

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

LAXITY AND THINKING

YOU may sometimes look forward to the accomplishment of a long cherished piece of work with expectations of inordinate pleasure, but at the final moment, when your task is finished, your heart turns sick in dismay.

Everywhere you see glaring defects, lack of harmony, imperfect values, being as a whole a crazy bit of patchwork that humiliates you beyond endurance and rouses within your throbbing breast spirit of resentment.

Yet you, yourself, are to blame. Where hard thought was required you gave light heed, and here before you

lies the material evidence damp with tears of disappointment.

Now that you have the unworthy product in hand you realize how flimsy it is, not all comparable with the substantial thing of which you have been so long dreaming.

Not being a philosopher you cannot accept defeat with complacency.

Oh, critics, why have I failed? The answer is simple. It applies almost to every failure set off against inconstant human endeavor where thought was brushed aside to make room for feverish haste.

When at last you regain your normal mental composure and your eyes are no more blurred with tears, you see that you stubbornly refused to use your own brain.

Impulsive emotions controlled your every act rather than calm productive thinking, which became irksome.

In love or in war, the fight cannot be won except by hard thinking, intelligent and patient maneuvering.

You cannot rush half blind into battle without incurring risks which coolness and proper thinking obviate.

If you will look Truth squarely in the face you will discover that many of our distressing failures are traceable to the common laxity of thinking.

Every bungling act if bunted down to its hidden lair will be found afflicted with beggary thought.

The man or woman who neglects to "think things over" will never get far from the starting point.

It is the industrious, clear, persistent thinker who is changing the face of the world, making it better and blazin: the way to a more glorious future.

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THE CHANGING WORLD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

I GUESS the world is movin' on. But, oh, the things a man 'll miss! A lot of good, old things are gone; You don't see that, you can't have this.

Familiar things have passed away; The world keeps changin' every day; Each day they tell you at the store, "No, they don't make 'em any more."

A lot of joys have taken wings That now you'll look in vain to find; They're lost to sight, a lot of things, And very nearly lost to mind.

Now, when you ask the clerk for one, He sort of smiles, your neighbor's son, And says, "Oh, them are out of date; Here's something else that's simply great."

The livery barn down by the creek Is gone, they've built a brick garage. Take even words; a trick's a trick, But now they call it "camouflage."

The cracker barr', the oyster can— Why, I could name a hundred, man. A hundred things you used to see That now are just a memory.

But you whose whiskers now are gray, (The younger generation shave), Don't sit around and scold and say That all that's old they ought to save.

I guess the world is movin' on: A lot of good, old things are gone. But why be sad and why be grim? A lot of good, new things have come!

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WHO SAID

"Pride and weakness are Siamese twins."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, author of the words quoted, is known to the American public and to a great section of the British public as a poet. He is less known as an abolitionist, and yet his work in abolishing the slave trade in this country brought him more prominence during his lifetime than did his poetical work.

Lowell was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1810. Nineteen years later he was graduated from Harvard college. He early joined the ranks of the abolitionists and his "Biglow Papers" did a great deal to take the subject of slavery out of the academic class and make it a popular matter.

In 1855 he was offered the post of professor of belles-lettres at Harvard, a post filled by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Lowell accepted the office on condition that he might have two years to study abroad. This was granted and after his tour of Europe he returned to this country and assumed the duties of professor.

The North American Review, which numbered many famous literary names among its editors, secured the services of Lowell in 1833. He held that position until 1872 when he resigned from the staff. During the Civil war he resumed his attacks on slavery and published a second series of the "Biglow Papers" in the Atlantic Monthly.

Following his resignation from the staff of the North American Review, Lowell again visited Europe where he was well received. On his return he was appointed minister to Spain and Great Britain successively. His death occurred in 1891.—Wayne D. McMurry.

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Among the NOTABLES

WILLIAM I.

WILLIAM FIRST of the Netherlands was another of the rulers who belonged to the ancient order of kings, believers in absolute authority. Like them, he could not see the spirit of democracy which was spreading over the world, and which was his undoing.

His influence was peculiar. He had a wonderful opportunity to weld together the Dutch and the Belgian nations, after two and a half centuries of separation, but he had not the tact that was needed. Had he combined the Netherlands into one strong nation, the story of the German advance through Belgium might have read very differently.

