

# The SANDMAN STORY

## ABOUT THE COWS

"MOO, moo," said Mrs. Cow, "the way some talk about us!"

"Moo, moo," said Mrs. Brown-and-White Cow, "what do you mean by that?"

"I was thinking," began Mrs. Cow. "I do hope it didn't tire you," said Mrs. Brown-and-White Cow.

"No," said Mrs. Cow, "it didn't tire me at all. If it had tired me I would have stopped thinking."

"Sensible," said Mrs. Brown-and-White Cow. "But pray continue."

"I was thinking," continued Mrs. Cow, "of the time last spring when some children passed us one morning. They were evidently having a holiday, but they said:

"Just think, it is only ten o'clock in the morning and those cows are lying down or sitting down and haven't a thing to do."

"They haven't any lessons to study and they haven't any examinations coming."

"They haven't any chores to do. They can enjoy scratching their chins under the fence or resting by the brook or choosing some lovely shade tree under which to lie. And all at ten o'clock in the morning!"

"Still," said another child, "I'm glad I'm not a cow. They don't have such bounding joy as we do and they don't feel all excited and happy over their birthdays or over their school games."

"Yes," continued Mrs. Cow, "that was the way they were talking. First they envied us because they couldn't take off all the time we could in which to do nothing."

"Then they were glad they weren't cows, as they liked to have excitement which we miss, such as birthdays and so forth."



"They Haven't Any Lessons to Study,"

ing down or sitting down and haven't a thing to do.

"They haven't any lessons to study and they haven't any examinations coming."

"They haven't any chores to do. They can enjoy scratching their chins under the fence or resting by the brook or choosing some lovely shade tree under which to lie. And all at ten o'clock in the morning!"

"Still," said another child, "I'm glad I'm not a cow. They don't have such bounding joy as we do and they don't feel all excited and happy over their birthdays or over their school games."

"Yes," continued Mrs. Cow, "that was the way they were talking. First they envied us because they couldn't take off all the time we could in which to do nothing."

"Then they were glad they weren't cows, as they liked to have excitement which we miss, such as birthdays and so forth."

"But I thought to myself that they shouldn't talk about us and about our laziness."

"Maybe we are lazy. But we give milk twice a day and we make them feel strong and well so they can enjoy their parties and their birthdays and their games."

"Besides, if we had birthdays they wouldn't be able to have so many presents or such a fine cake, as some of the family money would have to be used for our birthday cakes."

"What if every cow had a birthday cake with candles! What an absurd thing that would be."

"And just suppose we all sat around and wished each other a moo-moo happy birthday."

"What good would we do if we tried to do chores?"

"Suppose I should run up the street and do an errand in place of Lillian when she wanted to play, would it be of any use?"

"Not a bit of it. If I hurried up the street people would start after me."

"And if I did get as far as the store and then get inside they wouldn't wait on me or know what I wanted."

"So why shouldn't we sit still when we can't be of any use doing the things others can do?"

"We can't study for examinations as we don't go to school, and if we did go to school the teacher would have a dreadful time."

"I looked in the schoolhouse window down the road once and I knew I could never sit in one of those silly little desks."

"I couldn't put up one leg (I haven't any arms) and say:

"Please, teacher, I know the answer to that question!"

"So I sit here as do all of us and we rest and we eat and we give people milk."

"We do our work well."

"But when we're not working or when we haven't anything to do we don't pretend to be busy when we know we're not!"

"Fine sentiments," said Mrs. Brown-and-White Cow.

"Well," said Mrs. Cow, "when spring is here again next year, people will see us lying down in the morning and will probably say how lazy we are."

"But let it not upset us."

"Oh, no, moo, moo," said the other cows, "we won't let it upset us."

"We will continue to do our own cow way," said Mrs. Cow.

"Our own cow way," repeated Mrs. Brown-and-White Cow.

"Our own cow way," said the other cows.

(Copyright.)

## Sophie Tucker



Popular Sophie Abuza, known to fame as Sophie Tucker, the daughter of Russian-Jewish immigrants, was born in Boston. In her early days Sophie was a maid-of-all-work. She ran away to New York to get into theatricals, and she finally landed in vaudeville. Her next important movement was to get into Ziegfeld's follies, and later returned to vaudeville, but was induced to enter the "movies," her first picture being "Honky Tonk," in which she is starring.

