

Just Folks

By EDGAR A. GUEST

DADDIES.

I would rather be the daddy
Of a romping, roughish crew,
Of a bright-eyed chubby laddie
And a little girl or two
Than the monarch of a nation
In his high and lofty seat
Taking empty adoration
From the subjects at his feet.

I would rather own their kisses
As at night to me they run
Than to be the king who misses
All the simpler forms of fun.
When the dreary day is ending
He is dimly alone,
But when my sun is descending
There are joys for me to own.

He may ride to horns and drumming
I must walk a quiet street,
But when once they see me coming
Then on joyous flying feet
They come racing to me nuddy
And I catch them with a swing
And I say it proudly, gladly,
That I'm happier than a king.

You may talk of lofty places,
You may boast of pomp and power,
Men may turn their eager faces
To the glory of an hour,
But give me the humble station
With its joys that long survive.
For the daddies of the nation
Are the happiest men alive.

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Last Night's Dreams

—What They Mean

DID YOU DREAM OF CHILDREN?

NEARLY all those who claim to be versed in the affairs of Dreamland declare the dreamchild to be a blessing. There are others—a few old cynics—who seem to look upon dream-children from the viewpoint of a modern landlord of the actual world. According to the majority it is a good omen to hear or see many children laughing and playing about the house-dreams. The little ones will bring you success and if you join in their play there is much happiness in store for you; especially if you have no children of your own. To the childless married and to the unmarried the dreamchild brings all the happiness and good fortune which actual children ought to, and frequently do not, bring their parents. Girls are thought to be a luckier omen than boys; but both mean good fortune—and be sure to play with them if possible.

It is not necessary, however, to dream of seeing children in order to be fortunate; though for a generally all-round good luck dream there should be many of them. To dream of a single child means, if you are married, that one is soon to be born to you. If the child is pretty, great pleasure and considerable good fortune await you. If the child is ugly the omen is not so favorable.

If you have a child and dream of seeing one in illness it is a warning to you to look more carefully and with better judgment after your child's health. This is the generally accepted rule regarding dream-children. The old grouch on the other hand, say that to dream of talking with a lot of children means losses, and to see a child at its mother's breast, illness, if you are not more careful of your health. However, the lovers of the dream-child are in a great majority.

(Copyright.)

Just in Style.

Customer Trying on New Dress—
"Don't you think it makes me look too babyish and innocent?"
Modiste—Oh, no, madam. Quite the contrary.

How Spiders Travel.

Spinning webs is second nature with spiders. After they are hatched from the eggs in a cocoon, they cling together for about a week. Then they separate, but their legs do not carry them very far. Facing the wind, and standing on the tips of their legs, the baby spiders raise their abdomens and emit a silken thread. The faintest current wafts the gossamer in the air, and when enough is let out to permit of aerial flight the insect drifts away. When it wishes to land it hauls in the thread. Wherever it lands it can spin webs without the slightest instructions from older spiders. Older male spiders seem to lose this gift. There are about 550 species of spiders in America, but only two, the house and garden spiders, are well known.

A Craven Sutor.

"I am convinced that I could never make you happy," wrote an object lover to the lady who had won his heart. "You are of a different world from mine. You are to me as white marble to dull red clay. The devotion of my life would not recompense you for the sacrifice you would make in marrying me. I know I can never hope to make you happy, but if you think otherwise let me know by return." The woman who could accept so craven a lover as this can scarcely hope to be disappointed in her judgment or on any account.

Beauty Chats

By EDNA KENT FORBES

THE NAILS

IF POSSIBLE every woman should have a professional manicurist go over her nails once in a while, unless she is quite expert at doing them herself. She should also have a professional go over her feet once every few months. The changes for such work are always moderate, and the pain and expense saved later, by the prevention of corns and other troubles is more than worth it. It is like going to a dentist twice a year, to save expensive fillings later.