He was born August 24, 1772, at The Hague, compelled, because of the French revolution, to live first in England, then in Berlin; and not until Holland rose in revolt, after 18 years of exile, was he allowed to re-

SCHOOL DAYS



THE UNFORTUNATES

turn. He directed both Holland and Belgian troops at the battle of Waterloo, then settled down to his political duties as king. But the laws he made were unfair to the Belgians and here he missed his great opportunity. Had he sent his son, prince of Orange, to take care of the interests of his southern subjects, everything would have been well; for the young William was popular with both Flemish and Walloon. But the king declared for absolute rule, there was a revolt, and Leopold was elected king of Belgium. Even the Dutch were rebelling against him, and, at last in despair, he abdicated. He married a Belgian countess to whom he was much attached and, after four quiet, retired years he died—in 1834.

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THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says the coal that costs the least isn't always the cheapest and one should always inquire for the kind that has the most vitamins in it.

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tablespoons of lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful of grated lemon rind one tablespoonful of cold water. Sift one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-eighth teaspoonful of salt, fold in lightly into the mixture. Add three stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into buttered and floured gem pans. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Lemon Wafers. Cream one cupful of fat and add one cupful of sugar. Add three well-beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Add flour enough to make a dough to handle. Roll very thin and cut into rounds or fancy shapes. Bake until delicately browned.

Sponge Cakes. Beat three egg yolks until light, and add one cupful of sugar. Add three

New Cloth Frocks Appeal to Milady

Popular Types Tend Toward Coat and Two-Piece Jumper Effects.

Every fashion showing and every comment of fashion authorities emphasizes in a decisive manner the growing importance of the cloth frock. In its latest version it has lost none of its utilitarian qualities, but has added to them the attributes of chic and distinction, lacking which a model can never achieve success.

Of a particular interest among the new cloth dresses are those developed in lightweight tweeds, designed especially for dress purposes and patterned in small geometrical designs subtly indicated by blended rather than by contrasted tones. The most popular types tend toward coat and two-piece jumper effects. These are varied enough in detail to obviate any suggestion of monotony.

For the business or professional girl these models are ideal, and already one sees them worn by feminine executives whose names are known in all parts of the professional and business world.

At a recent New York style show, a prominent woman who is not only a clever but an exceedingly charming looking person, wore a smart little jumper frock of beige tweed topped by a close, felt hat of the same tone and a fox neckpiece which harmonized per-

Thistledown Pompon Decorates Little Hat



The pompon doesn't make the hat, but it adds to its attractiveness. The thistledown puff in golden tan adds a saucy air to the brim of a velours sports hat, one of the leading mid-winter designs. Its color is delicate tan.

mainly in the mode, skirts will escape the ground by at least 12 inches. Women who go in for extremes and can stand a very brief skirt are wearing the 14-inch length, but for the average person 12 is the more generally accepted distance from the ground. Measured from the knees down, three or four inches below the kneecap prevails.

After the mode of the straight up-and-down lines the new silhouette, reminiscent of the princess frock of a decade ago, comes as a refreshing change. It is so cleverly cut that for all its swirl of skirt and its extremely wide hem it accentuates rather than obscures the slender lines of the figure.

While evening frocks exploit the princess silhouette to a great extent, it is equally conspicuous in the collections of models designed for afternoon wear. It is developed quite as often in frocks of soft-finished lightweight woollens as it is in silks or satina.

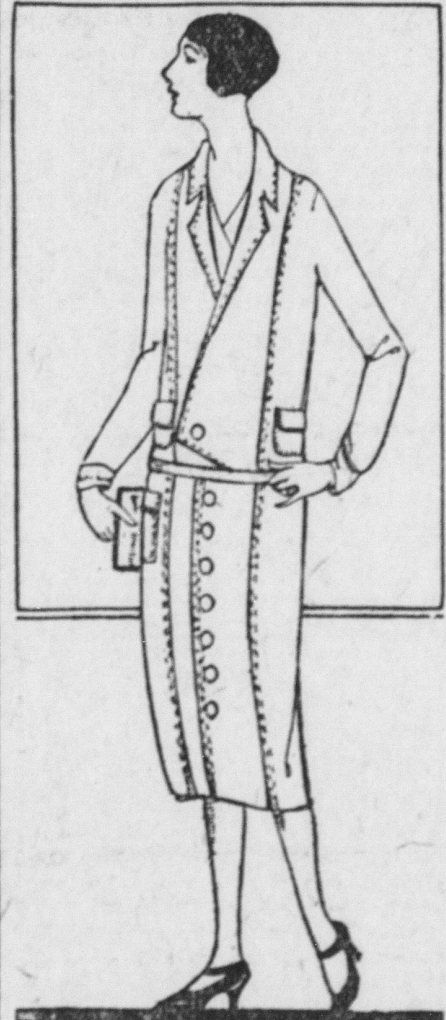
Colored Silk and Satin for Collars and Cuffs

Chic styles in collars and cuffs are made of colored silk and satin in different shapes. A plain straight band of heavy ribbed silk in delphinium blue has a narrow strap attached to the front that hangs almost to the waistline. Another straight band of the same silk forms overcuffs. A border of very narrow silver soutache braid gives a tailored finish. Swagger little sets consisting of eton collar and overcuffs are made of chambray, of checked gingham, percale in prim little patterns and in plain colored "art" linen.

