

THE BRACELET

By MILDRED WHITE.

Constance turned, with a sigh of impatience, as a handsome young woman with amber eyes took the chair close by.

Constance did not wish to act a friendly part which she did not feel; she was too heartless for pretense. Roger, who had loved her always—

Constance thought of the "always" with a catch at her throat—Roger had been mysteriously and unaccountably away by this gray-eyed stranger.

"And you," she said bitterly, "are going back, I suppose, to continue to work. It has not occurred to you, probably, Miss Fortunata Lynd, that I am obliged to work."

"Heaven's ho!" exclaimed Coralie. "Mother is all right opposite. I thought I'd like to talk with you. I suppose in her many confessions"

"Queer," muttered the girl, "how one person will have all the good gifts of life, while another—"

Constance's old mother came too—then abruptly the conductor called for detective who was in another section of the train.

"The conductor," trembled the mother, "must be quite crazy, Miss Lynd. He actually thinks my daughter has your bracelet; insists, that he saw her slip it into her blouse as he came along."

"Tell me," whispered the strange, somber young woman, "why you lied for me, when you knew I took the thing? I was mad for a moment, with the thought of all you possessed—"

"Dearest," he said, "that was the most generous deed. You see, I happen to know that you had two bracelets exactly alike. Your Aunt Millicent told me only in the light of the fact that she had given you."

Woman's Section of The Enterprise

Authoritative Ideas on Fashions by Julia Bottomley, and Cooking and Baking Hints by Nellie Maxwell.

Also Short Stories and Features by Noted Writers of Particular Interest to Women and Children Readers.

The Kitchen Cabinet

It is easy enough to be present when everyone's singing a song. But the dinner worth while is the one who can sing and will sing when your speech is too long.

COMPANY GOOD THINGS.

Fruits are most satisfactory served fresh and as simply as possible, or garnished with their own foliage. For a change one will enjoy something different.

Lead Chocolate—Melt four squares of chocolate with half a cupful of sugar, add one cupful of water and cook in a double boiler until smooth.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve—Take three pounds of rhubarb, two and one-half pounds of sugar, one cupful of figs, and two ounces of candied peel.

Frozen dishes, ice cream and sherbets, are always welcome hot-weather desserts. A dessert which is especially good is made by using three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar and a quart of rich milk.

There are days which occur in this climate, at almost any season of the year, when the air is in perfect condition, when the air, the heavenly bodies and the earth make a harmony as if nature had induced the inspiration—Emerson.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Pineapple Juice is especially refreshing and is also valuable as a medicine. As an aperitif, it is excellent with cocktails, fruit cups and salads it is especially valuable.

Pineapple Marmalade—Peel and chop as many pineapples as are desired. Weigh and allow a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit; mix well and let stand over night in a cool place.

White Layer Cake—Cream one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar gradually, then add with a half teaspoonful of rose extract, add one-half cupful of milk and two cupfuls of pastry flour sifted with four whites of egg.

Graham Gems—A hot muffin or gem is welcome occasionally even in warm weather. These are easy to make and very light and good.

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The Summer Hat Crown of Glory

Hats to suit every face, hats appropriate for every occasion and hats that are, above all, seasonable for the time of year during which they are worn, is the ideal that modistes have had in mind for many months.

Those who design and make clothes deserve a great deal more of public approbation than they ever receive. They are criticized time and again for forcing the sales of costly and unseasonable merchandise and for showing models much in advance of the season.

The most fault-finding person in existence could not justly accuse milliners this year of keeping dress in its logical place in regard to the season. For the sunny months they have made an extensive showing of typical summer hats.

Large Capelines Vie With Toques. So much publicity has the wide hat recently received that women might be led to believe that the small hat



No. 4—Blous Crepe de Chine With Pompano of Ostrich. No. 5—Model Showing Veil of Black Net Embroidered in Colored Cellophane. No. 6—Tailored Hat of Black Straw and Crepe de Chine.

was about to pass from the realm of fashions. This is not so. Even if it were we would be no better off, for we still would be following one line in fashions without any variety whatever.

Hats prepared for the midsummer are of infinite variety, from large capelines to tiny toques. The top-cups are in colored cellophane. No. 5—Tailored Hat of Black Straw and Crepe de Chine.

Models in Silk and Straw

Following in the wake of the craze for certain types of tailored things, very smart tailored styles in hats have recently come into unusual prominence. These are made in both crepe de chine and straw.

One of the most popular of the tailored models is a hat in shiny black velvet trimmed with a braided band of bright green crepe de chine. This was brought out earlier in the season and its popularity has increased.

It is in fact, but it would be futile to say that they are going to be universally adopted, because they are not becoming to every woman. It means a great deal to a woman to have a becoming hat. The whole world is likely to appear a little more pleasant to her, and it certainly has an excellent effect on her disposition.

In order to make it possible for each woman to have her friends say, "You could not have a more becoming hat," we must have shapes, sizes and trappings suitable for the fluffy coiffure, for simple, smooth hair-dressing and for every type of face.

Then, they must not all be of fabric. The fabric hat is excellent, and at the moment is preferred to any other, but here again we must be careful to avoid monotony—and a pretty straw hat may be found much more beautifying than one made of silk or ribbon.

Next after the size one is impressed by the lighter colors, especially in the nets, chiffons and organdies, which are so suitable for hot weather. Among the light colors are lovely Parma violet shades and soft citron hues.

Another charming model is trimmed in mauve organdie and trimmed with cherries in cerise and mauve, and a hat of blue gorges crepe of a soft shade with a crown of dyed straw lace.