At home, the nails should receive a little attention each day. The skin should be pushed back with an orange-wood stick, to prevent its growth over the nail itself, and any small pieces



The Best Way to Have Pretty Hands is to Have Pretty Nails.

that collect and harden along the side of the nail should be clipped off. The nails should be kept filed to a small rounded point. Vaseline rubbed into them every night will prevent ridges forming, unless there is a quantity of lime in the blood.

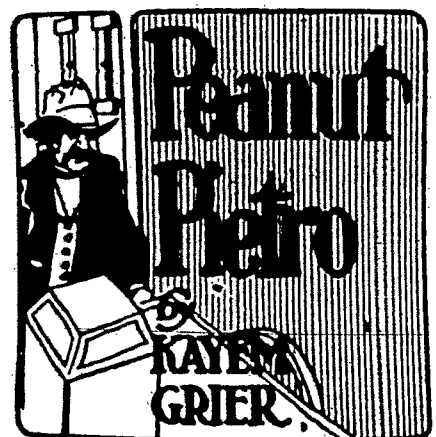
For the regular manicure, the nails should be filed to shape and rubbed with cold cream, after the fingers have been held in soapy warm water. Then the loose skin is scraped off with edge of the file, the cuticle cut or pushed back, and all the hard skin cut away from the sides, till the nail appears a perfect oval, set in the finger. Then the bleach is put under the nail, if any is needed, the polish is put on, and the nail is polished with a buffer rubbed with chalk. Then all rouge and powder is washed off gently, and the nail, pink and perfect, receives its final polish by rubbing it against the palm of the hand.

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How He Fell.

"Did my husband appear to miss me during the month I was away, Mary?" asked a matron of whom the Evening Post tells.

"Well, ma'am, at first he was in very high spirits, but about a week ago he became less cheerful, and yesterday, ma'am, he was just miserable."



I DUNNO wot's matter for lass'n tree four week, I no gotta ammbh. Everyteeng too moocha hot for feela good. For fiva, sexa time everyday I try go someplace and da collar on da neck ees go seek before getta start. Other night I starts out for marka dance weeth one girl and before dat music ees queeta work I gotta roast cheecken een da arms. I gotta idee do weather man ees go to sleep on da job. Mebbe da machine wot he makea weenter weeth ees broka down, I dunno.

But I gotta idee and eef I am right I no keek any more bouta too moocha hot. You know lassa year and da year before dat one everybody deesa country say, "To H— Weeth da Kaiser." Penta time myself I say dat sama ting.

Well, when da war was fight een da weenter time we no gotta moocha coal for marka dat place ver hot. But when da summer ees go to work and we no gotta moocha use for da coal da gu wot run dat place sure builda greata beega fire. I tink eef dat fire was made for dat soot-of-a-gun wot starta war ees alla right for still say, "To H— Weeth da Kaiser." But eef dat ees no da reason for everything getta so hot, jusa between you and me—and no for spreada round I say—
"To H— Weeth da Weather."
Wot you tink?

AS WORN IN PARIS

New Frocks, Hats and Shoes Are Most Attractive.

Costumes Featured by Simplicity; Defy Reproach; Represent Best Kind of Dressing.

The old gaities are gradually coming back to Paris, and every day some renewal of the social season, as we formerly knew it, is announced, writes a Paris correspondent in the London Times.

In the Bois for tea and tennis most attractive frocks and hats are worn. Navy blue allied to white, to cherry color, and to copper color, is more than popular. Occasionally it is worn with vivid emerald. Numbers of smart women keep rigorously to tailor-made for all ordinary occasions. These costumes are simplicity itself, and defy the reproach of finance ministers and moralists, but they represent the



A summer toilette in ivory tussore embroidered in ivory and black, worn with a black ribbon sash, black hat and a chiffon sunshade in black and white.

best and most expensive kind of dressing. They exact the most perfect details, and a hat, which is the last thing in smartness, as well as a dress. Fine navy blue serge, embroidered lightly in jet or dull silver, in white, or in some color, is much worn. Open to the waist, where it fastens with one button, the coat discloses some striking color note in the blouse of the jumper, or short tunic pattern, low at the throat or quite high, with draped collar band. The hats vary greatly, from the ribbon toque, with a chin strap, to the wide-brimmed lace-covered frame trimmed with flowers or feathers.

