

The SANDMAN STORY

A PARTY IN FAIRYLAND

NOW Bennie Brownie wanted to give a party and he decided that he would have a bonfire party.

So he asked the Breeze Brothers if they would help him take around the invitations.

Nothing pleases the Breeze Brothers more than to help when there is going to be a party and they accepted with much joy. Oh, yes, they would help him!

So they took around his invitations to the Fairies and to the Gnomes and to the members of the Oaf and Bogey families and to the Elves and to old Mr. Giant and to Witty Witch and the other Brownies.

Many of the Brownies helped Bennie as he made the preparations for his party.

Well, first of all they gathered many piles of leaves and old Mr. Wind and



Wore Tall Red Boots and a Suit of Brown With Red Touches.

the Breeze Brothers promised they would help the party by not coming around.

So they stayed away, and the Brownies raked up the leaves and made piles and piles of them.

Then they made one very enormous pile of leaves and all around they made paths of leaves and rooms of leaves which led up to the big pile of leaves.

They had dressing rooms made of leaves—they had these for the guests to leave their outer wraps in if they so desired, and they had a tiny little pool made surrounded by leaves.

Oh, it was a very magnificent arranged party and Bennie spent hours and days with some of the other Brownies over it.

But they loved working over the

party. It was such fun to think of all the surprises they were going to have for others and then, too, Bennie wanted to surprise his brother, Billie.

Billie was due to come home from a trip he had been taking on the afternoon of the party.

Yes, more than anything, Bennie wanted to have a splendid party for his dear brother, Billie.

At last the day of the party came and the rooms of leaves and the paths of leaves and the great pile of leaves were in absolute readiness.

All the guests began to arrive. Witty Witch came first, and in honor of Bennie's party she wore a costume of orange and crimson which was really very handsome.

Old Mr. Giant came next and he wore tall red boots and a suit of brown with red touches. His red cravat was especially admired by all.

The Fairy Queen came, too, dressed in a scarlet costume which was lovely.

Fairy Princess Joy wore a green dress, the edges of which were of pink-red.

Fairy Princess Twilight-Bed wore a dress of soft yellow, and Fairy Ybab wore a dress of crimson.

Oh, everyone was dressed up for the occasion.

And, last of all to arrive was Billie Brownie. Oh, how delighted he was when he saw the many guests and when he saw the wonderful party which his brother Bennie had planned.

He hugged Bennie and Bennie hugged him and they both fell over and then picked themselves up to hug each other again and fell down once more.

"Bennie! How delighted I am," he cried.

"And I am delighted that you are," shouted Bennie.

For just because they were brothers was no reason why they should not be quite willing to praise each other and show that they were exceedingly fond of each other!

And then the party began. The guests were much impressed with the dressing rooms and they thought that Bennie had certainly prepared one of the most marvelous parties ever given in Fairyland.

The bonfire was glorious and in honor of the occasion Fairy Princess Twilight-Bell sang a song and Witty Witch told stories while all the Brownies and the Elves and the Fairies and the members of the Oaf and Bogey families, old Mr. Giant and Witty Witch and the Gnomes joined hands around the great fire, singing as they danced.

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Loretta Young



Charming Loretta Young has risen steadily in the "movie" world. Her work in "Scarlet Seas" and in the all-star production, "The Squall," brought so much favorable commendation that she was chosen for the principal female role in "Fast Life." This is one of her latest pictures.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

AVOIDABLE TRAGEDIES

ONE of the greatest tragedies known in the history of hospitals occurred recently in Cleveland, Ohio, when in the Cleveland clinic 125 persons lost their lives and many more suffered from the effects of poisoned gas and fire. The cause for the disaster seems to have been the failure to properly house films used in the X-ray department. Those who investigated the details of this calamitous event claim that the fumes which came from burning films were like the deadly gases used in the late war. Regardless of the final results of the investigating committee in fixing the responsibility for the disaster the fact remains that had proper precautionary methods been used the accident would never have occurred.

Some years past many lives were lost in Chicago when fire swept from the stage over a capacity audience in one of the largest theaters. After the cause of the tragedy was determined and the blame fixed it was finally decreed that the public should no longer be subjected to so dangerous a situation again; so it was decided that asbestos curtains should hang in front of the stage in every theater.

The pilot of an airship advised the authorities to whom he was responsible that it would be unsafe to attempt the scheduled flight at the time agreed upon; that weather conditions made it very dangerous. He received a curt reply in the nature of a command "to obey orders" with the result that he lost his life in the wreck of the airship. After that the authorities reversed their custom by leaving the date and time of flights to the discretion of those who knew more about the hazards of flying than inexperienced and untrained persons.

