

GOOD TALES of the CITIES

How Lake Forest Adores Its Big Neighbor!



LAKE FOREST, ILL.—This wealthy, exclusive, aristocratic, fashionable, and so-on neighbor of Chicago is observing new rules when approaching, sitting beside and bathing in Lake Michigan. Placards have been posted by the city's park board.

Particularly appressive is the regulation considered which forbids dogs upon the beach. Hereafter society women will be denied the company of their blue ribbon animals when they sit upon the sand. For Lake Forest administrators have banned the peddled pups along with dogs that have a bar sinister.

"Just use of a bathing pool by human beings and dogs may be approved in some places," states the placard with dignity, "but there is a legitimate difference of opinion on the subject, and life guards have been instructed to enforce this rule strictly, regardless of the class of dog involved. If

one dog is allowed all must be allowed, and when dogs coagulate fights usually result."

Not so democratic is the park board, however, in regard to the species homo. Hal Pollock of Chicago and his three sons—Tom, Dick, and Harry—are effectively banned from debarking from their diver and entering that sacred water which abounds just east of Lake Forest by a parking charge of \$1 on Sundays and holidays. Citizens of the village may take a season parking ticket for 25 cents.

"Many people in Lake Forest," explains the placard, "thought they could not take their wives and children to the lakeside park because at any time they were likely to be subjected to profanity or other improper language. There were women parties, beach fairs, and others better not mentioned."

"There was a growing tendency on the part of visitors to use their autos for dressing rooms. Many outsiders, both men and women, would undress in shrubbery on the bluff."

"Bathing costumes for ladies and gentlemen shall be consistent with ordinary principles of decency. Improper costumes shall be removed by the life guards. Some of the costumes worn by visitors have made this action necessary."

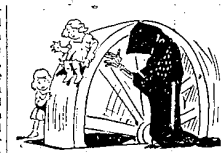
Death Joins in the

CEADAR GROVE, N. J.—An uncommon accident in an idea right owned by John P. Kneer resulted in injuries which will probably prove fatal to his twelve-year-old daughter, Lillian, and her playmate, Adelaide Videner, six. The children set a heavy disconnected balance wheel going rapidly by repeated blows with their hands and feet. The wheel, which was able to revolve between its outer edge and the floor of the mill when they tried to ride on the wheel.

The wheel is fifteen feet in diameter. It is set on a well greased axle so that half of it is above the floor and the other half under. The children climbed around the half above the floor and after a while got the heavy wheel moving slowly. By showing it they were able to scramble on, ride to the opposite end of the half-circle and then land on the floor. At length they stopped riding for a few minutes, devoting their attention to making the wheel go again. They decided to ride again and jumped on.

The wheel was whirling with much greater rapidity than either child realized. It jerked them around

Play of Two Girls



almost instantly, coming to a stop with both jammed against the floor and crushed by its momentum.

Mr. and Mrs. Kneer heard the children's screams and ran to them. Dr. William L. Bird was called and found that Lillian had a fractured jaw, fractured collarbone and internal injuries. The other child had both feet badly crushed, her right leg broken and internal injuries.

Kneer put the injured children in his automobile and, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Bird, drove to the Eastern hospital at Exton, Pa., twenty miles from his mill. It was said at the hospital the children had little chance to recover.

Will Marry Convict and Wait for Him



DENVER—From behind the counter of a Seventeenth street lunchroom a girl lifted heavily-lidded gray eyes and smiled at her inquirer, a brave sweet smile.

"There isn't much to tell," she said. "We'll be married in a few days, but that's nothing remarkable about that. Any one would feel as I do under the circumstances and of course we'll be married just the same as if nothing had happened."

The girl was Miss Beulah Nye, blond, young and pretty. Before the week is out she expects to become Mrs. William T. Long, and thereby hangs the tale.

For her dance sits behind the bars of a cell in the county jail awaiting

Will Marry Convict and Wait for Him

the day when he will be taken to the state prison at Canon City to begin serving a sentence of from five to ten years for robbery with a gun. Long's departure from Canon City has been deferred a few days to permit the nuptial ceremony.

"You see," Miss Nye explained, as she placed a slice of watermelon before a customer, "I don't care if the whole world knows how I feel and what I think about it. I want my man to have the consolation of knowing when he goes to the awful penitentiary that I'm waiting for him, and that I am his. We were expecting to be married before all this trouble came up and I don't want the wedding to be put off because some people were persuaded to think that I could do such a thing. I want him to know that I'm his through thick and thin and that I still believe in him in spite of everything."

