

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE CITIES

"Wear Your Dresses Long and Flowing"



CHICAGO—During, cover up your ankles, don't you wear a peep-toe, hide your alabaster shoulders, when you're working on the "Q." Wear your dresses long and flowing, elken stockings are taboo; gingham garters must hide your figure, when you're working on the "Q."

Powder not your little nose, rouge is awful bad for you. Let the painters do the painting, when you're working on the "Q."

Orbits have been issued lately, telling ladies what to do; know 'em dead with beauty hidden, when they're working on the "Q."

The present reckless pace in fashions as followed by the working girl of today grew too fast for the C. B. & Q. and to their familiar slogan "The Burlington, on Time," the road has added a new word, "Mystery."

Ways of Gypsies in Marriage Matters

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Although it is the custom among the gypsies to have the parents of the prospective bridegroom purchase a wife for their son, covetous wealthy candidates are not always successful even when bidding larger sums for the maiden's hand.

Such was the information gleaned by John D. Greathouse, a local attorney, who was counsel for a Chicago gypsy mother and father, when they came here in an effort to take back their daughter, who had been sold to a young man, covetous wealthy candidates are not always successful even when bidding larger sums for the maiden's hand.

"I have learned that when the mother of a girl among the gypsies takes a liking to a young man and considers him suitable for her daughter in marriage, she will always let the bride-to-be know that she is well liked and declared Mr. Greathouse.

"Generally the mother of a young man, usually around his thirteenth year, picks out a girl, dicks with her parents and buys her rights from the attorney wife. "Then, they are married according to gypsy law, after

which it spells with a capital "M." Officials of the general offices of the Burlington road, corner of Clifton street and Jackson boulevard, decided that the style of dress as worn by their young women employees was becoming embarrassing to the working morale of the office and that something must be done about it. As a result the following dictates of fashion were laid down before the several hundred young clerks and stenographers who compose the working force of the road:

No more peep-a-boo waists or dresses to be worn in the office.

Gingham the preferred hot weather fabric.

Skirts shall be a modest length, the interpretation of the term "modest" to be at the discretion of the head of the woman's welfare bureau of the office.

No more rolled hose—methods of keeping them up to be left to choice of wearer, but knees must be covered, and hose must be of a certain degree of opaqueness.

No more rouge, whatsoever, and powder to be used only in moderation.

General appearance of the girls must be such as is becoming to office service.



which the bridegroom's parents, if almost every case, start him in business of some kind."

In recent years certain gypsies, after obtaining money for their

daughters, have invoked the American law and had the daughters returned to the United States, according to Mr. Greathouse. In most cases, however, when the young woman is thus outwitted, her parents and their money returned by the government, they are not allowed to return to their native lands and the gypsy court decisions, and with the aid of the American statutes, defraud parents of the suitors. After a while, however, the gypsies are dissuaded by their people, the attorney said.

This Judge Needs Advice From Solomon



SAN FRANCISCO—Superior Judge Thomas F. Graham, called on today to determine the paternity and custody of seven-year-old Eugene Sorine. The boy is claimed by Julius Sorine and by Mrs. Marie Del Secco, who were husband and wife when the boy was born. But Mrs. Del Secco asserts Sorine is not the father's father. Sorine declares he is the father. The two went to court for custody of the boy.

Dr. Albert Abrams, originator of the blood test for determining paternity, was brought into the case with the consent of attorneys for both sides. From the man, from the woman and from the boy blood specimens were taken by the doctor. These tests, he

reported to the court, showed Sorine was the father. This failed to satisfy Mrs. Del Secco. Her attorney told the court in effect:

"When the test was proposed, Mrs. Del Secco felt certain science would prove what she knew as the mother, but when Doctor Abrams reported Sorine the father her mother knowledge belied the findings."

The mother and her lawyers refused to accept Doctor Abrams' verdict and Hale Putnam, San Francisco counselor and chairman, was called into the case. He was asked to make observations of the facial planes and cranial characteristics of the boy in comparison with Sorine.

Putnam filed his observations in a report to the court, which were accompanied by sketches showing, he said, peculiarities common to both Sorine and the boy. Putnam said he did not regard his observations as determining definitely the boy's paternity, but would show a number of points of resemblance.

Thus Judge Graham has science, art and the claim of a husband against the word of a mother as evidence to base his decision.

Scrap of Paper Solves Murder Mystery

O'NEILL, NEB.—The body of a man was found in the Nebraska river near the Farwell bridge. Hands and feet were tightly bound with wire. The body was badly decomposed, but investigation showed blows of a blunt instrument on the back and head.

The man was a stranger in Holt county. No one remembered having seen him. A search of the pockets disclosed absolutely nothing. Everything which could lead to identification had apparently been removed. But a second search produced a small piece of crumpled paper which proved to be half of a bank check. The paper had been so long in the water that the ink was almost erased.

The printing on the little piece of paper was plain to be seen. "Commerce" and "Platt" were clearly decipherable. Under a microscope a portion of a word, "Mits," could be made out.