## For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

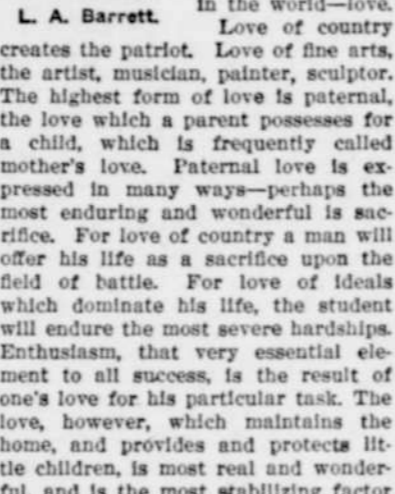
### A LESSON FROM BIRDS

Life is impossible without struggle. Everything worth having costs something. Definite and compelling motives drive us to performing not only heroic deeds but to the enduring and mastering of the strain and monotony of daily toil. When we make diligent effort to discover what this motive is we find that it is nothing less than what Henry Drummond called the greatest thing in the world—love.

Love of country creates the patriot. Love of fine arts, the artist, musician, painter, sculptor. The highest form of love is paternal, the love which a parent possesses for a child, which is frequently called mother's love. Paternal love is expressed in many ways—perhaps the most enduring and wonderful is sacrifice. For love of country a man will offer his life as a sacrifice upon the field of battle. For love of ideals which dominate his life, the student will endure the most severe hardships. Enthusiasm, that very essential element to all success, is the result of one's love for his particular task. The love, however, which maintains the home, and provides and protects little children, is most real and wonderful, and is the most stabilizing factor in the development of our modern civilization.

Expressions of sacrifice are not confined wholly to human beings. We find it expressed in almost every form of life. One of the most interesting demonstrations of this element of vicarious sacrifice is found in the customs of birds. An illustration of this is the male cardinal who will sit, with eyes alert, upon the green grass near the nest in order not to drive enemies away, but to attract to himself and away from the nest any enemies who may have designs upon his offspring. He thus voluntarily transfers to himself the danger which might possibly come to his mate and baby cardinals. Another bird will mimic a "bird with a broken wing" in order to attract the attention of the cat which may have designs upon the nest. This principle of voluntary self sacrifice is discovered in life's most minute beginnings up to last man. Thus the birds teach us the lesson that voluntary self sacrifice is one of the most potent factors and impelling impulses in life. When expressed in human life it is the chief source of all contentment and satisfaction. The experience which will bring to you the greatest happiness is your act of voluntary self sacrifice, through which some one you love very dearly is made more happy or has at last realized his ideal.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)



L. A. Barrett.

Love of country creates the patriot. Love of fine arts, the artist, musician, painter, sculptor. The highest form of love is paternal, the love which a parent possesses for a child, which is frequently called mother's love. Paternal love is expressed in many ways—perhaps the most enduring and wonderful is sacrifice. For love of country a man will offer his life as a sacrifice upon the field of battle. For love of ideals which dominate his life, the student will endure the most severe hardships. Enthusiasm, that very essential element to all success, is the result of one's love for his particular task. The love, however, which maintains the home, and provides and protects little children, is most real and wonderful, and is the most stabilizing factor in the development of our modern civilization.

Expressions of sacrifice are not confined wholly to human beings. We find it expressed in almost every form of life. One of the most interesting demonstrations of this element of vicarious sacrifice is found in the customs of birds. An illustration of this is the male cardinal who will sit, with eyes alert, upon the green grass near the nest in order not to drive enemies away, but to attract to himself and away from the nest any enemies who may have designs upon his offspring. He thus voluntarily transfers to himself the danger which might possibly come to his mate and baby cardinals. Another bird will mimic a "bird with a broken wing" in order to attract the attention of the cat which may have designs upon the nest. This principle of voluntary self sacrifice is discovered in life's most minute beginnings up to last man. Thus the birds teach us the lesson that voluntary self sacrifice is one of the most potent factors and impelling impulses in life. When expressed in human life it is the chief source of all contentment and satisfaction. The experience which will bring to you the greatest happiness is your act of voluntary self sacrifice, through which some one you love very dearly is made more happy or has at last realized his ideal.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)



And the husband passes the pipe of peace for her to puff on. Then, if she tires of whiffing at the big "lip stem" she can switch to cigarettes if she chooses. The squaws all do it. In the modern evolution of their smoking habit. They like the "paper pipes" better. Yet they never begin with them. Just an old tribal custom adhered to.

The medieval philosopher, Roger Bacon, worked out the principle of the microscope.

## PROCLAIM SATIN FOR EVENING; HATTED AND GLOVED IN WHITE

MORE and more the gown all of white satin or of a subtle off-white tint is becoming the acknowledged "classic" among evening modes. At the same time stylists "say it" so eloquently with satin, they add loveliness to loveliness through "lines" and seductive tone and tint.

