The Patriotism of Susan

2 By JANE OSBORN

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Ever since fifteen years before, when Yagers had the quaint old Dutch ch of their house on High street, in a, turned into a full-fledged "front "." Horace Slocum had entertainpassion for Susan-hopeless, but none the less absorbing. For Horace ras at that time simply a carpenter by the day for the builder who built that sazza, and though he had no mean iden of his own calling and had no very definite notion of the social superiormy of the Yagers over the Slocums, still it was obviously impossible. Nothng could come of it. "Old Man Yager" had made what for that town was a fortune in the leading dry goods store, and Susan was his only heir. Moreover, she possessed radiant red hair,

a defiant tip-tilted nose, a fair, rose-

dored skin only the more dazzling for

the contrast of a few freckles-and

thus embodied Horace Slocum's ideal all that was femininely lovely. and nailed the boards of the Yager worn a heliotrope gingham dress as Slocum caught glimpses of her through he windows; and since then there had been an associational thrill about that particular hue that had remained gill vibrant, showing that the thirtyeight-year-old "boss carpenter" was as bewitched by Susan as ever. But it was more hopeless. She was regarded as one of the "best fixed" spinsters in town. She belonged to the Country cleb and had a center-aisle pew in the charch attended only by the old aris-

History movêd slowly in Tilton durg most of those 15 years, and though Horace fed on despair, he had little muse for Jenlousy, for there really were no eligible bachelors in Tilton my reason why they should come that is, until Tilton awoke one day found itself a war industries centhere had been a winter barracks in kiss, and sent him off to bed. ald Tilton in the days of the Revolution the male population far outnumbered that of the women. Only the males in this case were workmen, mechanics, foremen, directors and pronoters of a half dozen war-developing industries.

peracy of Tilton.

One morning in the first weeks of where he had boarded gloomily for

ere in demand in Tilton.

widow remarked. She had brought her pea shelling to the side window, she was nothing loath to converse with the comely carpenter, who stopsed sawing as if suddenly paralyzed and gazed back blankly at the widow. "What's wrong?" he managed to

"Oh, she would manage her own affairs-dld her banking all in an outof-town bank, wouldn't have a lawyer. and now-" the widow Smith here spoke with slow emphasis as she folded her hands over the dish of peas and looked hard at Horace. "Now she's keeping boarders."

"Keeping boarders!" Horace gasped. Yes, and you can believe me that when any one as proud as Susan Yaer would keep boarders, she's pretty vell reduced. But she would have her own way and now-now she's reaping he results."

The fact really was that Susan had houseful of boarders; and as every said-and all the neighbors were lossiping about it-she couldn't have ome reduced" at a better time, for there were hundreds of out-of-town war workers only too eager to snap at chance to become part of that house-

Hornce had so long been accustomed o a mood of calm despair that the palpitation he experienced on actually seeking admission for himself in Suan's boarding house was immensely me the element of jealousy entered. ligible bachelors in Tilton, and of hese Susan had undertaken to accomodate under her spacious roof six. Harnce was the seventh.

Apparently Susan was a great mana? Fr. for soon the excellence of the fare her board became proverbial such Tilton. She retained her old able and still managed to make a go volver and answered the Boche's fire.

de soon observed that a coat of paint was being applied and other signs of a full purse were in evidence. Then she drew Horace aside one evening after the other boarders were leaving the dining room and asked him whether he would undertake the job of putting on a side porch like that of Mrs. Smith's, and, though Horace had an opportunity of taking some contract work for one of the new industries at a really stupendous figure, he assured her that he could begin at once. It was the first time he had worked

of it-or apparently she did, for peo-

on the Yagers' house since that time 15 years before, when he had first thrilled under the neur presence of his ideal. And her figure was still as bewitching, though possibly a little plumper, her skin as fair-were there a few more freckles?-and to make the ecstasy complete she again wore a frock of heliotrope muslin.

Still people pitied poor Susan Yager. To be sure, she apparently was making money, having all those improvements, but that was probably only another evidence of her extreme lack of business sense. That is the way Mrs. Smith looked at the matter, as she assured Horace she had every reason to believe Susan was frightfully involved in debt.

It was one night after that man Migglesworth, vice president of one of the big industries, had been showing (as Horace thought) too marked a devo-During those days that he sawed tion to Susan that Horace got his courage up. After all, he assured himself, plazza the twenty-year-old Susan had his presumption now was not what it would have been once, for the Susan she puttered about the garden, and as Yager helress was a different person to woo than Susan Yager bankrupt, Susan Yager, boarding house keeper.