Black and white are as popular as blue. Foulard, plisse silks and crepons, offer a wide choice. Lace plays an important part in gowns, and embroidery has lost none of its charm; but striped and checked black and white tuffets look well, and may be counted among the less expensive luxuries; for it represents less handwork, and consequently saves time and labor. It is noticeable that skirts are most moderately draped, and are decidedly longer. A woman dressed in black and white foulard, gracefully draped on the hips and softened round the shoulders by a fine organdie fichu, looks extremely well. Her hat is in fine organdie, also embroidered in black silk, and she carries a sunshade to match. Her shoes are strapped patent leather, and the heels are not high. The sleeves of her dress are short, and she wears long white suede gloves.

Of quite a different aspect is the toilette of a vivid brunette. She wears navy taffetas, with a full tunic-skirt of tartan muslin in brighter colors than any Highland chieftain could imagine. Her hat is in black lace, and the tartan is repeated in her sunshade, which shows a navy blue foundation, with a deep plisse tartan hem.

STRIPES IN SUMMER MODES

Dresses and Millinery With Lines of Various Widths Among the Popular Styles.

Stripes are one of the features in this summer's fashions, says a writer in the London Times. Whole dresses are to be seen in silk with colored stripes varying in width. The material is used in both ways. The skirt may have two deep plisse flounces with the stripes perpendicular, and the bodice may show them horizontally. A skirt in cloth may be plain and have a striped coat, or the other way round, and, again, there are some smart little dresses all in striped material, silk or voile, with which plain cloth coats, handsomely braided, may be worn. Striped ribbon is much used in millinery, and when ribbons of two colors and widths are used together they are made to look as if they were striped. Black and white and black and royal blue are the most favored.

ROSES ON SUMMER FROCKS

Miniature Blossoms Enhance the Loveliness of Dresses Appropriate for the Warm Days.

Roses bloom on most every summer frock and enhance its loveliness. All those little organdies, for instance, would lose half their charm if you took away the organdie roses that are scattered over the skirt. Those same roses can add a good many dollars to the frock, too, and so it might be a good plan to learn how to make them at home.

One of the prettiest frocks of the season had its roses made from accordion plaited organdie; in strips a little over an inch wide, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record. The edges had first been plaited, and the material was then plaited and wound round and round from the center out, the center being filled with knotted ends of yellow soutache braid to look like stamens.

A button mold covered with organdie and beaded with crystal beads made the center of some lovely little wild roses from deep pink organdie which framed the girdle of a pale pink organdie frock. These were five-petaled roses, the petals made in the simplest way in the world from a bias strip of organdie doubled and stirred in zigzag fashion so that when the shirring was pulled up, it shaped the band into little puffed and rounded petals.

On a very stunning frock of dotted Swiss large white organdie roses were applied. The bias material had been folded again so as to leave no rough edges, pulled into petal shape, puffed up realistically in the center and held to the material with long uneven stitches of black silk.

Even the gingham dress cannot escape the rose trimming. The cutest gingham rose can be made from plain chambray to match the gingham color, using the bias band again folded and the folded edge whipped over and over with a coarse white mercerized cotton. This rose is rolled cabbage fashion, rather tight in the center and looser toward the outside.

FEATHER ON HAT UNDERBRIM

Clumps of Ostrich Offer One of the Popular Trimmings for Summer Headgear.

Feathers on the underbrims make up one of the popular new trimmings of women's hats for summer. Little "clumps" of ostrich, are tacked on the underbrim over the ears of the wearer. Pretty fluffy bands of ostrich also outline some of the underbrims the flues being tightly curled in order to prevent shadowing the eyes.

In the case of one attractive copper-colored hat, a bandeau raised it slightly from the hair, thereby giving more depth to the brim in order that a long ostrich quill of the same color could be laid on the underside and be finished off with a curly little tip.

Another novel hat, of like black Neapolitan straw, is made with the brim partly curled under at the edge. A fluffy ostrich band follows the underline of the brim and a second band of ostrich is similarly placed above it.