One's particular type determines whether her choice shall be a satin in pure white or one of the alluring off-white tints, chief among which is the fashionable egg-shell shade. At any rate a satin in either, if made up with

of course, is a departure from the white fox and ermine fantasies which so glorified the evening wraps.

Back to the long-ignored neglected theme of gloves swings fashion's pendulum. At every turn there's evidence that the mode is turning most enthusiastically gloveward.

To be gloved though sleeveless has been the chief aim of woman during the summer months and the idea holds good as long as balmy days permit. Just now it's a white felt hat, a pair of white pull-on gloves



GORGEOUS EVENING GOWN

class simplicity, will transcend even the most gorgeous and elaborate gown, in the matter of effectiveness.

That much overworked term "classic simplicity," in the final analysis of dressmaker art, relates in reality to styling of utmost sophistication. Only a professional of high degree attainment could fashion the classically simple egg-shell-tint satin gown in the picture. Note how expertly the fitted-in girdle and hip-line drape are cut in one continuous piece. A marvel of fabric manipulation! The entire movement in this side draped skirt and simple corsage bespeaks the highest in couturiere accomplishment.

Since satin adapts itself so successfully to the now-so-widely acclaimed princess lines it follows that the complete style prospectus will without doubt place special emphasis on gowns of this type, such as in truth make every woman in society look a "princess" in her own right.

One cannot pass upon the beauty of evening gowns "as is" without an impulse to comment upon the clever matching wraps which are expected to accompany them. The newest note

and an absence of sleeves which achieves a touch of chic such as makes the tone style-world skin. The picture below tells the story better than words. This young devotee of the mode is wearing a charming frock of blue crepe de chine with an attractive design in white on the wide belt. This dress is backless.

Emphasis is especially placed upon the importance of gloves as a smart accessory to the fall costume. The longer glove is "coming in"—most often pull-on types, either with or without a one-button fastening at the underwrist.

In the shorter gloves much attention is given to novelty for the daring cut. Both kid and fabric types will abound. In fact a woman may be as economical or as extravagant as her pocketbook warrants in the matter of gloves, for the program as outlined for the coming months runs the gamut from the thoroughly practical inexpensive utility glove to magnificent specimens elaborated with embroidery, handpainted on the cuffs, and all sorts of unique embellishment.

Quite an exclusive novelty and of course available only to the fortunate



PRESENT WHIM OF THE MODE

is for the wrap to be made of the very selfsame material as the dress. Modern satins being so exquisitely supple and so agreeably luster-lack, yield admirably to being fashioned into gracefully draped cape-like wraps.

Therefore, if a frock be of eggshell satin its style prestige is added unto, if it be topped with a wrap of like satin, the same distinguished with a superb fur collar, or an elaborated neckline achieved with elaborate shirings and puffings and such. By the way, there's a tendency to use dark fur collar rather than light, which, rich is the mosquito-glove of exquisite goat leather.

Like everything else in fashion's realm gloves have yielded to the ensemble vogue in that glove and purse or handbag sets are the newest thing. Envelope types of purses are in the majority with the glove ornamentation repeated on the flap of the bag. That is, if the cuff is stitched, braided or embrodered, then the purse, which is made of the same kid as the glove repeats the motif.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY  
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

**Silhouettes Vary**  
Silhouettes observed at the royal Ascot races varied from short skirts to long fluttering gowns. The cream of young English society has come to replace professional mannequins. They are so fashionably dressed!

**Squeezing Silks**  
Silk waists, frocks and lingerie should never be rubbed on a board or even rubbed in the hands. Put in tepid water and squeeze and squeeze until they are clean.

**Colors for Fall**  
Bright colors are being featured for fall, a rather delicate shade of almond green and more vivid shades of the same color being prominent. An Indian red is given considerable attention, and blue is being shown in rather brilliant shades.

**Revue Gown Colors**  
Earl Carroll attains dazzling effects with colors in the "Sketch Book," his new musical revue, using yellow, green, and the capucine shades.

## NEARBY AND YONDER

By T. T. MAXEY

### Churchill Downs

CHURCHILL DOWNS, that celebrated mile-and-a-quarter-long race track near Louisville, founded in 1874, annually has been the scene of a famous horse race. It is the home of the Kentucky derby which, to the United States, is what the Epsom derby is to England and is laid out on ground formerly owned by the Churchill family. Downs is an English term often applied to a race track—hence the somewhat peculiar name.