Strangely enough, all his awkward bashfulness vanished, when he found himself alone with Susan in her little sitting room, and the tip-tilt of her nose didn't seem half so proud and forbidding. He stood close beside her and realized that she was really not a tall, haughty person at all; her glorious auburn hair scarcely reached his heart.

He began quite deliberately, and told her he had loved her 15 years, and was asking her to marry him now, because he wanted to make her independent, pay her bills and share his years' savings with her.

And Susan promptly told Horace that she didn't think she could ever find a husband who would suit her bet-Then for the first time since ter, let him steal one short delirious

Somehow Horace had expected she would say that she appreciated his generosity about taking the debts. He concluded that she was still proud, as Yagers always were, and this is why she had not done so. But the next day she met him with a radiant smile that turned into contagious this new regime Horace was feeling laughter. "I couldn't tell you last particularly down at heart. The house | night," she said, "because after all it is comparatively unimportant. But, these 15 years had been bought up you see, I haven't any debts. I've at a good price as an extension to one managed my own affairs and-well, of the plants, and he faced the propo- I've tripled the estate father left me. sition of being homeless within a week. But I wanted to do something patriot-It was the morning he was putting a ic, and when I asked Mr. Migglesworth side porch on Widow Smith's house what I could do he said the most pressat to Susan's-for by this time front ing need was more boarding housesthes had gone out and side porches said the plants would have to close if there weren't more accommodations. I Foo bad about Miss Susan," the thought every one would know I did it just for patriotism."

"And-and still you are willing to marry me?"

"Yes. Horace." "And there is nothing I can do for you?" this in a crestfallen accent.

"You can give up doing house jobs," she said, "take some war contract and give the proceeds to the Red Cross." And of course Horace did.

Why He Was Worried.

Carl J. Carter, prosecuting attorney for the Bartholomew and Decatur circuit court, who lives near Columbus, had just been explaining to his wife certain matters in his questionnaire, and that she would be required to swear to certain matters therein stated relative to dependencies.

Donald, his six-year-old son, while on the way to the city in company with his mother, seemed to be in a rather worried state of mind, and was exceptionally quiet.

"What is the matter with you, Donald?" Mrs. Carter inquired.

"Oh, mamma, I was just thinking about you having to swear, and I don't like it. Can't you say 'dog gone it' and let it go at that?"-Indianapolis

French Nerve.

A French balloon observer was attached to an American unit. For four disturbing. Perhaps he would not have days he went up in his bulky sausage been so reckless, but now for the first and remained there unperturbed by whistling shells, directing the fire of There were some 50 or 60 apparently American batteries. On the fifth day a German airplane dived from a low cloud with its machine gun going. The balloon dissolved in flame and smoke, and the observer took to his parachute.

The Boche airman, not content with destroying the sausage, pursued the Frenchman as he floated down, pumpothern cook, got a couple of young ing bullets at the outspread umbrella. in to wash dishes, and wait on And the Frenchman coolly drew his re-

Love Your Work.

The richest rewards come only when ork. If you are keenly interested in e more satisfactorily. It is a labor

Love your work. Retain your youthfour health. That you must maintain face of the water. our physical energies at high-water bark. Remember always that you deend upon your bodlly machine for the attainment of your object in life. Take are of that machine.

Is it not worth more than an autohobile, than an airplane, a fine horse dog? Recognize its value to the full. ember that each day you are what our food makes you. Your muscles, he strength and contour of your lody, tre influenced by the exercise you take. The blood that makes up the tissnes, that nourishes and give- enrgy and enthusiasm to your brain degeneral care of your body .- I ysital Culture.

Wire's Long Stretch.

can literally fall in love with one's traveling in Switzerland his attention was called to the longest unsupported our daily efforts, your work is being telegraph wire he had ever seen. It crosses in one span the Lake of Wallove. Every day is an enjoyable ex- lenstadt, being fastened to two iron towers which are almost 8,000 feet spart. The line is made of steel and all enthusiasm. All this means that that section of it closest to the lake ou must take every possible care of is more than 100 feet above the sur-

Contrary Mineral.

Coal is a contrary critter. Instead of expanding generously, like water, in freezing weather, it contracts rapldly. The sensitive coal pile shrinks at the first touch of winter and, with the mercury at zero, when every respectable commodity is frozen stiff, the costly coal pile melts away like Simple Simon's snowball before the fire.