CHARMING SILVER FOX SCARF



A silver fox neckpiece like this beautiful model gives the needed finish to the early fall costumes.

Dresses Easily Lengthened.

Most mothers with daughters in their teens probably find it quite a task to keep letting out their skirts to keep pace with the young misses' amazing growth. In lengthening skirts the hardest part of the job is to rip out the machine stitching. This work can be lightened considerably by sewing the hem as follows when the skirt is being made: Use coarser thread above (No. 60) and fine thread below (No. 80). Then set the upper tension slightly lighter than the lower. This will draw the under thread nearly through the goods. Then when ripping out the thread on the wrong side of the hem, the coarser thread can be easily withdrawn.

Satin for Overdress.

One of the new afternoon gowns reverses material and uses satin for its overdress and georgette for the foundation. Tucks and embroidery are used on the blouse and the under-skirt of georgette, while the overdress is black satin and very scant.

AMERICANS ABROAD IN RED CROSS WORK

United States Citizens Far Away Enthusiastic Members of the "Fourteenth" Division.

Among the most enthusiastic and energetic members of the American Red Cross are those citizens of the United States who live outside the continental boundaries of their country—sons and daughters of the Stars and Stripes residing at the far corners of the earth.

These people compose the Insular and Foreign Division of the parent organization, generally known as the "Fourteenth" Division, which has jurisdiction of all territory outside the country proper; that is, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, the Philippines, Guam, and even the island of Yap, which came under our flag as a result of the world war. For the year 1920 this division reported 80,305 paid up members.

The main object of this division is to give our citizens everywhere the opportunity to participate in the work of the organization which stands for the best national ideals. American in far places intensely loyal and patriotic, treasure their membership in the Red Cross as the outward expression of their citizenship. It is an other tie to the homeland and to each other. There are chapters of this division in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canal zone, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, England, France, Guam, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Honduras, Japan, Manchuria, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Porto Rico, Siberia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Virgin Islands.

During the war these scattered members of the Red Cross contributed millions in money, and millions of dollars' worth of necessary articles for the men in service, and sent many doctors and nurses to France. At the same time they carried on an excellent Home Service in their respective communities for the families of those who had gone to war, and in some regions gave large sums of money and immeasurable personal service to the relief of disaster and disease victims.

The division is now establishing service clubs in foreign ports for the benefit of sailors in the American Merchant Marine, making plans to aid Americans in trouble in foreign lands and completing arrangements for giving immediate adequate relief in case of disaster.

It is the Fourteenth Division's part in the great Peace Time program of the American Red Cross.

RED CROSS ASSISTS DISABLED VETERANS

The American Red Cross is carrying on a wide program of service for the disabled World War veterans receiving treatment in United States Public Health hospitals, and those being trained through agencies of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In each of the Public Health Service hospitals Red Cross workers devote their time to the general welfare of the service men from the day they enter the receiving ward until they are discharged. After the soldier's discharge the Red Cross continues its friendly service through the Home Service Section in his own community.

The Red Cross maintains a convalescent house at all of the hospitals, where patients can amuse themselves after they are well enough to be up and around. Parties and picture shows in the wards are also furnished, with occasional excursions when convalescence comes.

Great service has been rendered by the Red Cross in mental cases in identifying those who have appeared in state hospitals for the insane, and helping them secure compensation due from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

In the Federal Board's various district offices the Red Cross worker, acting with the Home Service Section, makes necessary loans to the men, arranges suitable living conditions, helps collect evidence and supply facts to the Board, assists in "appealing cases" and settles various personal difficulties for the men. The workers also follow up and aid all men who discontinue training.

The Red Cross agents find men "lost" to the Board, help clear up delayed cases and aid the college counselors in their friendly work with the men. Many Red Cross chapters have set up recreation facilities, and in some instances living clubs, so these victims of war may have attractive surroundings and the fun which must go with effective school work.