There are many other lovely things in neckwear, notably plaiting of sheer materials in artistic color schemes. Fichus of mousseline printed in a graceful design are edged with fine plaiting or a frill of the same material. Some of these are of very decorative ombre chiffon.

Velvets for Daytime Wear

No longer are velvet and metal brocades reserved for evening wear. Paris said they were proper for daytime costumes, but said it tentatively, until smart New York women took up the mode. Now two-piece jumper frocks of dull silver worn under velvet coats are seen on Park and Fifth avenues. In other models, both jumper and coat are of velvet, while the flaring skirt is of silver or gold lace. New evening wraps are featured by gun-metal lace or velvet.



Dress of Tweed in One of the New Tones of Gray Green.

fectly with the fawn tints of her costume. Another type of dress which has every point in its favor is fashioned of tweed in one of the new tones of gray green; it is modeled on the successful coat lines with a distinctly modern tendency revealed in kinetic effect achieved by skillfully handled crosslines.

Longer Skirt May Be Introduced in Paris

There are rumors that several of the best-known French designers are planning to launch models with skirts somewhat longer than those worn at present. These, however, are merely rumors, says a correspondent in the Kansas City Star, and one is quite safe in saying that while the flaring silhouette with its widened hemline re-

Hats Off—Girls Follow Men in Another Fashion

Have you noticed how short hair seems to bring with it the desire to take off one's hat? It is most noticeable how the girls pull off their hats at every opportunity. In restaurants they often take them off and hang them up just like men do, and on many occasions when women usually keep their heads covered the "bobbed brigade" whisks its hat off. It is very sensible, for, it is so much more comfortable to be without a hat than with one, especially if the hat is a close-fitting one and rather hot. With long hair one cannot pull a hat on and off without dire results, but a close-cut crop is a different matter, and off comes the hat.

Costume of Black Is Favorite for Winter

Although this season is marked by a more general use of color than has occurred in other years, there seems to be a growing inclination on the part of fashion creators to give a more prominent position to the costume of black, or of black touched with white or silver.

Recently this tendency toward black has become more pronounced. It is featured by the most exclusive designers and at the smart restaurants one sees any number of the best dressed women wearing a black suit or frock.

Black and gray, according to a report from Paris, is considered an extremely chic color combination and is exceptionally attractive when it appears in the form of a black costume

trimmed with gray fur, worn with gray stockings and black shoes, a small gray felt hat and accessories which repeat the note of gray.

Reflecting this vogue for black and gray are strikingly effective coats of black cloth trimmed with gray krummer which forms wide collar and cuffs and appears in the deep border around the hem.

Worn with a coat of this type is a frock fashioned of black satin; it has the extremely wide circular skirt that proclaims its very recent origin, and touches of silver embroidery to carry out the color scheme of the outer wrap. To complete the costume are a little soft felt hat of the English type, gray stockings and black patent-leather walking shoes, and a large bag of gray leather in the new shape that Paris favors.

Latest Hat From Paris

The latest hat from Paris which has been seen on smart women returning from abroad resembles nothing so much as an aviator's helmet. It is very close fitting and extends down over the ears. One version is made of grosgrain ribbon while another is fashioned of velvet ribbon. The colors are the soft beige, blue and red tones featured in autumn fashions.

Not Inconspicuous

Nature colored the fur-bearing animals to be inconspicuous in their surroundings. But the dye pot has changed all that. The majority of the new costumes are so heavily trimmed with fur that it is a question whether they should come under the heading of cloth, trimmed with fur, or fur trimmed with cloth.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

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THE SENSE OF HUMOR

I'VE known Merrill for a good many years. I knew him as a boy, and I know him now when he is fifty. I have seen him in most trying situations, and I have been with him when the unexpected and the very embarrassing happened, and yet I cannot now remember any irritating situation in which he was not able to see something humorous. He laughed when other men would have cursed or burst into frenzy of ill-temper.

Merrill has had a pretty hard life as lives go, and yet he has a rather boyish appearance still, in spite of his fifty years or more. Cares and responsibilities have not worn him seriously.

"How do you manage to get a laugh out of everything?" I asked him one day.

"It's this way," he replied. "Most things aren't so deadly important. It doesn't make a great deal of difference, excepting in exceptional cases, whether they go one way or another. It is only very rarely that seriously important things happen."