Deceptions.

"Didn't the late P. T. Barnum say whils upon your diet and exercis and the public likes to be humbugged?" "Yes. But he didn't mean the way the Prussians have tried to do it."



ers of nursing babies have had to go to work-in munition plants and other their infants. When the time comes places in France, and probably the for a discontinuance of work for solsame thing less true in England, and diers and their families, women who even in our own country. It is said have given so much time and attention that during the first months of the to this war work might use their orwar in France babies died at an alarm- ganizations to help along the human ing rate. This tended to destroy the morale of the civil population, which ly the infant welfare work. is so essential as an inspiration to the fighting men, and it also robbed half-orphans in France and Belgium. France of needed future citizens.

The French government had already before the war taken steps to conserve its infants, but did not take up the merits the consideration of womenmatter of infant welfare extensively until the war came and the infant tions. The amount is so small that it death rate suddenly and rapidly increased. To make up for the lack of home care, nurseries were established where scientific treatment could be given to babies and where the mothers could go at intervals during the day to nurse their babies, thus eliminating the risk of artificial feeding. The babies are cared for day and night, kept warm and clean, provided with fresh air and made generally comfortable. Mothers can nurse them in wartime, and will be continued tor, the death rate for bables was re- well with the stripes in the silk, as duced to zero for ten years-there is are also wide cuffs for the sleeves and no equally good record anywhere.

children should be the care of women put it on it is simply pulled on over everywhere, and every community the head. It is a charming little thing ought to make an effort-as a com- to wear with the walking suit skirt, munity-to establish a place where and the wool is placed just where the mothers who must leave their chil- additional warmth under the suit coat dren during working hours can be might be most welcome on frosty helped out, and young and Inexperi- mornings.

Under the stress of war even moth-i enced mothers directed and advised as to the feeding and care required by welfare movement, and more especial

The war has left many orphans and A contribution of about three dollars a month will support one of these children, and this is another charity that women's clubs and business organizawill not be felt at all when divided up among the members of even a small

Combination Sweater Blouse.

An extremely serviceable and faunty garment is the new combination sweater blouse, devised by some one who wanted to conserve wool without giving up the good points of the sweater. A blouse of some gay striped silk during the night if the child's welfare is first made according to a pattern requires it. This has worked out to that opens down the front with fronts the advantage of babies and mothers that fold back and join in a wide sailor collar. But the sailor collar is doubtless. In one community, where not made of the silk. Instead it is the mayor of a town was also a doc- made of some color wool that goes

a footwide hip section that forms a It is natural that the welfare of tight-fitting peplum for the blouse. To

The Story of the Veil



The story of the veil-if it is con- a coarse mesh, having a borner woven fined to the fashionable veil-is rather with figures in a finer mesh, is shown, brief at present, because only small with a plain chiffon veil, in the illusface veils occupy the attention of the tration. An extreme and novel veil big majority of women. Of this par- has had a following among young ticular kind of vell there are, however, people. It consists of an oblong of a many varieties which are worth the large, square-meshed veil bordered attention of women who appreciate with chiffon and hangs straight from how much a veil can do for the com- the front of the turban to the walstplexion-and the face. Besides, there line while a longer veil of plain chifare the small, floating veils which are fon hangs from the back. There is a worn with so much grace and prove border of chenille dots in graduated so alluring on women who know how sizes set across the lower edge of the to "carry them off," and the vells for mesh vell. Long scarfs of malines atmotoring. In addition to these one tached to small hats and turbans, to must not overlook some pleasing nov- be wrapped about the face and neck, elties that are occasionally seen on were among the alluring things that younger women and girls who like odd came in with late summer and are and striking things.