To the American Red Cross Institute for the Blind near Baltimore, Md., more than half of all the Americans blinded in the World War have come for training. The Institute, through the Red Cross, long ago conducted an exhaustive industrial survey to determine the vocations for which blind men could be fitted. As a result it is putting forth well trained men equipped to meet the social, civic and economic requirements of their respective communities.

Aid for Spanish Red Cross.

The Iberian chapter of the American Red Cross, composed of Americans resident in Spain, has just contributed \$480 to a fund being raised by the Spanish Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies for the purpose of fighting malaria.

SOME RECORD AIR FLIGHTS

Give Proof That Birds Are Still the Undisputed Champions in the Flying Game.

Long-distance flights by birdmen have long been anticipated by the birds themselves, says the Christian Science Monitor. Recent proof of their endurance and wanderlust comes in a report from Capetown, which says that five swallows have been traced recently from hangars in England to temporary homes in South Africa. These birds were ringed as nestlings and found by a happy chance at the other end of the world. One nestling ringed in Lancashire, was found in Cape Province in February of the next year; another, ringed in Ayrshire was reported next March in Orange Free State; another, ringed in Yorkshire, was recovered in East Griqualand the following February; a fourth swallow, this time an adult, ringed in Staffordshire, was recovered in Natal 19 months afterward, the fifth bird, ringed on June 1, 1919 in Stirlingshire, was found in February, 1920, at Lake Utrissie.

The ringing scheme was inaugurated by J. H. F. Witherby, editor of British Birds.

Isn't That Just Like a Man?

A Woman—I wonder if all husbands are like mine in one respect. When my husband disrobes at bedtime he strews his clothes all over the house. I recently took inventory of his belongings and this is what I found: Trousers hanging on telephone; hose on floor by dining room door; shoes in center of living room; tie and collar hanging on coat rack; coat and vest spread out on back of chair; underclothes on floor in living room; shirt on foot of bed. Is it any wonder friend husband is perplexed in the morning when he gets up? He usually asks some foolish questions, as "Where are my socks? I left them right here by my bed last night; never do find my clothes where I leave them."—Hiawatha World.

Face Looked Familiar.

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal," who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man.

At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer and asked: "Dinah, do you know that new man?"
Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look and then slowly and remissly replied: "Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was ma fust husband!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A "Pat" Answer.

The teacher was trying to be up-to-date and explain monarchies. The pupils seemed to understand what she told them.

"Now," asked the teacher, "if the king dies, who rules?"

"The queen," suggested one little girl.

"Yes, under certain circumstances which I shall explain later, that is true," said teacher. "Now if the queen dies, who takes her place?"
Silence reigned for a moment, then a boy ventured to reply:
"The Jack," he said.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Friend in Need.

Mrs. Flatbush—who is that man with the red nose you just bowed to?
Mr. Flatbush—Oh, he's a man I met out west.

"He is certainly not a prohibitionist, is he?"

"Why, I never had occasion to ask him, dear."

"But how did you happen to meet him?"

"Well, we were traveling out of Milwaukee on the same train one night. He had a bottle, and I discovered that I had a cork screw."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Theorist.

"Did your boy take kindly to farm life after he left college?"

"Yes," said Cobbles. "He was too dummed much that way."

"How so?"

"He came back with a lot of new-fangled notions about how to run a farm an' seemed to think th' old home place was just th' sort of experiment station he'd been lookin' for, an' me an' th' hired man were just th' fellers to do th' work."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Heavy Traffic.

They seldom crowd the roads in northern Minnesota, but on our last tour, when we headed into a tamarack swamp and had to take our top off because of the low-hanging trees, we did feel a trifle uncertain about the route.

"Do many cars travel this road?" we asked some children who happened along.

"Oh, yes," came the proud reply; "lots of 'em. One came last year and one this year, an' now you're here, too!"

Strong Hint.

Henry's father owned a rolling mill, and generally took him out to see his favorite superintendent on Saturday. One Saturday morning, however, his father was in a great hurry, and failed to say anything about taking Henry with him. The little fellow stood it as long as he could, but finally sobbed, "Daddy, when you see Mr. Perry (the superintendent) will you please tell him that I'm awfully sorry you forgot to take the with you?"