Long was convicted of the robbery of Gate Brown and David Smith at night. He contended throughout the trial that he was irresponsibly intoxicated at the time of the robbery, and that he knew nothing of what he was doing.

And All This Happens in Eleven Weeks

SEAT Pleasant, Mo.—Once again a Maryland judge has placed its stamp of approval upon the unwritten law, proclaimed anew the "southern gentlemen's" doctrine that the sanctity of the home and the purity of the hearthstone are above the law and freed the slayer of a wife's paramour.

Not only was William E. Goetz, an accountant and tax expert, exonerated by a jury here of all responsibility for the death of Albert J. Byrd, a World War veteran, whom he shot to death a few days ago, but the members of the jury which acquitted him in twenty minutes shook hands and congratulated him.

Simultaneously with his liberation at the hands of a corner's jury Goetz, who had named his victim as co-respondent, was granted an absolute divorce and the custody of his three children. At the time the divorce decree was signed by the judge in Nashville, Tenn., former home of Goetz and his wife, the correspondent had been dead and buried several days.

Within the brief space of eleven weeks a woman happily wed for eighteen years and the mother of five chil-



dren had been wooed and won by a chance-meet Don Juan, their liaison had become a matter of village gossip, the husband had slain the intruder and received a divorce, together with the plaquid of a jury for slaying the interloper, and resumed the routine of his life as if nothing had happened.

It was while Mrs. Goetz, accompanied by her five children, was en route from Nashville to Washington in a Pullman car that she met Byrd. They became such good friends that within a day or two Byrd appeared at the Goetz home, about five miles from the national capital, and took up quarters in the village.

The SANDMAN'S STORY

A BRAGGING ROOSTER.

MRS. HENRY HEN had a large family of chickens and I am sorry to tell you that sometimes they did not behave, but pecked and flew at each other, quarrelled just as some little children do, bothering their mother very much.

Little Rooster Chick thought because he was the brother that he was braver than the sister chicks, and he also thought they should mind him and do just as he told them.

Of course, this made sister chicks very angry and caused many quarrels.



but one day something happened which changed all this and made little Rooster feel very foolish.

One warm day Mrs. Henry Hen took her family under the bushes out of the heat and told them to keep quiet, but little Rooster began to brag that he was very brave and that some day he would be the cock of the yard and that all the others would have to obey him.

"I shall drive out all the other roosters and I shall have all the corn I want to eat before I let any of the hens eat a bit," said little Rooster.

"I guess you will have to be braver than you are now," said one sister chick, "I saw you run when the cat chased you the other day and Mother had to drive her away."

"I wasn't afraid of that old puss," fibbed little Rooster. "I wanted to see her run, and when I grow up I shall drive her out of the barnyard."

But his sisters did not believe this.



THE KODAK.

IN 1832 J. H. Schultze accidentally discovered that silver chloride was darkened by light. Helier, in 1837, made the same discovery about silver nitrate. Wedgwood, in England, made silhouette profiles by use of this chemical. In 1839 Herschel discovered the fixing solution, or "hypos." These independent discoveries were united in 1840, when Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper posed for the first picture ever taken. The next year, Talbot discovered the developing fluid, and the art of photography was born. The invention of the roll film instead of the glass plate started the kodak.

"What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history, meaning, whence it was derived, significance, your lucky day and lucky jewel

By MILDRED MARSHALL

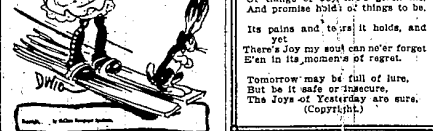
EDNA.

IF THERE was ever a name without home or country antecedents or parentage it seems to be Edna. Etymologists record frankly nothing in the case of Edna. She seems to have just appeared. Something about her is reminiscent of the Norse and we can imagine Valkyries or the daughters of Vikings bearing such a name, but history fails to back up our fancy. It must seem then that Edna came in some way from the ever popular masculine Edward. It may, indeed, be a contraction of the feminine form, Edna being the case. Edna's ancestors must have been the famous Frau Ute, mother of Kriemhild, who interpreted her dream and predicted the early death of her bridegroom. She is the original source of Edwin

and from her came Adna, a female Viking, one of the first Icelandic settlers who were known as Aids. There were three famous Aids: one the wife of Olofinna the Palladine, one a queen of 920 A.D., and another a lady of the house of Este in 1303.

