

# SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

## THE QUESTIONER.

WHEN Shakespeare wanted to express the tragedy involved in the shuffling out of the life of his most intellectual character, he did it by these words, "The rest is silence." He might have put it in another way, by saying that Hamlet would ask more questions. For that was his most disconcerting habit. Keeping silence before a puzzling world, and a puzzling universe, is something that man has never done. The human being who just asked the reason for the first nightfall and the first appearance of the stars stood on the threshold of all modern scientific investigation. So, if it were necessary to find a definition of man which would differentiate him from all the rest of creatures, it would be sufficient to say of him: "He is the animal that asks questions."

Rudyard Kipling in a striking line talked of "the law of the jungle." The writers of fables have not pulled the long bow in attributing to the beasts the sense of justice, even if they were making fun of society in doing so. So the lion stands for the maker of rules, and the monkey for him, who evades them. So law is not peculiar to the children of Adam. The animals know political economy. "Go to the ant thou sluggard," said King Solomon.

This little creature shows what can be done through the organized efforts of thousands of insects, whose operations could be stopped in a moment by the foot of a passing giant in the shape of a mischievous boy.

So business organization is not exclusively human. It is impossible to look at the combs of a beehive without realizing that the creatures who made it know geometry and architecture.

The cells are so constructed as to give the maximum of strength with the minimum of expenditure in the way of material.

So the Brooklyn bridge, or the dome of St. Peter's, is not a proof of human superiority.

There is a solitary eagle to be seen every day, soaring over a lake in western Ontario. Once he had a mate. But she disappeared one winter. Since then the widower has never married. The natives say that it is the habit of these birds to be perpetually true to their first and only love.

So constancy is not the exclusive virtue of our race. When Christ wanted to express his affection for Jerusalem, he could think of nothing better to say than that he would have gathered its people about him, as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings. This timid bird will face any peril if she thinks that her young are in danger.

In the same way the bear of the North woods, which will fly before man under ordinary circumstances, will fight to the death if she thinks her cubs are threatened.

So family affection and devotion do not set mankind apart from the rest of the animal kingdom.

Only the other day a raccoon at the Bronx zoological gardens in New York, was in danger of starving to death because the gatekeeper who had tamed

## THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

## AN AVERAGE JOB.

ARE you going to be content with an average job, which can be filled by any girl, or do you want a career? If the latter, you must recognize the importance of sound training. Take two girls. Both determine that stenography is the opening they will seek. One takes the usual course and enters an office at the ordinary salary. She can do the average thing, and that is all.

The other girl isn't satisfied with such a future. She takes Spanish and French, and studies English, both commercial and cultivated. She studies the requirements of a big position, and works for it. She puts in an extra year of work before accepting a position and once at work she continues her studies.

She will be one of the few thoroughly equipped women for the position she has in mind. She will get that position in time. And she will be making two or three times what her friend is at the end of ten years, and have, moreover, the assurance of a permanent position and real recognition. Because the thoroughly trained person is rare, and the firm who secures her won't let her go if it can help itself.

A girl can specialize in bank work, in technical work, secretarial work or in big business. And this is only in the one line of stenography. There are hundreds of other lines, and in each the trained and ambitious worker will be at a premium. Don't be content with the average job.

and petted him had been sent to the hospital. The animal would not take food from a stranger. So fidelity and gratitude are not confined to the lords of creation. But there is no reason to believe that the beasts of the jungle that have their hunting laws, or the ants that lay up their store for winter, or the bees that know practical geometry, or the eagle that mourns his dead wife forever, or the hen that protects her chickens, or the bear that is fearless of rifles, or the raccoon that is faithful to his master, ever asked any questions about the why and wherefore of things.

On the other hand, from the dawn of history, we find man worrying over the riddle of the universe. This too in spite of the fact that, even in the beginning of things he felt that he would never be able to solve it.

So he invented language to convey his questions to his neighbors and alphabets to write them down for his children. He invented mathematics in order to compute the motions of the stars.

By all his questioning he has succeeded in pushing back the curtain that hangs around his universe. Yet he knows perfectly well that in spite of all that his Newtons, Darwins, Einsteins and Curries may do, what Herbert Spencer called "the unknowable" will always elude him.

But as long as he follows the gleam he will be man, as God made him.

# LYRICS OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

## GEE AND HAW.

A FELLAH had a pair of mules That knew no laws and knew no rules But geed for haw and hawed for gee And went contrary generally. The darnedest mules you ever see.

If both had geed when it was haw, While that ain't just exactly law, It would of worked out purty good, If once the thing was understood And they done what you thought they would.

But not these two. If old July, When you yelled "gee," to gee would try.

Old January, 'tother one, Observin' what July had done, Would start to hawin' on the run.