The question naturally occurs, why must society be called upon to pay so dear a cost for its own protection? Almost every forward movement in the development of preventive measures owes its inception to intense suffering and in many cases, death. Undoubtedly the Cleveland tragedy will cause a rigid inspection of X-ray rooms in all hospitals and legal enactment by which that dangerous but necessary department will be made safe. If the sacredness of human life were placed first and obligation to society received chief consideration human life would not be unnecessarily subjected to the peril of ignorance, pride and materialistic selfishness.

SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"Even a good looking doesn't always see what she looks at."

Six-Cylinder Men

Automobiles don't make the man. But they make the impression.—The American Magazine.

ON REARING CHILDREN from CRIB TO COLLEGE

Compiled by the Editors of "CHILDREN, THE PARENTS' MAGAZINE"

Physicians are pretty much in agreement as to how the baby should be dressed in his first year of life. The one general principle to be followed is that the amount of clothing he wears should correspond to the temperature and not to the season. Whether he is warm enough can be readily ascertained by the amount of perspiration and the temperature of his hands and feet. His comfort, not the whims of his mother nor the date of the calendar, should determine the kind and quantity of his clothes.

Children, it is true, resemble parents strongly. When we test the children, however young they may be, of lawyers, clerks, carpenters and day laborers, for instance, we find that these children on the whole arrange themselves in the same order as their fathers do, in aptitude. This is true both for the United States and England, although equality of opportunity is believed by us to be greater in the United States.

For the family with several growing children, and the overwhelming amount of laundry work which these can produce, the full-sized machine, designed for centrifugal drying, is a rock of strength in a weary land. Broadly speaking, although there are many makes available, mechanically these usually follow two types: in the one, the washing and drying are done in two separate compartments, with the washed clothes being transferred from one to the other with a washing stick. For drying, clothes can be packed down, so that a comparatively small centrifugal dryer will do a large amount of work.

Figures, pictures in relief, or pottery may be fashioned from ordinary red or yellow clay. Wet the clay to a consistency that will adhere easily, mold into the desired shape and leave in the sun to dry. A Pueblo Indian village or a landscape with mountains and streams may be modeled in this way.

When your small daughter comes to you with a scratch or cut get the mercurochrome bottle and paint on the wound a little man, a dog, or anything that your daughter suggests or your artistic abilities will allow. Never for a moment will she hesitate to let you apply the antiseptic, because it is associated in her mind with the funny little pictures.

A practical way of getting a rhythmic response from children is by playing different kinds of music, changing from skipping to marching. The great point to remember is that the children are learning to listen first. They listen and when they feel the rhythm they swing. Thus, the fact that there is always a big swing—out and back—underlying all music, is apprehended or awakened.

It is found that at home, in school and in society, in general, better adjustments are made by children and adults alike who learn that they need not be hampered or discouraged by other people's progress.

Flesh Lace and Black Velvet for Fall Wear



This charming outfit of flesh lace and black velvet is predicted for the fall season. The entire upper part of the bodice is fashioned of flesh dyed lace over flesh satin. The velvet is applied in scallops. The skirt is slightly uneven with a series of circular shirings forming a graceful silhouette.

Navy Blue Striped Silk A really stunning silk suit is made of navy blue with a stripe of white through it. The suit consists of coat and skirt, and with it is worn an extremely smart little white silk blouse, after the pleasant fashion of spring 1920.

"Vaccine" Said to End Poison Ivy Suffering

The affliction from poison ivy is now treated in the same way that hay fever is combated—that is, by injecting into the sufferer minute quantities of extract of the very poison which causes the distress. This has been found effective both as a preventive measure and as a method of treatment. An injection of the poison ivy antigen, which is an extract made up of poison ivy leaves, acts in the same manner as a vaccine. It usually requires about three injections into muscular tissue for the cure of a case. Within 4 hours after the injection the itching ceases and the irritation begins to disappear. This treatment immunizes the patient against an attack of poison ivy for about two months. However, the patient is again susceptible the following season. It also is possible before the season begins to give one injection of poison ivy antigen and thus afford immunity from the affliction for three or four months.—Washington Star.



