

# SIMPLICITY OF THE NEW COAT STYLES



EVER since the curtain rose on the drama of fall and winter fashion, the discerning, practical woman has found reason to congratulate her in the matter of coat styles. They are a simplicity that warrants their everywhere and of a beauty that gladdens the heart. Some of them are nothing more than capes with sleeves added, all of them are cut in almost unbroken lines, except those made of fabrics that imitate the lines of the fur, which follow the lines of the fur and are made of skins. Velours, duvetin, bolivia, and similar soft and pliable cloths give grace and comfort to the coats for this winter, and high collars, that fit snugly, top them with the luxury of fur. Occasional there are cuffs of fur, and where there is no fur at all, very ample fur collars of cloth, or crepe cloth, provide the same suggestion of fur, aided by the fact that coats are long enough to reach to the bottom of the dress skirt.

Designers who must produce variety while they preserve simplicity of line introduce ingenious cutting and unusual management of details and accessories for this purpose. An example appears in the handsome cloth coat shown in the picture, in which capacious pockets are formed by means of panels inserted under arms. These pockets are curved at the top and finished with machine stitching. The second coat is one of those worn in fur garments that look so much like sealskin. Women who like the richness of fur, but have scruples against it ought to be pleased with this model, for it is hard to distinguish the fabric from the pelt. Real fur is used for the wide collar, plain cuffs, and shaped bands on the pockets, and there are many kinds that might be employed, as skunk, squirrel, fox, beaver. The coat hangs almost straight, with a slight flare toward the bottom at the back, emphasized by a band of fur placed as a border.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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### LESSON FOR OCTOBER 17

JESUS BEGINS HIS GALILEAN MINISTRY.

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 4:12-25.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matt. 4:17.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mark 1:16-20; Luke 5:1-11.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Chooses Helpers.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Teaching and Healing.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Call of the First Disciples.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus enters upon his mission.

#### I. The King His Own Herald (vv. 12-17).

1. The reason for (v. 12). The news of the imprisonment of John the Baptist caused Jesus to forsake Judea and go into Galilee. The fate of John he accepted as foreshadowing his own. Because of this, he withdrew from the metropolis and went to the remote regions where his work would attract less attention. When the people wilfully reject the truth and attempt to do violence to the messenger, he should turn from them unless specially directed otherwise.

2. To whom the proclamation is made (vv. 13-16). The people in Capernaum. This was done in fulfillment of a prophecy in Isaiah 9:1, 2. These people did not enjoy such privileges as those around Jerusalem. This was one of the darkest and most corrupt of the provinces, and now it is getting the light first. This foreshadowed the present age when the grace of God would reach out to the Gentiles. But this is just like the Lord. He did not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. It should be our business, like the Master, to go to the most benighted souls with the message of light and life.

3. His message (v. 17). "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." This is the same kingdom which John the Baptist and the Old Testament prophets proclaimed. It means the Messianic earth rule of Jesus Christ. This is not our message, for ours is the gospel of the grace of God through faith in the finished work of Christ. We should call upon men to repent and believe the gospel of Christ's death for their sins and resurrection for justification. The time is coming when heralds will again announce the coming of the kingdom, and the King himself will come forth from the heavens to establish his mediatorial kingdom. For this we pray when we intelligently say, "Thy kingdom come."

#### II. The King Summons Servants to His side (vv. 8:22).

1. His command of authority (v. 19). He did not use arguments, but issued the mandate. The King's voice is autocratic. To command is the King's prerogative, not to argue or entreat.

2. The station of the servants called (vv. 18, 21). They were men of lowly birth—fishermen. God chooses the foolish things of this world to put to shame the mighty, that no flesh might boast before him (I Cor. 1:26).

3. They were called to definite service (v. 19). "I will make you fishers of men." He had previously called them to be disciples (John 1:36-42). He now called them to service. This call, then, was not the gospel call to sinners, which is always "Believe on me," but the call to service, of those who had already heeded the call to discipleship. The qualities which made them good fishermen—patience, bravery to face the storm and the night, the perseverance which toiled all night though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men.

4. Their prompt obedience (vv. 20, 22). They gave up their business and homes, not even inquiring where their salary was to come from. They put their trust in him who called, believing that he was able to supply their needs.

#### III. The King's Triumphant Progress (vv. 23-25).

He went the whole rounds of Galilee teaching the Scriptures, preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of diseases. He did a threefold work:

1. Teaching the Scriptures in the synagogues (v. 23). The revelation of God needed to be explained. This is what he was doing at Nazareth (Luke 4:16-22).