So gee and haw and haw and gee, But never simultan'ously, They went through life, and kicked more dirt

And done less work and done more hurt Than two hyenies, I assert.

And I've seen folks just like them mules,

Who wed, but never read the rules, Who didn't know you had to wear The marriage collar fair and square And pull together everywhere.

One can't have haw and one have gee: To gee or haw you must agree And then go forward, gee or haw, Accordingly, without no jaw—

And that's good sense, and that's good law.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

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## HEALTH VALUE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Vegetarian schools have great faith in tomatoes as a medicine for biliousness and all forms of liver trouble; this is because of the vegetable catamel in large quantities which is found in that fruit.

Rhubarb or pie plant, when properly cooked, is a good laxative, while its agreeable acid is cooling and stimulating. The tender green leaves, combined with other greens, are especially good served as greens.

Lettuce is considered a sure remedy for nervousness and insomnia. Even Shakespeare has one of his characters remark: "Did I eat any lettuce to supper last night that I am so sleepy?"

And of water cress, "a cheap but wholesome salad from the brook." Containing so much sulphur, this dainty little green tends to purify the blood. This sulphur, in vegetable form, is all ready to be assimilated, while the form we buy is not.

Dandelion greens carry a high percentage of iron, while the tender young leaves make a fine salad. Mixed with potato, it improves both kinds.

Spinach, which is called the bloom of the blood, stands at the head of vegetables in percentage of iron. This vegetable has a most healthful action on both bowels and kidneys.

The onion, too often snubbed by those who would be ultra fine, holds a high place as a flavor vegetable, stimulating, laxating and generally purifying the whole system.

Beets are a nerve tonic, make new blood; the Greeks held the beet ideal for brain workers.

Cucumbers are rich in potassium and phosphorous; even in ancient times they were used for the complexion, internally as well as externally.

Carrots rank still higher in these days with the beauty specialist; when eaten raw, one a day, they are a sure cure for a muddy complexion.

Grapes are one of the favorite fruits and are usually taken by all with cleansing and tonic effect.

All art starts from simplicity; and the higher the art rises the greater the simplicity.—William Morris.  
How can any one start the day properly if he wakes in a room where the paint and wall-paper are constantly making faces at the furniture?

## DAINTY COMPANY DISHES.

A dish of baked bananas to serve with broiled steak is a most appetizing dish and is prepared thus: Remove the peeling from a half dozen large bananas, scrape to remove all the coarse threads and lay in a well-buttered glass baking dish. Grate the rind of an orange and one-half a lemon and add the juice of each with one-half cupful of sugar. Pour over the bananas, adding two tablespoonfuls of butter. Bake during the baking, about twenty minutes.

**Sour Cream Pie.**—Beat the yolks of four eggs until light and creamy, add a cupful of sugar, the same of chopped raisins and sour cream, with one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves. Place in a double boiler and cook until smooth and thick. Line a pie plate with rich pastry and bake the crust. Fill with the mixture, cover with a meringue, using the whites of the eggs mixed with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Heap roughly over the top and place in the oven to brown lightly.

**Pear Salad.**—Take halves of peeled very ripe pears, or the canned variety may be used if drained. Sprinkle with a teaspoonful of lemon juice and fill the center with a ball of cream cheese. Place on lettuce leaves and cover with a dressing made with the pear juice, if canned fruit is used, or with a little pineapple juice, olive oil, catsup, lemon juice and paprika, with a dash of salt, and sugar if fresh fruit is used.

**Peach Pie.**—Rub a cupful of fresh ripe peeled peaches through a sieve, add a cupful or less depending upon the sweetness of the fruit and the taste of the family. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, then fold in the peaches and cream. Pour into a well-buttered baking dish and bake in water until firm. Serve with whipped cream.

**Vegetable Dish.**—This is the season to cook young onions, carrots and peas together, adding a bit of browned salt pork cut in bits, a cupful of milk and seasonings, just as it is ready to serve. Cut the carrots and onions in thin slices.

**Potato Souffle.**—Boil and mash ten potatoes, press through a sieve, add two onions chopped fine, three slices of bacon, chopped, the yolks of four eggs well beaten; two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley. Add a cupful of milk, mix and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in a buttered dish until puffed and brown. Serve at once.

## THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

### "BLIGHTY."

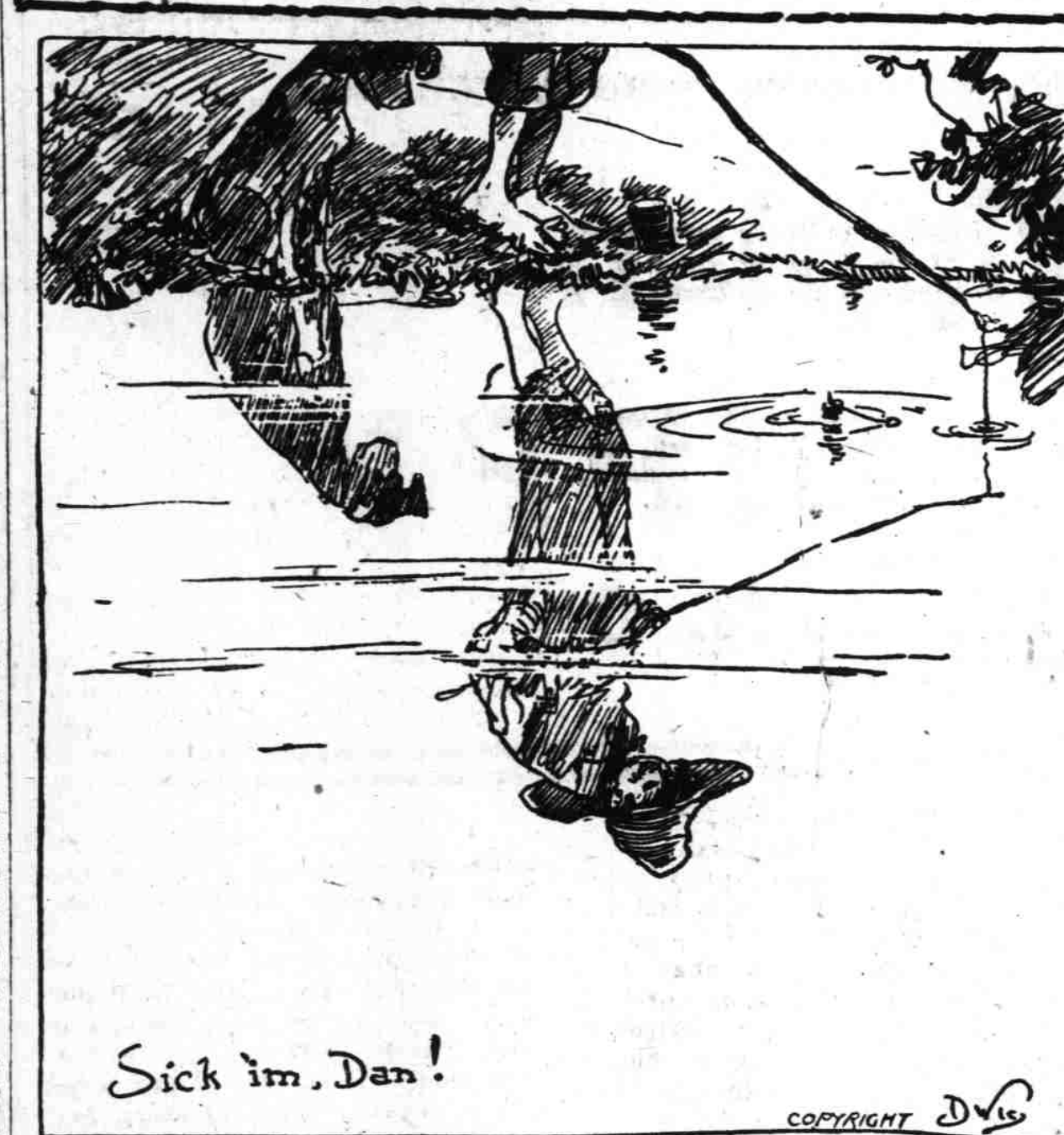
THE number of slang words and phrases which have slipped into the language by reason of the Babel which resulted when men of many nations gathered in the great melting pot of the allied army is a long one, but one of the most typical is "blighty"—the English colloquial equivalent for "home."

Prior to the commencement of the recent great World war the majority of the British army was stationed in India and much of their slang consisted of words and phrases adapted from the language of the natives. "Belaiti" is a common Indian name for England, and, as if to add another parent to the ancestral tree of "blighty," the inhabitants of Hindustan speak of "home" as "bhilati." The similarity of the two expressions naturally impressed the British soldier, and it was not long before he corrupted them into "blighty"—using it as a noun when he referred to his native soil and as an adjective when he wanted to express something connected with his return. A "blighty wound," therefore, meant an injury serious enough to necessitate being sent back home to England. While the word failed to gain great popularity among the American soldiers, it appeared with considerable frequency in stories and reports from the front and will doubtless be used far more widely than before.

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Potentially Genuine.  
"Waiter, I ordered chicken soup. What do you call this?"  
"That's it, sir—young chicken soup."  
"Young chicken soup! What do you mean by that?"  
"Well, it's the water we boiled the eggs in, sir."—Boston Transcript.