One is in French blue taffeta, white organdie and light tulle trim. The crown is of the straw, showing that the modiste is quite impartial in her use of materials, combining several in one model.

Among the lovely things sent to America is a hat developed in coral pink crepe de chine, trimmed with a large scarf of metal embroidered in pink silk.

Some good-looking hats are in sailor shape and faced with very bright colored changeable taffetas—for instance, a sailor of black taffeta, the trim facing being in shades of red and blue, trimming the hat with folded bands of red and black.

Washing Vails. Vails can be washed in the same way that lace is—use warm soap suds. They may be pinned out or something like that, however.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

ZOO BEARS.

"There have been a number of stories written about me," said the Long-Lipped Bear, sometimes called the Sloth Bear.

"Indeed," said the Syrian Bear, "well, many of my family have had interesting adventures. Some of them have been taken on journeys with men who care to go about with traveling bears who do tricks. The men don't do the tricks but the bears do, and I like to think how the members of my family have had to work for men who make money out of the cleverness of my relatives and not out of their own brains."

"We're taught to dance easily, I should say. Yes, we pick it up very quickly, and we stand on our hind legs and dance about while some one sings a little song for us."

"Exceedingly means the same as very high, but it sounds even higher than very high. And our shoulders are very, very high. You see that my head is narrow—that is a family look. By that I mean that we all have the same kind of narrow head. Of course we all have different heads."

"Well," the Long-Lipped Bear continued, "folks can always tell members of my family, for we have such long, black shaggy hair and our muzzles are very, very white and our claws are very, very long and white, too."

"But I am here in the zoo, where people can come and admire me and see who I am and what I look like. Then they can hear that I am famous, and that many stories have been written about me."

"Yes, they can hear all of that," said the Black Bear, "and if they want to hear about you."

"I can see that you won't be," growled the Black Bear. "There are many members of my family," said the Black Bear, after a moment, "who live in different parts of the country and of the world. We don't come from just one country."

"There are lots of us," said the Long-Lipped Bear. "Yes, you're not very rare," said the Long-Lipped Bear. "Who would be so rare?" said the Black Bear. "I don't know. It isn't so much to be rare, not so much at all."

"Well, you're not so rare, or rather you're pretty well known," the Black Bear continued, as he spoke to the Long-Lipped Bear. "That's true," said the Long-Lipped Bear. "Well, I don't say I'm as common as a dog, but I'm not as rare as a unicorn either."

"Oh, well, I'm pretty well known," said the Black Bear. "I'm not as common as a dog, but I'm not as rare as a unicorn either."

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

THEIR BEST NOW AND ALWAYS

Dean Mann of Cornell says: "When the boys of today shall have become grown men, the time will have arrived when this nation will be feeling the effects of the inevitable shortage of timber for our imperative needs, unless in the meantime a new attitude and a new program for the protection of our disappearing timber supply shall have been instituted."

"The boy scouts will well exert their full effort and influence in helping to assure an adequate wood supply against the time when they will man the nation. A first and fundamental step is education—understanding the problem and the way out and helping other persons to understand it. Let the boy scouts use every means toward this end. It is doubly necessary now that we are again at the beginning of the camping season and the dry periods."

"The boy scouts have high ideals for national service. They know how to quicken public thought and action. I hope they will do their best now and along in this matter of forest protection and development, which is so intimately bound up with our future well-being as a nation."

THE BOY SCOUT "ON DUTY."



How the Bright Lads Serve in Directing Governmental Visitors and Otherwise Give Aid.

SCOUTS' BIGGEST ENROLLMENT.

June, 1921, showed the biggest enrollment of scouts in the history of the movement, a fact which counted for a matter of pride and congratulation to all concerned. The more boys that come under the influences of scouting, the healthier, happier, fiercer will the boyhood of America be, the greater the promise of its future. It is no meaningless chance that makes us hear on every side that boy scouts aren't in the police courts, that boy scouts are in the honor rolls of our schools, that boy scouts are performing stunts or that civic service. Scouting rings true to its aims. It not only claims it, but it lives by it. It does it, so why shouldn't we be proud that the Boy Scouts of America number an active membership of over 100,000? Why shouldn't we salute and pay all honor to the scoutmaster, the volunteer leader of boyhood under a great banner to a great goal? Why shouldn't we say to them and to each other: "Come on, let's make it 500,000 by Christmas?"

RULES FOR BOY SCOUTS.

- 1. Do not start a forest fire.
2. Tell all your companions about the damage which forest fires do.
3. Report all forest fires to the nearest forest officer.
4. Learn how to fight forest fires, and take a hand in putting them out.
5. Plant forest trees in vacant corners, waste places, abandoned fields, on barren mountain slopes and other unprotected lands.
6. Destroy insects which injure and destroy forest trees.
7. Destroy rats, hights, and other fungous foes of the forest.
8. Help clean up the forest by using the dead wood found lying on the forest floor.
9. Cut out only undesirable trees and guard the more valuable ones—Boy Scouts' First Book of Forestry—Illick.

SOME BOY SCOUT GOOD TURNS.

Bloux City boy scouts turned out to the number of 1,000 to make a house-to-house canvass and a clothing drive to aid the stricken people of Armenia. Pittsburgh boy scouts gathered wild flowers all the spring and distributed them, made into attractive bouquets, throughout the hospitals of the city. Tulsa, Okla., carried on a "spigot offensive" against the bogworn, and collected nearly a ton of glass, sharp pieces of metal and other debris from roads in the interests of the safety.

Nellie Maxwell