sitting inside a screened piazza and Zeppy was sitting outside.

"Of course, they were great friends and the reason one was outside and the other inside was because Chink had been napping and Zeppy had been out for an airing. They belonged to the same lady and they were very happy and very friendly.

"I really would be ashamed," said Zeppy, "if I had to have screens and mosquito netting put up because of me. Why the mosquitoes and flies haven't got any decent pride.

"They don't mind if they're not asked in. They don't even mind if they have screens put up on piazzas and in windows to keep them out.

"If they get a chance to get in they will just the same. Now I am outside of course, but all I have to do is meow and I am allowed in, and if you are out you know what you have to do to get in."

"Of course," said Chink, "all I have to do is to stand in front of the door and wag my tail and they let me in. I am really invited in whenever I want to go in. I am a member of the family as you are. But I cannot understand the ways of mosquitoes and the ways of flies who will come in even when things are made so plain that they must stay out.

"Now it is true that here on the farm they put up scarecrows to look like men to scare the crows away.

"But the actions of crows are a little more easily understood. The crows simply want a meal, they do not want to come around and bite people and make them uncomfortable.

"Every time though that I look at the make-believe crow on the entrance



They Let Me In.

to the gate of the garden I feel like talking to him and saying,

"Well, old boy, those two scarecrows in the fields beyond are put up for you."

"He looks so real sitting there on the fence."

"I knew he wasn't real," said Zeppy, "for I sat and watched him for ever so long and he didn't caw. I went up to him and I asked him if he couldn't caw."

"My dear fellow," I said to him, "are you quite dumb, can't you speak?" And he didn't say a word.

"So I knew he was a make-believe crow for between not answering and not moving one could tell.

"And then a day or so afterwards I saw the lady who looks after us all pick up the crow and fix him so he looks in another direction as she put him and then I knew he wasn't real."

"I am glad I'm not a make-believe cat. If I were a make-believe cat I wouldn't be given any milk."

"You wouldn't want any milk if you were a make-believe cat," said Chink.

"Oh, but once I passed a house, and outside were two make-believe lions. Their mouths were open and I felt so sorry that they couldn't be given bones and big chunks of meat and that they couldn't roar."

"Well, I never before knew you to care so much for other creatures," laughed Chink.

"I'm feeling sorry for make-believe creatures, not for real ones," grinned Zeppy.

"Did you hear that the youngest kitten of Mrs. Black Cat was playing with a key she got out of the pantry door and that she lost it and that no one could get into the pantry and there was a terrible time? They had to break the lock."

"Why, what exciting news you have to tell. No, I didn't hear that. Well, well, and did they send the kitten to bed without any milk for supper?"

"They didn't for she was too young, she didn't know any better."

"Ah, it is nice to be friends, isn't it, Zeppy?"

"Fine, fine, me-ow, me-ow," said Zeppy. "But it is beyond me as I said in the first place to understand creatures like mosquitoes and flies who get all the hind that they aren't wanted and still haven't pride enough to stay away."

"It is something I cannot understand either," said Chink.

Great Grandmothers.
"Mamma," said five-year-old Charles, looking up from his story book, "what does this story mean about a great-grandmother? Ain't all grandmothers great?"

An Indisputable Fact.
Visitor—Why will women persist in putting such ugly babies in a beauty show?
Judge—My friend, when you have unpinned a beautiful infant contest as often as I have, you will realize that an ugly baby is yet to be born.

Opposing Tendencies.
"Our cook is not logical."
"How do you mean?"
"She beats the eggs to make them stiff and then the steak to make it tender."

ODD NEGLIGEEES WIN MUCH FAVOR



WHEN the quest is on for negligees, one never knows what quarter of the globe, at the next step, will call attention to its costumes. Just around the corner of the showcase in which some graceful, and perhaps daring, bit of French finery has held our attention, we are apt to come upon a dazzling creation from the Far East. It may call up pictures of old Egypt to the mind or beckon us to the shores of China, or from countries not so remote. It is nearly always an adaptation, and not a true copy of its original, but more enticing because of this, although we are importing many kimonos—made to our order in Japan—and indulging in genuine mandarin coats resplendent with the patient work of the Chinese.

The handsome boudoir costume shown here is an adaptation of the Chinese mode, made of American fabrics, in America and for Americans. It employs black satin and a rich brocaded ribbon, instead of vivid em-

broderies, gives it the required high color. The ribbon provides a border for the coat, the lower part of the sleeves, and a panel down the front, finished, as everything Chinese seems to be, with a tassel. It appears on the trousers in deep and graceful cuffs. There is nothing difficult or intricate about this pretty compliment to the dress of the Chinese, and whoever aspires to doing a little masquerading, by way of variety, might make it and wear it within her own four walls.

If one lacks the inclination for oddities of dress, or has no time for including in them, the two most practical styles in negligees are the modified Japanese kimono and the long boudoir or breakfast coat of taffeta silk or wash satin. The kimono negligee is cut on the Japanese lines, but gathered in at the waist line, back and front, with shirtings. A ribbon sash that slips through slashes in the negligee confine it and finish it prettily with bow and sash ends tied in front.

SUMMER FASHIONS IN COLORED VEILS



WITH the entry of veils in many colors and color combinations among the new veiling displays, the matter of selecting the most becoming pattern and color grows more complicated. But these additional colors are very promising, for they do wonders in improving the complexion. It remains for the blonde or brunette to experiment with the new colors and find out just how much they will do to clear up or brighten or set off her skin and just how well they will harmonize with eyes and hair.

It is the short face veil that has made this extension into the realm of color, thereby increasing its ability to be flattering. They are woven with black or white or colored mesh, and many of them have all-over dots in a contrasting color. Among the colored mesh veils there are the henna shades, brown, light and deeper blues, orchid, green, tan, beige, gray, navy and black. Against these colored meshes, and white ones, small colored dots are placed, scattered more or less thickly or arranged in border designs.

The floating veils, with all-over or border embroidery, like those shown above, the popular preference is for quiet colors. Black, beige, gray, navy and brown account for most of them, with black and beige the best liked; but for late summer navy blue is apt to be the favorite. There is never a summer when black and white or navy and white fail to have a following in the world of millinery; they are cool, brilliant combinations that follow colorful spring headwear as surely as night follows day, and navy veils with white or tan or beige colored hats one may choose with assurance for midsummer wear.

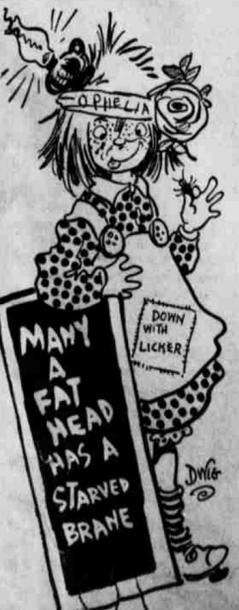
Julia Bottomley
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Your Colors.

Have you ever tried dressing in your own colors? If you have gold-blond hair wear a natural ponce dress, trimmed with the blue of your eyes and let there be a touch of pink in your hat, a shade deeper than that of your cheeks.

Wooden Beads.
Strings of fascinatingly colored beads, paroda shape and made of wood are being worn with the popular coat suits.

Cire Laces New.
Cire laces are in evidence. They are often combined with shiny, intricate satin. Sometimes the lace is set right into the material.



MANY A FAT HEAD HAS A STARVED BRANE
DOWN WITH LICKER