The masculine forms, Edwin, Edward, Edgar and Edmund, were flourishing in England, especially among royalty, and the name of Edward, the greatest of the Plantagenets, was carried by his granddaughter to Portugal where his honor was well sustained by her noble son.

Edna's talismanic gem is rightfully, then, the royal ruby, which gives power and courage and invincibility to its bearer. It is the king of gems and one who wears it is assured kingly qualities, so the old legend goes. Monday is Edna's lucky day. Her lucky number, and the poppy is her flower.



Dainty Ann Forest, leading woman in the "movies," is of Danish birth and possesses blue eyes and the blonde hair of the North. She has recently been seen in some of the prominent productions.

and they all told him he was afraid and not brave enough to be the ruler of the barnyard.

"I am brave," piped up little Rooster. "I will show you how brave I am some day when I have come to carry off mother. I will fly right at him and drive him away."

Mrs. Henry Hen did not hear her children quarrelling, for she had left the shade of the bushes and was consulting for worms a little way off, and just then she ducked to her children to come and have part of the feast she had found.

All the chicks ran, but little Rooster reached her side first, and just as his mother was dragging from the ground a large, plump worm a very large Mr. Blackbird, who was sitting on a limb of the tree just over Mrs. Hen, flew down and grabbed her worm.

He did not get it because Mrs. Hen was too quick for him, but little Rooster, thinking I must be a hawk, peeped loudly and ran as fast as he could back to his sisters.

All his sisters peeped and fluttered about, calling him a "frailty chick," and telling him he would never be a brave Rooster who could protect the barnyard fowl.

Little Rooster felt very foolish, but he began to brag of his bravery all his sisters would peep, "Who was afraid of Mr. Blackbird?" and little Rooster would stop bragging right away.

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The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

ADDRESSING LETTERS.

The true, strong and sound mind is the one that addresses equally great things and small—Johnson.

NEVER use the form "Dear Friend."

This was once in vogue form but it is decidedly out of favor now. Never address a letter intended for various members of the same family thus: "Mrs. John Smith and family." Instead use this form: "Mrs. John Smith; The Misses Smith."

A simpler way is to address the envelope of the letter to the head of the family and explain within that your letter is intended for the whole family.

Never enclose a postage stamp in anything, but a business communication when you ask for a reply. This is not necessary if you are transacting business in which your request is not to the nature of a favor.

Never even in a business letter use the expression, "I am sorry to return mail," or "Sind by return mail." As a matter of fact mails are so frequent between big cities now that it would probably be quite impossible to return by the next outgoing mail and obviously there is no return mail now.

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save in some place like Bermuda where a boat bringing mail actually carries off the next outgoing mail. Any way there is a certain abruptness about the expression that makes it unsuitable even for business which should always be courteous even though to the point. "At your earliest convenience" is a better expression. But why use any of those stereotyped expressions that are seldom used anywhere but in letters? The man now who writes the best business letters writes as he would talk and says instead "as soon as you can" or "as soon as possible," or something of that sort.

Don't use the ending "very truly yours" in anything but a business letter. It is no longer the right ending for social purposes or letters between personal friends.

Don't use the ending "respectfully yours" in business correspondence. It is the correct ending of an official or business letter addressed to the President, it might properly be used in addressing the vice president or justice of the Supreme court, but where anger and mudslinging begins. But in grammar there is a sharp distinction between "angry" and "mad." The former means to be vexed or out of patience, while the latter indicates madness, insanity. A person who is insane is mad, but a person whose mail is delayed is not mad, but merely angry. There is a figurative use of the word "mad"—that is, a use in which the words are not to be taken literally—such as "I am with pain," "mad with terror," etc.

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HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"MAD" AND "ANGRY."

FEW words are more frequently misused in "mean and angry." It must be confessed, however, that there is some excuse for the misuse of the words, since many psychologists hold that it is difficult to tell, when the emotions of a person are aroused, just where anger ends and madness begins. But in grammar there is a sharp distinction between "angry" and "mad." The former means to be vexed or out of patience, while the latter indicates madness, insanity. A person who is insane is mad, but a person whose mail is delayed is not mad, but merely angry. There is a figurative use of the word "mad"—that is, a use in which the words are not to be taken literally—such as "I am with pain," "mad with terror," etc.