2. Preaching the glad tidings of the kingdom (v. 23). The King who was present and was heralding his own mission was ready to establish his kingdom if they would have been willing to receive him.

3. Healing all manner of diseases (v. 23). There was no form of disease which he could not cure.

#### Learn the Lesson.

Therefore, let us be patient, patient; and let God our Father teach us his own lesson his own way. Let us try to learn it well and quickly; but do not let us fancy that he will ring the school bell and send us to play before our lesson is learnt.—Charles Kingsley.

#### Mischief Makers.

I have heard it said that spies and talebearers have done more mischief in this world than the poisoned bowl or the assassin's dagger.—Schiller.

## The Woods

### THE PLAYGROUND.

The city street, the city street,  
Lies heavy on the town—  
An awful avenue of heat,  
Whose rays of yellow summer heat  
Upon the stones of brown,  
Where little children's weary feet  
Creep slowly up and down.

The houses rise, the houses rise,  
Beside the thoroughfare;  
Their windows look with bloodshot eyes  
O'er huddled roofs to smoky skies,  
And find no promise there;  
And childhood's voice of laughter dies  
In pestilential air.

The city great, the city great—  
It is so big a thing!  
From city gate to city gate,  
From somber dawn to even late,  
It throbs with marketing;  
It has no moment it may wait  
To hear the children sing.

The little ones, the little ones,  
The buds that never bloom,  
(While underneath the breathless suns  
The stream of life forever runs  
Through arteries of gloom),  
Look on your stately Parthenons  
And find so little room!

There is a street, another street,  
Beyond the city's wall,  
Beyond the corridors of heat,  
Where waters pure and waters sweet  
In crystal cadence fall—  
And to the children's tiny feet  
Their liquid measures call!

Its tenements, its tenements,  
Are neither grim nor gray;  
And from each verdant eminence  
Their crimson-throated residents  
Pour music to the day,  
Their chorishing inhabitants  
Sing loud a roundelay.

O fairy shores, O merry shores,  
Away from slime and sin—  
With leafy roofs and grassy floors,  
Where robin nests and swallow soars  
When summer days begin—  
Oh, let us open wide the doors  
And ask the children in!  
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## SCHOOL DAYS



## The Care of the Scalp

(By United States Health Service.)

HERE are a few very important things for you to know about your hair, and the proper way of caring for it:

First, and most important, is the fact that except for the root the hair is nothing but dead tissue. It is the scalp and not the hair that must be treated.

"Gray hair" cannot be cured, that is, restored, except by dyes. Baldness cannot be cured, except on rare occasions.

The scalp is just like the rest of the skin on the body, and should be kept as clean as the face or the hands. In order to do this the head should

be washed at least once a week with a good tar or sulphur soap. This will not only help to keep the scalp free from dandruff, but will open the pores of the scalp and permit of the free flow of oil to make the hair glossy. It is folly to have the hair singed, as it is entirely useless. So-called "hair foods" cannot "nourish" the hair and should be wisely avoided.

If you want pretty hair, keep the scalp clean and healthy. Wash the head and hair clean and rinse out all soap. Then dry thoroughly with a hot towel. If the hair should become "dry" from too much washing, apply a mixture of grain alcohol and castor oil, about five teaspoonfuls of oil to the pint of alcohol. This will restore the gloss to the hair, and also act as an excellent antiseptic for dandruff.

When the hair persists in falling out and bald spots appear, the fault is not always with the scalp, but may be some remote underlying cause. Consult a physician instead of a barber, as the falling hair may be a symptom of some disease he could readily recognize and cure. Often when the hair is falling out it is being replaced by new hair.

Gray hair is caused by a loss of pigment, or coloring matter, and small air bubbles getting into the hair and giving it the white appearance. There is no way of curing this condition, although it may sometimes be prevented by keeping the scalp healthy and clean. This is not always possible, however, as heredity plays an important part in the tendency of the hair to become gray.

holds true in every country in the world where oaks grow, as far as is known, except Switzerland. There, strange to say, to dream of an oak is accounted by the Switzer as a warning that, from no fault of his own, and for some trifling cause, great troubles are to come upon him.