## SCHOOL DAYS



Sick 'im, Dan!

## Mother's Cook Book

The wisest pilgrim is the one who goes Along the highway, hour by hour content To take the rain or shine the skies have sent; Who counts his riches in each budded rose; Each song the thrush through vernal branches throws; Each marvel of the sunrise; each dusk Of mystery and fragrant sacrament; Each star that in the heaven burns and glows.

### PALATABLE DISHES.

A HANDFUL of green onions, a cupful of cooked rice, a cupful of thick white sauce, a cold hard-cooked egg and a little cheese may make a very palatable luncheon dish. Cook the tender young onions until well done; drain. Butter a small baking dish and put in the rice, cover with the drained onions, add a sprinkling of grated cheese the white sauce and bake until bubbling hot. Serve from the dish. The rice should be well seasoned with butter, or with a chicken broth while it is cooking.

### Banana Cream.

Slice three ripe bananas, press through a sieve, add a small box of crushed strawberries, reserving part of the juice; beat together lightly and set on ice to cool. Serve in glass cups with whipped cream to which has been added the reserved strawberry juice. Serve very cold.

During the hot weather the simple and less expensive desserts appeal to the housewife. Frozen dishes, when prepared at home, are always acceptable and cost very little.

### Lemon Sherbet.

Take three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar and a quart of rich milk. Mix the sugar and lemon juice, add a grated rind if desired, then stir in the milk. The mixture will curdle but when frozen will be smooth and very palatable. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Nellie Maxwell  
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## SIMPLE DOTTED SWISS, PRINTED VOILES FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS



THE flapper and her younger sister never look better than in the days of summertime, when simple dotted swiss, printed voiles and sprightly organdies clothe them in the fine sheer cottons so well suited to youth. Everybody, from the little lady of three to her grandmother, is wearing these materials, and they are universally becoming; but youth is at its prettiest in them. They are very simply made for the younger girls, and this simplicity accounts for a great part of their charm, but sheer fabrics are lovely color mediums, and all the flowerlike tints and tones we love appear in this year's cottons.

At the left of the picture above, the little girl of eight or so appears in a light blue dotted swiss. It has a baby waist with square neck opening finished with a frill of blue organdie, and three-quarter sleeves finished with a double frill of it. There is a panel

of organdie set in the front of the bodice with a wide hemstitched tuck across it. The girle is also made of organdie and there are small bows of organdie at each side of it. The skirt hem is hemstitched.

Printed voile is shown in so many beautiful color combinations that every young girl may find the tint that pleases her most; printed dots or squares on a white ground are popular and make up well with either white or colored organdie. The dress pictured is in lavender and white, with wide sash of white organdie. The vestee of organdie has insertions of narrow val lace set in stripes, and the elbow sleeves are finished with a band of it. But the special glory and dignity of this frock is revealed in the wide shawl collar of organdie which makes the difference between the dress of a young girl and that of her small sister.

## SASH FOR SUMMER WEAR IS NARROW TO SUIT OCCASION



THE sash is one of those items of dress whose sole mission is to be ornamental. We have it with us this summer in many developments, from narrow girdles with floating ends that are mere finishing touches of color, to gorgeous affairs made of brilliant brocaded ribbons, that dominate the costume. The dress becomes a background for these pretentious accessories when they are made of such splendid stuff.

On midsummer dresses of sheer materials sashes are often made of the same fabric as the dress, and occasionally, narrow ribbon is used with these fabric sashes. Girdles of fabric finished with bows and long ends of narrow ribbon make a happy combination, but the handsomest and dressiest sashes remain, as they always have been, of ribbons. Three of them are illustrated here, found among the simpler designs, for sashes have been much elaborated by combining ribbons of different colors in them and by ribbon flowers and ornaments. The broad Egyptian sash, tied in front and held by some sort of jewelry, is seen on some of the smart imported models. The spirited sash at the left of the

picture calls to mind Spanish costumes. It is developed in very wide satin ribbon, draped about the figure and knotted at the side. A short hanging loop and two diagonal ends spread themselves over the skirt, finished off with a rich knotted fringe. Such sashes are usually in one of two colors used in the dress.

A handsome brocaded ribbon makes the gorgeous sash finished with very long-knotted fringe across its straight ends. A sash of this kind is usually tied in a knot or looped over, and is worn with dresses of fine material, simply made, and in a dark color. These dresses feature the sash—and these sashes "make" the dress.

The generous sash of light-colored satin ribbon at the top of the picture is very wide and is ornamented at each side with ribbon flowers. It is draped loosely about the waist and has short full loops and long ends at the left side. It is meant for lace and the handsomest of lingerie frocks.

Julia Bottomley  
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