"I am mad at that fellow," says a man; "he cheated me in a stock deal." He should say, "I am angry at that fellow," etc.

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Increase in American Egrets.

A gratifying report telling of an increase in American egrets nested on a plantation on the Cooper river in South Carolina has been received by the bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, from a correspondent there. Two years ago, the writer said, he saw on his plantation two birds of this variety; last season he counted ten; and this year he found twenty-nine on two different occasions. Officials express themselves as much pleased with such results of the protection afforded migratory birds under the federal bird treaty act.

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A Shady Business.

Advertisement in Southern Paper: "Because of my recent death I will sell all the stock and fixtures of my store."—Boston Transcript.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. J. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(G. H. Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 21.

PAUL PREPARES FOR WORLD CONQUEST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 18:1-18. GOLDEN TEXT—But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved—Acts 18:27. REFERENCE MATERIAL—Gal. 2:11-21; 2:20; Eph. 2:4-5.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Some of Paul's Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Beginning of the Second Missionary Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Revisiting Friends and Acquaintances.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul Champions Christian Liberty.

1. The Controversy in the Church at Antioch (vv. 1-5).

This difficulty was a most serious one. It threatened the disruption of the church into Jewish and Gentile divisions.

The question was, "Shall Gentile converts be required to keep the Mosaic law as a condition of salvation?" This issue was brought on by the coming of certain men from Jerusalem who declared, "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved" (v. 3). The question was so serious that Paul and Barnabas were unable to put them to silence. These Jewish legalists had the letter of the Scriptures on their side; they could point to the commandments where this was enjoined upon believers (Gen. 17:14). Paul could not point to any Scripture where it had been abrogated. If Paul could plead that Abraham was justified before he was circumcised, his antagonist could say, "Yes, but after justification the rite was divinely imposed. The brethren at Antioch decided to refer the matter to the mother church at Jerusalem. Accordingly Paul and Barnabas and others were sent as a deputation to Jerusalem.

2. The Deliberations of the Council (vv. 6-21).

1. Peter's Speech (vv. 7-11). He argued that God had borne witness to His acceptance of the Gentiles by sending the Holy Spirit to them the same as unto the Jews. Since, therefore, God had not put a difference it would be folly for them to do so. God's action in sending Peter unto them was the unanswerable proof that there was no distinction to be made.

2. Paul and Barnabas rehearse their experience (v. 12). They told how that God had set His seal of approval upon their preaching of salvation by grace through faith apart from works, by the working of signs and wonders through them.

3. The argument of James (vv. 14-21).

He took the fact declared by Peter and showed how it harmonized with the prophecy of Amos. He showed that the reception of the Gentiles was not in conflict with God's plan, but in strict harmony therewith. God's plan for the ages is as follows: (1) Taking out from among the Gentiles a people for His name (v. 14). This is what is now going on—the calling out of the church. (2) After the church is completed and removed the Jewish nation will be converted and restored to their land and privileges by the Lord himself at His return (vv. 16, 17). (3) Following this will be the conversion of the world through the agency of converted Israel (v. 17; cf. Rom. 11:15). His judgment was that the Gentiles should not be troubled with things that are Jewish, but should be warned against the perils of heathenism, such as meat offered to idols, fornication, and blood.

4. The decision (vv. 22-29).

The mother church at Jerusalem came to a unanimous agreement and accepted the resolution offered by James. They not only sent a letter stating the decision of the conference, but took the wise precaution to send influential men along with Paul and Barnabas to bear the same testimony by word of mouth. This letter denied the authority of the Judaizing teachers (v. 24), and declared the method by which this decision had been reached (v. 25-27).

IV. The Second Missionary Journey (vv. 30-41).

1. Contention over John Mark (vv. 30-41). Paul was suspicious of Mark because of his desertion on the former journey. Barnabas took Mark and sailed to Cyprus. Paul chose Silas and went through Syria and Cilicia confirming the churches. The Lord thus overruled it to good, for it gave an opportunity for wider dissemination of the gospel.

2. Flooding Timothy (16:1-5).

This was at the very place where Paul on his first journey had endured cruel slings. Timothy was with Paul through much of his work ever afterward, a great blessing to him.

3. Hezekiah, the Builder.

And the rest of the acts of Hezekiah, and all his might, and how he made a pool, and a conduit, and brought water into the city, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah—II Kings 20:20.

The Pure and the Defiled.

Unto the pure all things are pure; but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience is defiled.—Titus 1:15.