The elder, which in some of its varieties is a tree, is an excellent omen, but the fir tree is a better one. The latter tree is a sign of comfort, wealth and station, while the alder—genus Aldus—is a tree of evil omen. Naturally the cypress and the yew are of unfavorable significance. The lime, or linden, predicts that you will soon take a long sea voyage. The maple is a sign of success and a happy marriage to the lover, as is also the palm tree, which foretells, moreover, financial success to men, and children to wives. And for a good all-round tree to dream of there is none better than the elm—unless it be the fir.

So far the two schools of scientific dream investigators—the psychic and the physical—have not paid much attention to dream-trees, but as their light is still on, they probably will.

## Last Night's Dreams — What They Mean

### DIFFERENT SORTS OF TREES.

WE HAVE spoken of trees in general as the mystics interpret their significance; now as to the various sorts of trees that grow in Dreamland. Nearly all kinds are of good omen, but it is just as well to exercise a little care in planting your visionary arboretum. The belief in trees as omens in dreams is found in every country, and their interpretation generally follows an obvious rule, being such as would be suggested by seeing the tree in the life of the waking world. Thus, an oak tree seen in a dream is a sign of flourishing prosperity and a long life; a hale and hearty old age. Look at an oak in your waking moments and see if it does not suggest just that.

This interpretation of dream-oaks



### Under Our Present Form of Government the Baby's Not Consulted.

popular to hunt through the Bible for the correct spelling of Jeroboam, and after this is determined the child is riveted to it and compelled to go through life explaining to curious friends that he was not old enough to prevent it.

One of the greatest pleasures in life is to be presented with a set of twins and then try to locate a pair of longer names for them. Nearly all twins are given names that sound as much alike as possible, thus making it an easy matter to tell them apart after they have been identified by the parents.

If the baby is a boy, the mother always insists upon naming it after the father, which is a splendid arrangement, as in after life the father is able to handle about four-fifths of the son's mail and get a good, clear idea of the modern love letter when it has the proper carburetor adjustment. In the case of a girl baby it is always better to pick out a name that has been worn for several years by some rich relative who is looking for a good place to leave a farm covered with ripening alfalfa and red pigs.

It is a trying task to name a baby when it is the seveneenth member of the family. Some people use the tele-

## MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

There is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality, which cannot be described, but is immediately felt, and puts the stranger at once at his ease.—Washington Irving.

### Walnut Pie.

Prepare an ordinary custard pie and just before putting into the oven sprinkle over the top one-half cupful of black walnut meats, finely minced. Bake as usual.

### Cottage Cheese Sandwiches.

Spread whole wheat bread with butter, then with a layer of seasoned cottage cheese and a lettuce leaf dipped in salad dressing.

### Omelet With Sirup and Almonds.

Prepare an omelet, adding one-half cupful of almonds to the pan just before pouring in the omelet. Turn and serve surrounded with hot maple sirup.

### Angel Cake Balls.

Bake an angel food in a sheet; when

cold cut it with a small biscuit cutter and roll the balls in melted fondant; sprinkle some with coconut, others with nuts. For variety the fondant may be tinted.

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~MILITANT MARY~  
My veins are full of red, red blood! I vow I'll live, and THEN I put my elbows on my desk AND PUSH A PUNY PEN!

## Two Suits Worthy of Note



HOSE who are partial to long coats and to double-breasted models will approve the handsome suit on the left of the two shown here. With the authority of a great Parisian name back of it, it can take its place among many companions, with proper coats, secure in the knowledge of its origin and its fine style. It is made of velours in one of those new strong blue shades, and black caracul never found a more effective background to serve as a foil to its richness. Paquin is among those who have sponsored the long coat, and it is not alone.

In this coat there is at least a hint of the Russian inspiration. It fastens with a single large and handsome button at the left side, its collar of caracul is very wide, and its deep pointed pockets of fur are finished with two buttons and a long tassel on each. The loose, narrow belt is extended into a girle and looped over at the front, after the manner of belts generally, and the plain skirt also follows the mode attending the increased

length of skirts to at least the shoe tops.

The suit at the right is as unusual as to its coat, as its companion. This coat is noteworthy because of its full, rippled skirt, which begins at the front by adopting the average length of coat, but adds both length and fullness as it progresses toward the back. Imagine it in brown chevot with the large motifs about the waistline embroidered in silk to match, or in any other of the season's favorite colors that look well with sealskin, which is used for the wide collar.

It has a narrow belt of the material, which follows the lap-across fashion at the front. In this suit, as in the majority of others, the skirt, it almost goes without saying, is plain, a little longer and a little wider than those that preceded it in the early fall

Julia Bottomley  
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