As I thought it over, he was right. "The man without a sense of humor," he continued, "has no sense of proportion. He overvalues trifling things; he takes himself and his affairs too seriously. Life is too solemn a thing to him to be joking about it, and so he grows bald-headed and wrinkled and stern looking."

The man with a sense of humor forgets most of his worries, laughs away most of his troubles, enjoys his own embarrassments, and is on the whole rather a pleasant person to live with.

Perkins has no sense of humor; everything in life takes on a serious aspect with him, and himself the most serious. It has been always so. When Perkins was a young fellow overcoats were very short and the tails of evening clothes very long. If one went out to dinner, therefore, it was necessary to pin up the tails of one's evening coat in order that they might not dangle like a pair of huge earrings beneath one's overcoat.

Perkins attended to the pinning up with meticulous care before going to the formal reception given by one of the local aristocrats, but in the bustle and confusion of the dressing room and in the embarrassment of meeting so many strange men, he entirely forgot to let down the tails. He tripped down the stairs almost gaily; he greeted his host and hostess with enthusiasm, the tucked-up appendages of his dress coat sticking out behind him like a wren's tail.

Then some one called his attention to his sartorial condition. He uttered an oath; he turned pale; he broke into a cold sweat and rushed from the house in confusion. It seemed funny to me, but as I said Perkins had no sense of humor.

TENDERNESS FOR THE WEAK

IN HIS "Old Ladies" Hugh Walpole says of Mrs. Amorest:

"She did not care for helpless people. Never in her life had she done so. She admired nothing so much as independence and courage, and that was perhaps the one lesson that life had to teach her—tenderness for the weak."

I knew Jackson when he was a little boy and even then, even before he got into high school he had his life all marked out and determined. He was to be a physician—a surgeon if things turned out right. His father had ample means, and Robert was to have the best training that the schools afforded.

He was given a good scientific training in college, he graduated from the most celebrated college of medicine in the country.

I visited him a few years after he had begun his practice. He was strong and healthy and interested apparently in his work; he was familiar with the latest methods and discoveries in medicine and surgery, but it was plain to see that he was not getting on. He said little to me, but the little he did say showed me that he was disappointed; he could not understand the cause of his own failure, nor could I at first, but, as I sat in his office and watched his reception of the few patients who came in to consult him, I realized that, strong and healthy and free from pain and disease as he was, he had no personal appreciation of suffering.

Old Mrs. Bayley could hardly drag her withered bent body up the stairs to his office.

"Nobody can do anything for her," he announced. "She can't live long and the sooner she goes the better."

It was true that she was pretty far gone. There was no hope of curing her, but she had asked for bread and he had given her a stone. She needed tenderness, sympathy, understanding, and if he had given her these, he would have sent her away happier, more comfortable, better prepared to meet the inevitable change which was rapidly approaching her. As it was she bored him, irritated him. He could diagnose the physical condition of his patients, but he had no understanding of their emotions.

He was failing, as many of us are, because life had not taught him sympathy and tenderness for the weak.

Mother's Cook Book

Every idle hand in this world compels some other hand to do its work. The need of the hour is not more legislation. It is more religion.—Rodger Babson.

SOMETHING TO EAT

ONIONS should be served at least once a week in every family, and often will be better.

Onions With Nuts.

Cook the desired amount of onions as usual, drain and cut up with a knife, add well-buttered crumbs, salt, pepper, and a cupful of rich milk. Sprinkle the top of the dish with buttered crumbs, add a half cupful of chopped walnuts and bake until the buttered crumbs are brown.

Turkish Delight.

Soak five tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water for ten minutes. Mix one-third of a cupful of orange juice with three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a teaspoonful of grated orange rind. Bring cupfuls of sugar and one-half cupful of hot water to a boil, add the softened gelatin and allow to boil

twenty minutes. Remove from the heat, add fruit juice and rind. Strain in a shallow pan which has been wet with cold water. Then cool, turn out on a board, dredge with powdered sugar and cut into cubes. Roll in powdered sugar.

Graham Breakfast Muffins.

Take one well-beaten egg, add one cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, the same of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cupful of graham flour. Beat well, then add three tablespoonfuls of melted fat and pour into hot, well-greased gem pans. This makes six large muffins.

Lemon Wafers.

Cream one cupful of fat and add one cupful of sugar. Add three well-beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Add flour enough to make a dough to handle. Roll very thin and cut into rounds or fancy shapes. Bake until delicately browned.

Sponge Cakes.

Beat three egg yolks until light, and add one cupful of sugar. Add three

Nellie Maxwell

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If you have two trunks to move you might as well have six.