After considerable search, the police found a "Commercial State Bank" at Platt, S. D. Platt is in Charles Mix county, across the Missouri river. O'Neill police learned that a "John



Mits" had formerly had an account in the bank. They also learned that Mits had left Platt in a wagon with Rella Dehart and the latter's wife, Della Dehart. Their destination was unknown, but a description of the wagon and wagon was secured in Platt.

Telephones were set to working, and the next day, at Burrill, in Garfield county, Nebraska, the Deharts were located and arrested. The next day, according to the police, both Dehart and his wife confessed that they had murdered John Mits for what money he had with him and for the horse and wagon which Mits owned

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

WHAT ABOUT GOSSIP?

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. Shakespeare.

THE trained nurse who is worthy of her profession sticks pretty strictly to the etiquette that makes the ruling that the nurse and the doctor should regard as confidential any information or impression gained of their patients or patients' families as a result of their professional relationships. While the young nurse is in training she usually learns to her grief the embarrassing results of indulging in what seems sometimes like harmless gossip concerning her patients; so that by the time she goes out on cases in private homes she is usually pretty well cured of any natural desire to gossip.

But what about the others who come into our homes who sometimes learn things about us and our affairs that we might not wish to have bandied about the neighborhood? What a blessing it would be if they, too, had been given instruction in a sort of professional etiquette that would seal their tongues! It may not be that there are bits of information that would render awkward us to have known, but in the course of telling, many facts become distorted and twisted sometimes past all recognition. But whether or not you are bound by professional etiquette, if your work takes you into other people's homes or gives you a special insight into other people's lives, remember that common courtesies forbid you to make

trout for gossip of their information. Remember that many a distressed and dressmaker has brought real unpopularity on herself because she has gained the reputation of being a gossip.

And remember that it is just as ill-reputed to "pump" for the bits of gossip that you crave as it is to spread them.

HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"A CERTAIN PARTY"

"HOW do you know that that is so?" "A certain party told me."

The foregoing conversation was overheard recently. The second speaker should have said: "A certain person told me," not, "a certain party."

This use of the word "party" for "person" is quite common, but it is condemned by all authorities on English grammar as being incorrect. Some, indeed, go so far as to call it vulgar.

It should be remembered, however, that the word "party," meaning an individual, has a proper place in English. We may speak of "a party to a contract," or "the party of the marriage," or "the parties to the marriage." Woolsey's "Handbook of Composition" gives the following sentence as an example of the correct use of the word: "The parties to the marriage were both young." The following is given as incorrect: "The party, who wrote that article must have been a scholar." (Copyright.)

"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Recall about your name; its history, meaning, and how it was derived, significant, your lucky day and lucky week.

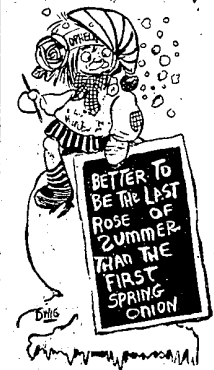
ROSALIE.

ROSALIE and Rose appear to be of the same general root, the more euphonious name of Rosalie being the French extraction. A curious point is that the color rose is irrevocably associated with the name Rosalie, as well as Rose.

The history of the name Rosalie is most interesting. It first was given to fair women of France, and it was there that St. Dominic arranged a series of devotions by means of telling beads upon a string. These formed the rosarium, or rose garden, or freely translated, delights of devotion. The Rosarium has a day to itself in the Roman calendar and may possibly have named the transalpine Saint Rose di Luma, which gave rise to Rosalia. Switzerland calls her Rosel and France Rosine or Rosette. In England she is Rosanne, sometimes Rosalia, meaning "beautiful rose." From Italy comes Rosina and Rosetta. A name rare, but no less charming interpretation is Rosalbina, signifying "white rose."

There are red roses and white roses and yellow roses in nature, yet the real rose is the deep pink and the bearer of the name or any of its derivatives should surround herself with the flowers if she would wish the psychic atmosphere which their quality inspires. Her jewel is that rare beautiful gem, the flame-hearted ruby. It denotes pride and haughtiness and appoints Tuesday as the fortunate day for its wearer and three the lucky number.

(Copyright.)



"Clinging to Prose. "I have observed that you never quote Shakespeare in your speech." "No," replied Senator Sorghum; "I have trouble enough keeping my facts and figures straight, without being called down by people who specialize on pointing out misquotations."

Not Strange. Miss Fuss—Yes, that's a photo of my maiden aunt. Perhaps you saw her name in the papers last week? She frightened away a burglar. Miss Road (closely inspecting the portrait)—Did she? Well, I don't wonder at it.—Tit-Bits.

Consuelo Flowerton



Beautiful Consuelo Flowerton, the popular "movie" star, is no stranger to the theatergoers. Besides doing big parts in some of the screen plays, she is recognized as a prominent member of a well-known theatrical organization.

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How It Started

"A-1"

THE expression "A-1" or "a number 1" came from the insurance rating symbols used by the firm of Lloyd's, in London. In their rating of a ship they considered the hull and the rigging separately. "A" meant "Hull in first-class condition." "1" was the symbol for perfect rigging. The combination of the two therefore, meant the highest possible rating. (Copyright.)