The Kentucky derby is more than a horse race. It has become an institution, where the horse is king for a day, the crowds gay and the experience thrilling. This outstanding annual sport event is the culmination of the love of horsemanship by an aggregation of humanity which has come from practically every nook and corner of this country—as many as a hundred thousand on one occasion, to witness a single contest between aristocratic thoroughbreds of the horse world.

Horse racing and the fondness therefore is an English pastime which gained a foothold in America some 300 years ago. It broke out in Virginia, worked its way over the mountains and lodged in the Bluegrass state when interest in horses and racing ran high about 150 years ago.

The history of the Kentucky derby and that of the turf in America are largely one and the same thing. Obviously, the derby is the goal of horse and horseman alike, because to win it is an honor extraordinary.

Strange as it may seem, it seldom has been won by a favorite. The number of nominations for a single derby have varied from 3 to 193. Odds as high as \$184 to \$2 have been won.

### The American Obelisk

ABOUT forty years ago the then khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, presented one of the forty-two known obelisks in the world to the city of New York. The city of New York caused it to be erected upon a prominent spot in its great Central park and, just as the pasha probably surmised, it since has proved to be an object of marked curiosity to the millions of Americans who have seen it.

This is the only Egyptian obelisk in America. Only five of the other forty-one are larger. It is composed of granite—a stone which greatly resembles granite, 69 feet high, 7 feet 9 inches square at the base, tapering to 5 feet 3 inches at the top, is mounted on a 2-foot base and weighs 214 tons.

Its surface is covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions cut in Egyptian hieroglyphics, which are somewhat obliterated on one side, due to exposure to the sand storms of the desert. Experts declare that it has aged and been injured more since it has been in America than in all the centuries of its previous existence, owing to the changeableness of our climate compared to that of Egypt. Accordingly, it has been coated with a preservative material to stop further damage by the weather.

History records that this obelisk was originally erected at Heliopolis, but was moved to Alexandria about the Twelfth century by Augustus Caesar—presumably as a spoil of war, and dates back fifteen centuries before the coming of Christ or to the reign of Thothmes III.

### The Hall of Fame

THE Hall of Fame was founded by a gift of \$250,000 by Mrs. F. J. Shepard (the former Miss Helen Gould) and the acceptance thereof by the New York university, for a building on Washington Heights in New York city to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans."

A structure in the shape of a terrace with a colonnade effect was built—the first floor to house a museum, the 600-foot-long colonnade above containing 150 panels, each of which is to hold a tablet carrying the name of a great American who is represented by a bust on a pedestal.

Fifty names were to be chosen in 1900 and additional names added at intervals until the year 2,000, when the full quota shall have been chosen.

A college of electors, consisting of approximately 100 distinguished men and women of America, was set up to determine who were the 150 greatest Americans. Nominations by the public were invited—only those great Americans who had been dead 25 or more years being eligible. A two-thirds vote was necessary for a name to gain admission to the hall.

Twenty-nine names received the required vote in 1900, and a number have been added at each five-year period since that time—a total of 65 to date, 59 of men and 7 of women, and 57 busts have been placed in position.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

### International Scholarships

The Davison scholarships, which enable three undergraduates from Oxford and three from Cambridge university (England) to attend the universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in the United States were founded in 1923 by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York.

### Early Mention of Potatoes

Potatoes were first seen by Europeans in Peru about 1531. Early Spanish writers, who were with the conquerors, reported that the natives cultivated several varieties of potatoes.

### Beet Sugar Industry

There are 102 beet sugar factories, located in 17 states, some of them the largest and finest in the world. Farmers are paid from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 yearly for the beet crop.



DOCTORS quite approve the quick comfort of Bayer Aspirin. These perfectly harmless tablets ease an aching head without penalty. Their increasing use year after year is proof that they do help and can't harm. Take them for any ache; to avoid the pain peculiar to women; many have found them marvelous at such times. The proven directions with every package of Bayer Aspirin tell how to treat colds, sore throat, neuralgia, neuritis, etc. All druggists.

## ASPIRIN

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Elberfeld, Germany.



## Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poisons. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Comstock process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

## K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Bore some Acquaintance  
"Do you know any really interesting people?"  
"No; they're just like you, most of them."

## For Galled Horses

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh  
Money back for first bottle if not cured. All Dealers.

How Does He Know?  
"A wife makes a man forget a lot of troubles—"  
"That a bachelor never has."

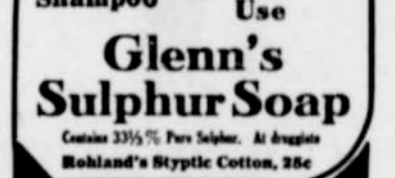
Use Russ Ball Blue in your laundry. Tiny rust spots may come from inferior Blueing. Ask Grocers—Adv.