Nearly all the small, close-fitting of a season. They were in any of face veils are made of fine-very fine the colors used for hats and ought at -threads in large mesh ground with least to reappear on the betweenembroidered floral sprays straying seasons hats that will soon be with us. over them. Or they may be splashed with widely detached motifs or finished with dots. All these decorative touches appear in borders as well as in patterns that trail over the mesh or dot it. There are also vells of heavier threads and in both the fine and heavy threads there are small-mesh varieties. It would be impossible and unnecessary to describe all of them. The thing to remember is that one should experiment before buying and try on differ-While S. E. Wharton of Boston was ent veils as we do hats, in order to select the becoming pattern. Black and taupe are the most popular colors, deep, Of course, the foundation skirt

but there are others. Among veils that have found favor it can be, and because one must be there is a novelty that combines the able to take steps while wearing it the mesh veil with plain chiffon so that two pieces at the bottom of the skirt one vell answers two purposes. In a are crossed in the back, separating as moderately long veil of chiffon a one moves. Paris sends over a numsquare of silk mesh is set, so that the ber of these cross-draped skirts, deface may be covered with either and signed evidently to give the extreme the chiffon ends left floating. It is narrow lines on which approval has very attractive. A very soft vell with been placed.

Knitted Hat Bands.

the knitted hat band and ties adorned

with various colored wool or silk flow-

ers. This is, of course, a very old

mode revived, for beautiful silk flow-

quaint effects in wool work are remin-

aged to mix the most crude colors with An accessory of fashion that will daring success. He has, indeed, left us gain in favor as autumn advances is deeply indebted by his teachings,

pretty enough to survive the passing

Panels Are Looped.

The panel has never been more evi-

dent. It appears in a thousand effects.

In a gray satin it is developed in a

looped panel at the back, made of the

satin and falling in front in an apron

panel made of fine net banded across

the bottom with a gray fur half a foot

of this particular dress is as narrow ; s

Julia Bottomby

Clutch Your Coat.

Panne velvet is a revival and adapts itself to the reversible cloak ered work existed in the sixteenth or that depends upon draping for its seventeenth century, and some very graceful lines. Furs of all kinds are used either permanently attached to iscent of early Victorian days. The the cloak or to be adjusted when latter was, however, resuscitated with worn. The really chic Parisian never a new glory by a famous French gen- fastens her cloak, but clutches it totus about seven years ago, who man- gether.

Reasons for Failure of Heating Systems

(From Paper Presented at the Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, in Buffalo, New York)

The time has come for a campaign of education for more satisfactory heating and ventilation in the homes of our country. Some means should be found through which to educate the public to demand and see that they get more satisfactory heat in their homes,

Heretofore heating engineers have pacifically endeavored to fit their heating and ventilating system into ill-conceived and poorly constructed houses and have trusted to their ability as engineers to overcome the handicap imposed upon the systems by architects or constructors who knew little and cared less about the requirements of home comfort. Now that the stress of severe winter is approaching we may ask ourselves: What and how may the heating and ventilating engineers do to assist in laying the foundation of a more effective economy in the years just ahead?

I have especially in mind some of those conditions (principally residential) that not only work against economic heating, but absolutely prevent it in a large number of cases. Some of these conditions are due to the mistakes of the architect with knowledge aforethought or otherwise, some of them to those of the beating man (or hardware man) who installs the system, and some to those of the householder who, practicing false economy, is not willing

to pay the price of good work. In most of the ordinary balloon-framed houses the sheathing is very inferior in grade and loosely butted at the edges, when there should be solid boards and lap joints. Some of the houses have no building paper or its equivalent, some have one course of the building paper and a few have two, but very few courses are laid with care to serve as an insulation. Two courses of paper in face contact are, it should be stated, inferior to one course with the sheathing and one course woven in and out over the studding; or, to one course with the sheathing and one course on the inside of the studding, with strippings under the laths to bring the plaster free from the paper surface. Again, suppose the wall is well protected against inleakage, but the upper and lower ends of the spaces between the stude are open; in this case there is freer convection of air upward between the inner and outer layers of the wall and the heat that should be kept within the room is dissipated to little fellow sailing a toy boat in a this air current and lost to the attic, and the conditions are worse than the pond. open wall in that the heat is lost and there is no corresponding physical benefit from inleakage.

Another feature of house design that is frequently fatal to the plans of the heating engineer is the overhanging room with only one thickness of seven-eighth-inch flooring on the room and light ceiling over the porch. This of the attempt to tack the Sammees always gives a cold floor that is not only uncomfortable to the occupants, but on them is acrid and universal. They eliminates heating possibilities on cold days. These remarks do not apply, of course, to sleeping porches with no heat. If an overhanging room is desired, them, having, as it happens, an acute be sure to provide for a well-insulated floor.