GREEDY TIM.

GREEDY TIM was a little squirrel and one day he overheard his mother saying she was going to give a big dinner soon and must begin to get the cakes and pies and things ready at once.

The finest thing that Mrs. Squirrel was to give her guests was a huge nut pie—a pie so big that it would take two of the family to place it on the table.

Greedy Tim dearly loved nut pie, and he watched his mother make it, with great longing for a piece, but



his mother told him it was for the party and that she would let him have a little pie all for himself. It's Greedy Tim did not want at all; he wanted a big piece of the company pie.

The night of the party Tim went to bed early, as all little squirrels should do, but he did not go to sleep. Instead he stole down the back stairs and into the pantry and jumped up on the shelf where the big pie stood.

He did not cut the pie; he nibbled at the undercrust until he had a hole made big enough for him to get inside and then he began to eat. He had not eaten very much, though, before he heard a sound—some of the company—and Tim kept very still inside the pie.

The next thing he knew the pie was being carried by his mother and father to the dining room and he

(Copyright.)

A LINE OF CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

NO EMBARGO.

WHEN Charon comes to take The River on his Ferry I hope I'll catch a ride shore with spirit within and without. And take the wholesome things of earth. Its love and joyous laughter. And all its glorious gift of worth. Along to the hereafter.

For that's the wealth that never dies. And holds the joyous heaven. That man may carry with him. The path that leads to heaven. (Copyright.)

Home Town Helps

SELECT TREES WITH CARE

Matter is of Greatest Importance When They Are Planted Along the Highways.

For many years it has been a custom with most people to plant trees without regard to the ultimate purpose they would serve. Little thought has been given as to the most suitable varieties for planting or that there might be sections along the roadway where it would be of advantage to cut the existing trees and in this way make the roadside scenery more interesting and attractive. A closer study of the problem, however, shows that there are two distinct types of roadside scenery. The first may be said to be where the trees, shrubs, buildings and other objects that border the highway form the element of the picture, with the roadway, as a central feature. Many places along the roadside have no inducements whatever as to special attractiveness, and in fact, the scenery may be of decidedly monotonous character. It is in such a place that one may feel at liberty to plant according to the so-called closed type.

The second type can be used where the wide meadows, fields and distant landscape compose the picture, with the roadside trees as frames. Examples of this type may be found in many sections of the state, where beautiful vistas could be enhanced by the presence of suitable shade trees. In many cases, trees along the highway form screens so as to break up the long stretches of views along openings here and there which make more attractive the roadside scenery.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF BEAUTY

Good Points Made by Governor Lake of Connecticut in Arbor and Bird Day Proclamation.

Governor Lake of Connecticut in his proclamation appointing Arbor and Bird day made some excellent points. He recommended that all citizens, but particularly the teachers and pupils in schools, observe the day and add:

"Let the pupils of our schools be taught that the planting and care of shade trees, the protection of birds and their eggs, is not only an economic measure, but contributes to the beauty of our state and the enjoyment of our homes. I further recommend the formation of town and village improvement associations to encourage tree-planting and bird protection and to exercise interested care over matters relating to the scenic beauty of our towns and cities. Well-kept roads, streets and lawns enhance the value of property and promote the general welfare of towns and villages."

Observe especially the last sentence: "Well-kept roads, streets and lawns enhance the value of property and promote the general welfare of towns and villages."

Here is official recognition of the economic value of beauty. Common experience shows that Governor Lake is right. If every community continues its cleanup until every lawn is well kept and every building tidy and painted, won't the tendency be to increase property values?—Exchange.

City Planning in Schools.

"We have city planning courses in all of the schools," D. D. Finkbeiner, president of the Kansas City board of education, says. "We tell them courses in civics. These courses deal with every phase of civil government and special attention is given to civic beauty. "Even young children are given instruction in civics. In the lower grades we use a primer which covers all the activities of a city in a comprehensive way. A good example of this type of primer is the one used by Walter Gittingham, principal of Humboldt school."

In this primer there are some of the questions asked: Is your neighborhood supplied with beautiful lawns and flower beds? Are the alleys and yards kept clean? Do the children take pride in keeping the school yard clean? How does the improvement of your property help the neighborhood? What conditions in your neighborhood might be improved?

Within His Rights.

"Is Mr. Grampson a confirmed pessimist?" "I don't think so. I've seen him get nervous on the head and give dimes to beggars."

"But how does he conduct himself in a traffic jam?" "He swears a little, but not enough to attract the attention of a traffic policeman."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Under City Management Plan.

Five cities of more than 100,000 population are now being administered under the city management plan—Jackson, Dayton, Grand Rapids, Norfolk and Nashville. Cleveland and Kansas City are agitating the question of city management government.

Innovation in Pennsylvania.

Two new laws have been passed in Pennsylvania. One provides that any person who is found guilty of a crime shall be liable for the cost of the trial. The other provides that any person who is found guilty of a crime shall be liable for the cost of the trial.