DR. CALDWELL'S THREE RULES

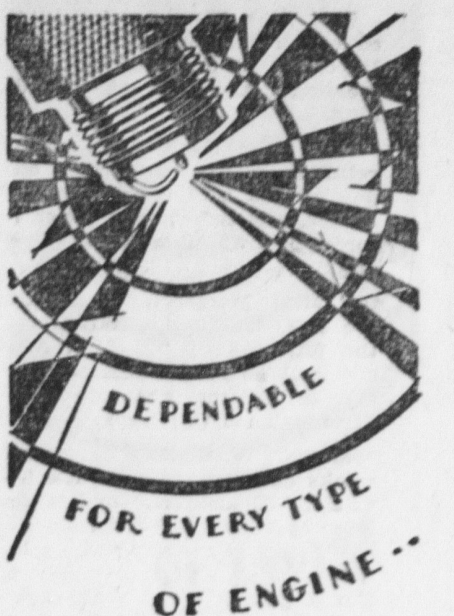
Dr. Caldwell watched the results of constipation for 47 years, and believed that no matter how careful people are of their health, diet and exercise, constipation will occur from time to time. Of next importance, then, is how to treat it when it comes. Dr. Caldwell always was in favor of getting as close to nature as possible, hence his remedy for constipation is a mild vegetable compound. It can not harm the most delicate system and is not habit forming.

Airplanes painted with the brilliant colors and markings of the birds have begun to make their appearance. The striking color combinations of wings and bodies lend themselves to easy reproduction on the corresponding portions of planes, while the tail feathers can be reproduced in the elevator and rudder and horizontal stabilizers. The bird-plane idea, originated by Berry Brothers of Detroit, was first applied to a Stinson "Detroit", painted to resemble the redstart.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A Cynic on Marriage Mabel Boll in an interview at Curtis field was talking about a woman novelist.

Er, Plump "And is Wilbur as fat as ever?" "Fat? He had the mumps three weeks before we knew it."—Army and Navy Journal.

The woman who has a past is seldom willing to admit that she has got past forty.



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One Cause of Headaches O'Soaks—When you stay out late at night, do you have a headache when you get home? Henpeck—Well, it all depends—I do if my wife is awake.—New Bedford Standard.

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From Youth to Age

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THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

SWARMING BEES

MANY are the superstitions with regard to bees and probably the most common and widespread one is that when the bees swarm and leave the hive, it is necessary to go forth with pans, kettles, bells and other articles by which a noise may be produced, and, by creating a great din, induce the truant insects to alight. This is not a new custom by any means for Varro, the learned Roman, writing two thousand years ago, remarked, "Who does not know that wandering and dispersed bees may be got to one place by cymbals and rattles?"

The bee was especially sacred to Diana and Ceres. To the former it was assigned because it was a symbol of virginity, but to Ceres, the goddess of grain and harvest, the bee was naturally affiliated by the part it plays in the farm life. Ceres was the bees' especial goddess and over the fields of that goddess' care they flew in search of the material for their honey. So when they swarm and go in search of a new home they hear in the beating of the tin pans the clash of the cymbals around the altar of their goddess; in the bells and rattles the sound of sacred instruments celebrating her rites—and knowing, thereafter, that her altar is nigh, they settle down on some convenient limb as a suitable place to end their exodus. When you beat a tin pan to stop the swarming bees you are merely trying to fool them by imitating an ancient heathen rite.



Why We Do What We Do

by M. K. THOMSON, Ph. D.

WHY WE BELIEVE

WE BELIEVE because we want to believe. It is very easy for a mother to think the best concerning her boy. She believes him innocent when all the world is certain that he is guilty.

Belief makes for prejudice. If we have a poor opinion of John Doe we are ready to believe some unsavory rumor concerning his moral conduct just as the mother or lover refuse to believe anything evil of their beloved.

To arouse belief in us, a new fact or bit of information must fit in with our preconceived notions. Now and then we are forced to believe what we do not want to believe because the evidence substantiates our experience.

To doubt the thing we do not care to believe is our first impulse. Perhaps we are interested in the Yankees' baseball team and we hope and believe that they are going to win a particular game. We ask some one how the game came out, and he says, "The Yanks lost." Our first response is natural enough. We say, "No! That can't be." We have been thinking in terms of victory and cannot accept the fact of defeat. We keep hoping against hope that the report is false, although we know right well that the score stands against our favorite team. It takes time to have the truth borne in on us.

We also believe because we accept the source of information as authoritative. The more prestige the source has the quicker we believe. The child believes implicitly in his father and older people generally, because he realizes that they know more than he does.

Belief is also produced through suggestion and imitation. We believe what others believe.

Automobile's Early Days According to the November, 1895, issue of the Horseless Age, a Frenchman, Roger, brought three horseless carriages to New York in June of that year. They were run around the city streets to advertise R. H. Macy's department store. In 1896 Barum and Bailey advertised that they would exhibit a horseless vehicle as part of their show.