One feature of house construction that reflects against the builder rather Samuel is a good sonorous Biblical than the architect is the loose construction around the windows. The owner wishes free moving sash and the workmen give him everything he could tion thereof, but this Sammee business desire in this regard. But how about the person who is expected to inhabit the room on a zero day when the wind is blowing a 20-mile velocity? I have caught snow in my hand at a distance of two feet from a tightly locked win- lation, call themselves Yanks, which dow in a house supposed to have better than ordinary construction. Window strips, metal weather strips and storm windows may be urged. Storm win- thus the men in our navy call themdows, top hung, give satisfactory insulation during the cold days and at the selves gobs. same time provide ventilating possibilities on moderate days. An average nineroom house can be supplied with good storm windows, west, north and east, for an expenditure of from \$75 to \$100, and the coal saving will pay for the first cost in two years' time. Such storm windows are no hindrance to openwindow ventilation when desired.

Next, let us look at the chimney. Several points in common practice among architects tend toward inefficiency. The outside chimney, in spite of its possibilities toward exterior ornamentation, is not a good draft producer because of the chilling effect of the outside air.

Another point, chargeable principally to the owner, is the low basement ceiling that reduces the pitch of the steam mains or warm-air leaders to a minimum. If the average householder realized the importance of extra pitch to the pipes in the basement, he would let loose of enough additional capital to guarantee a ceiling height of eight feet instead of six feet, as is so often

Is it not possible to develop a campaign of education in such a way that the average man who may be contemplating building himself a little home may become more informed on these vital points that are so necessary to co-ordinating the heating and ventilating features with the building construction, and in that way develop an independent thinker who will not be wholly at the mercy of the unscrupulous promoter or the uninformed individual who frequently poses as an architect or engineer?

May the time soon come when we will build our houses to serve as homes and not as private cantonments.



Mother's Cook Book

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could, some blunders have crept in; forget them as son as you can. Tomorrow is a new day you shall begin it well and serenely and with a too high spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense.-Emerson.

Economical Dishes. A delicious Scotch broth may be made from the liquor in which boiled mutton was cooked. Remove the fat, add a finely cut turnip, carrot, onlon and a stalk of celery. Cook until the

Cream Soup.

vegetables are tender.

Cut thin slices of bread as thin as shavings, put them with a small amount of butter in a saucepan and stir until well browned; add salt to taste and add boiling water enough to make the amount of soup needed, then at any other time." add a cupful of boiling cream, and be sure that the soup is well salted. More cream may be added if a richer soup is desired.

Green Pea Custard.

Rinse a can of green peas in cold water; save for a broth. Add the peas to a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two well-beaten eggs. Cook in individual cups in a pan of hot water until the custard is firm.

Cheese Croquettes. Cut into small dice one poun of

ful of hot white sauce; add it to the manager. cheese, the yolks of two well-beaten eggs, diluted with a little cream. Stir until well blended; senson with salt, tip,

The Ruby Ranks First.

It is a popular error to suppose that

the head of the list; the diamond sec-

ond, and, following this, the sapphire.

Stones Out of Their Place

Plant Strength Will Force

of the cliffs.

 red pepper and a grating of nutmeg. eroquettes. Roll in fine crambs, dip in egg and brown in a little fat.

Spread slices of stale bread with butter, lay in a baking dish and cover with a pint of milk to which two eggs have been added. Senson well with pepper and salt, add a cupful of goodflavored cheese, grated, and bake un-

Baked Bread and Cheese.

til the custard is thick, Neceie Maxwell

Somewhat Annoying.

"It makes me mad for my husband

to talk in his sleep." "The poor man can't help it." "Maybe not, but it looks like an intimation that I don't give him a chance

"Dey say soap



expensive," said Meandering Mike, got the loan." "I hope It is," replied Plodding Pete, "I've waited years fur some half-way excuse fur not usin' it."

Evidently a Novice. "You told me you were an experi-American cheese. Have ready a cup- enced walter," said the restaurant

For Its Foreign Commerce.

"How do you know I'm not?" "You said 'thank you' for a 25 cent

U. S. Sets New High Mark

One would scarcely associate great New high records for September forstrength with so delicate and fragile eign trade in both imports and exports a thing as maiden hair fern, yet if its were announced by the department of tion didn't come. Downhearted, he said roots have not sufficient room they will commerce. Imports were \$262,000,000, break the pot in which the plant an increase of nearly \$26,000,000 over like Helen awfully well, but I cergrows. Blades of grass will force the September, 1917, and exports \$550,curbstones between which they spring 000,000, an increase of about \$100, up out of their place. Indeed, plants 000,000. For the nine months ending are on record as having broken hard September, 1918, imports were \$2,322,rocks. The island of Aldabra, to the 000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000, northwest of Madagascar, is becoming while exports for the nine months, valsmaller through the action of the ued at \$4,561,000,000, represented a mangroves that grow along the foot slight decrease.