Colors  
"This film will be photographed in natural colors?"  
"All except the chorus girls."

## One Soap is all you need

for Toilet Bath Shampoo Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Keep your complexion free of blemishes, your skin clear, soft, smooth and white, your hair silky and shining, your eyes entire body refreshed.



Information  
A young sub-editor on a busy magazine wished to be transferred to the advertising department.

"All right," said the big boss, "but you have to hunt for advertisements, buddy. They don't come in like spring poetry."

## Helped at Change of Life

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine at the Change of Life. I would get blue spells and just walk the floor. I was nervous, could not sleep at night, and was not able to do my work. I know if it had not been for your medicine I would have been in bed most of this time and had a big doctor's bill. If women would only take your medicine they would be better."—Mrs. Anna Weaver, R. F. D. No. 2, Rose Hill, Iowa.

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lowell, Mass.

## How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

### THE "MACKINTOSH"

THE mackintosh has become so familiar an object in the household that we do not stop to think of its origin or how it came by its name.

The word designates not only a waterproof coat but the material of which it is made.

The mackintosh is a little over a hundred years old, the first one having been produced in 1823. It derives its name from the inventor, Charles Mackintosh of Manchester, and had its origin in his experiments with India rubber and cloth. Mackintosh material was produced by applying to cloth a solution of India rubber in coal-tar naphtha which resulted in an absolutely waterproofing the material.

Charles Mackintosh lived from 1790 to 1843, long enough to see his invention put to practical purposes and to reap the rewards thereof. His name comes down to posterity with the bequest he left to modern industry.

(Copyright.)

## SMILES

### GABBY GERTIE



"The light-headed girl seldom has a heavy heart—if any."

### Doctoring Doctors

When a doctor is ill and another doctor doctors him, does the doctor doctor the doctor the way the doctor wants to be doctor, or does the doctor's doctor doctor the doctor the way he wants to doctor the doctor?

### Nothing to Live for Now

Now that we have a gulfometer which records strokes honestly some one ought to invent a liarproof device for measuring fish.

## THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

### TRANSFORMATION OF PLANTS

THAT plants are able to transform themselves not only into other species but into forms of animal life is firmly believed by many persons in this country and Canada—people, too, who in their communities are esteemed for their good, hard, everyday, common sense.

Cheese, or cheat, is quite commonly regarded as wheat which has undergone a transformation. "Wheat under to cheat," the farmers say, and not very long ago some agricultural papers gravely discussed the matter. Now, cheese, or cheat, is the Bromus Secalinus and wheat is Triticum Santivum, and such they remain however much they may deteriorate or however much they may be improved.

A superstition found in some sections is that mosquitoes are the products of young alder buds. Mrs. Bergen mentions "an intelligent lady" who told her of "a certain marsh plant, which from being a plant in the early part of its existence changed into a snake." Various superstitions of the sort are scattered about the country.

The idea of the transformation of plants is not new; it is as old as the hills—almost literally so. Theophrastus, the learned Greek, writing in the dawn of the Christian era, says that wheat turns into darnel and gives a long list of plants which, if they are not watched, will change into entirely different species. And primitive man accepted as a fact beyond dispute that plants and trees could change into forms of animal life, even human beings—as is testified to by many an ancient myth. Trees and plants had life; to the primitive man they were also the abode of souls or spirits. From them why should not human beings be born?

It is stated by some learned men that the Norse folk believed all the human race to be derived from the sacred ash. Juvenal speaks of the "new race," which "sprung from the oak," and Homer alludes to the same origin for mankind. The idea of the transformation of vegetables can be traced far back and appears to have been once universal. Luther Burbank had nothing on primitive man.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### Only Squaws Smoke

The Indian girl on the Glacier National park reservation doesn't follow the pale face flapper "right through." She's bobbed her hair, shortened her dress and imitated some of the modern white girl's other speedily acquired independent ways. But, she "doesn't smoke" until she's become a full-fledged squaw. Her ma does the smoking for the feminine wing of the family until the daughter gets married and the husband passes the pipe of peace for her to puff on. Then, if she tires of whiffing at the big "lip stem" she can switch to cigarettes if she chooses. The squaws all do it. In the modern evolution of their smoking habit. They like the "paper pipes" better. Yet they never begin with them. Just an old tribal custom adhered to.

The medieval philosopher, Roger Bacon, worked out the principle of the microscope.