Stirrups.

Stirrups were unknown to the anthe diamond is the most valuable of cients. Along the public roads there the precious stones. The relative value were placed stones to enable horseof the finer gems places the ruby at men to mount. Stirrups were used to some extent in the fifth century, but for them?" were not common even so late as the It is a very common occurrence to find twelfth. Horseshoeing is a very ana perfect diamond, but a perfect ruby cient art. It is represented on a coin of Tarentum of about 350 B. C.

"Gobs." Not "Jackies," and "Yanks," Not "Sammees," Are Names Our Fighters Prefer

A gob is a sailor, a man of the Amerlean navy, a bluejacket, and the term is self applied writes Samuel G. Blythe in Saturday Evening Post. It is the generic term for all men in the service, up to those who wear the gold on their sleeves; and even so, the sailors often speak of the austere commanding officer as the main gob. The use of it primarily is to show the sailors' detestation for the usual design nation of them-jackies. Nothing rouses the ire of a sailor so quickly as to call him a jackie. He doesn't like it, and will not have it. No diminutive, as expressed by the "ie," for him. It doesn't fit either his own assumption of his manliness or with the fact of that manliness.

He is a big, broad-chested, browned, hairy, two-fisted person, and this speaking of him as a jackle with its implication of small boyishness is anathema to him. He is rough, tough stuff in a rough, tough game; a fighting man, a man who goes to sea in anything that comes along, from a dreadnaught to a motor launch no bigger than a whale boat, withstands the perils of it, does the incalculable tabor of it, has the clear-eyed courage of it, is ready to fight over, on top or under water, and does so fight, and he feels insulted to be called jackie as if he were a fair-haired, red-cheeked

Jackie? Forget that jackie stuff. Where do you get it, anyhow? Gob, dod gast you-g-o-b! It is the same with the soldiers. Their resentment won't have it. And I don't blame personal interest in the matter. Now name, and Sam is the virile contracgets on one's nerves. Hence our soldiers, scorning the Sammee appelis a good, musculine, soldierly term;

Food for Thought

You never can tell. The under dog sometimes deserves all he gets.

Paradoxical as it may seem, many a fellow has a weakness for strong language. Foresight may be all right, but

it won't keep a man from being stabbed in the back. The German army has evident-

ly discovered that it is cheaper to move than to pay rent. The pessimist is always look-

ing for the worst, and complains when he gets it. #-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-#

Sneezing Superstitions Had

No Connection With the "Flu." In Scotland it has been maintained that idlots are incapable of sneezing, and the power to do so has been deemed evidence of the possession of a certain degree of intelligence. It was a Flemish belief that a sneeze during a conversation for a bargain proved that what you said was the truth. The Chinese believe that a snezee on New Year's eve means bad luck through the coming year. The Japanese hold that one sneeze means that some one is praising you, two show blame, whereas, if you sneeze three times wan



Dissenting Views. "Didn't you think the new play rather futuous?"

"Well, no; I thought it rather thin," Wanted a Square Deal.

"Just thought of that V you loaned me three years ago, old man. Here it is, and a thousand thanks." "Hold on! \$2.30 more, if you please, is goin' to be more A dollar is worth only fifty-four cents compared with what it was when you

> Family Interests. "And what did the doctor tell

YOU?" "Why, he looked me over and asked me if I had made a will,"

"Ah, is your condition so bad?" "I don't know; but his brother Is a lawyer."

What He Didn't Like About Helen. Kenneth's little playmate, Helen, was to have a party. Only girls were to be invited, but Kenneth was unaware of this fact. He longed for an invitation and expected one up to the day of the party. But alas! the invitato his mother: "You know, mother, I

Professional Reason. "What are people advised to tell

tainly don't like her ways,"

their troubles to a policeman?" "Because he is the most likely person to help them in arresting atten-

Sending Them Away With a Smile. "We must do something to keep the soldlers from feeling distressed when they start for France," said the enthuslastic camp worker.

"Why not get Miss Yowler to sing "Do you think that would have th

desired effect?" "Unquestionably. Every man who heard her would be glad to leave."