

When School Begins



THE long vacation sees its finish and mothers are busying themselves now with the matter of school clothes. For girls from six to twelve or fifteen years of age, their task should not be hard. In these strenuous years little else besides the plainest and sturdiest of clothes is needed. It happens that skirts and middles, school and play frocks and every other need of the school girl is provided for in ready-made garments that are practical and not expensive. Among the ready-made clothes, middles, separate skirts and plain school dresses might just as well be bought; for there is little economy in making them at home. They have an advantage because they are designed and made by experts in this particular line. They are trim, neat and sturdy—the three most important features in clothes for young misses. Besides the separate skirt and middy there are such well set up and attractive one-piece frocks as that pictured here, for the girl from six to twelve. It may be made in either wool or cotton goods and reveals a plaited body and skirt in one, set on to a deep yoke. In this picture the dress is of heavy white cotton with

collar, band on cuffs and belt in navy blue. It has a small vestee in white. White braid finishes the collar and the bands on the deep cuffs and the insignia on the sleeves gives a smart military flavor to the dress. White or red braid might be used on dark blue wool cloth for a dress like this for winter wear. Striped ribbon of several colors makes a snappy hair bow for the school girl. Certainly this young person has a trim and tailored look in her simple frock that is altogether charming.

Thrifty mothers make many a pretty frock from clothes donated to the younger set by their grown-up relatives. Plaited or gathered skirts, set onto bodices, with belts that are made decorative; round, or very shallow square necks and sleeves short enough to be out of the way, are features of the new fall dresses. Waistlines are a little long. Little finishing touches in frills, narrow ribbons, and tuckers of lace, cross-stitch embroidery and a few buttons tone up these dresses.

Julie Bottomley

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STEEPLES OF MANY DESIGNS

No General Rule Has Been Followed by Architects in Centuries of Church Building.

Steeple is a general architectural name for the whole arrangement of tower, belfry, spire, etc. The origin of steeples is obscure, the term spire (Old English, "spir," a blade of grass, and so anything tapering to a point), is the specific architectural term given lofty roofs in stone or wood, covered with lead or slate which crown the towers of cathedrals, churches and various other buildings. In plan they are conical, or pyramidal or octagonal, or hexagonal, often pierced by ornamental openings where they are enriched with crockets. On the continent the architects aimed to make the steeple and spire one, merging them into each other, while in England they openly confessed it was a separate structure by making its point of origin behind a plain or pierced parapet, or ornamental battlements. A spire properly belongs to pointed architecture and hence has never been fully developed except in Gothic buildings. As early as the Twelfth century they took

on different forms, and almost everywhere from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth century became the terminating construction of every church steeple, tower or lantern, and also those of similar buildings, more especially in Germany and France. In England Norman churches were without spires, but with the coming of early English, short ones were introduced; decorated Gothic called for much higher ones and the perpendicular still higher. The earlier spires were generally built of timber, and they were always so when the building was roofed with wood. These early timber spires were, as a rule, not very tall, but later reached a greater elevation; that which crowned old St. Paul's in London is said to have been 527 feet in height. The most lofty spires now in existence, such as those of Salisbury, Coventry and Norwich, are all of stone.

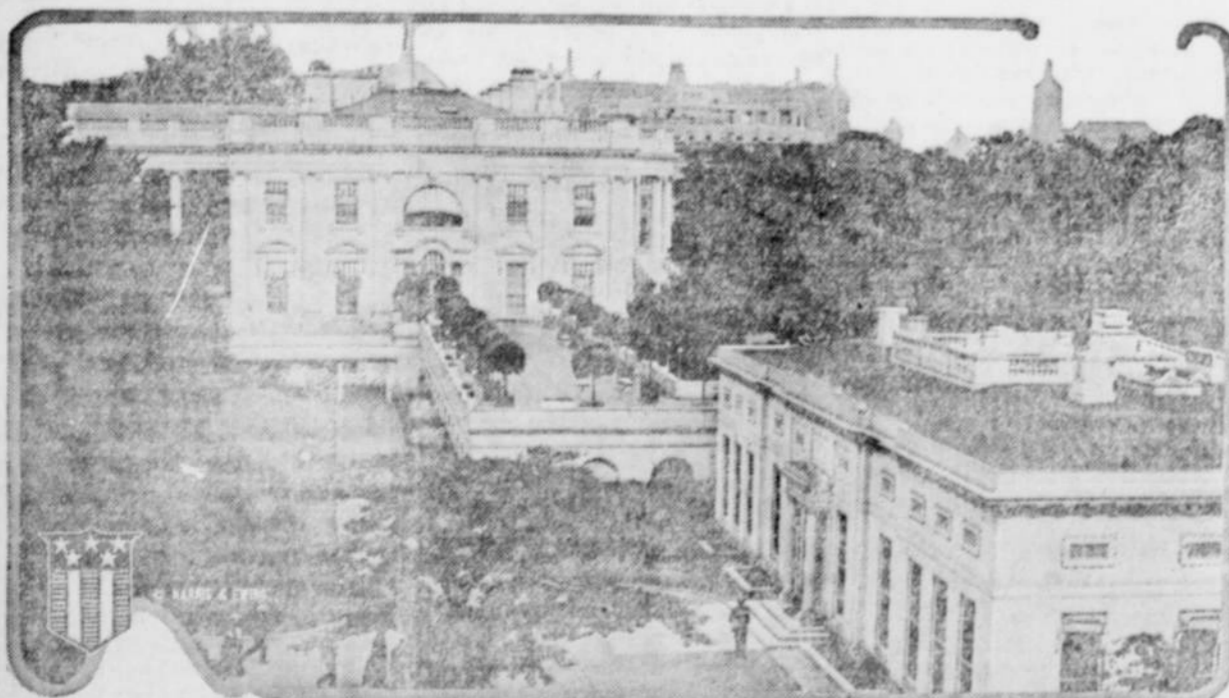
The Primrose Path.

Road maintenance is even a greater problem than road construction. The only road that remains smooth and inviting without maintenance is the broad road to perdition, every mile of which may be coasted.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Good Queen Bess" of England. Elizabeth, the "Good Queen Bess" of England, whose reign from 1558 to 1603 was one of the most glorious periods in the history of her country, was the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, the famous Anne Boleyn. When Anne fell from favor and was beheaded, the young princess was declared illegitimate and for a time had an unhappy life. Finally, however, she was given her place in the succession, after Edward and Mary, and during Edward's reign she lived a peaceful life. While Mary was on the throne Elizabeth was more or less an object of suspicion, for it was well known that she had been brought up a Protestant, but at Mary's death in 1558 her right to the throne was unquestioned. The great issue confronting her was that of religion. She restored Protestantism, reinstated the English Book of Common Prayer and asserted the royal supremacy over the church, but she avoided fanaticism and showed herself willing to call to her aid Catholic as well as Protestant ministers.—Kansas City Star.

Hammermill bond in six colors at Courier office.

Where President Harding Lives and Works



A new and unusual view of the White House showing the executive offices in the foreground. The entrance to the executive offices is the door through which all visitors pass, who have business of any kind to transact, either with the President or his secretary. The President's office is in the extreme rear of this building.

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Duennas' Duties.

The chief lady-in-waiting on the queen of Spain is known as a duenna. In a more general sense Spanish and Portuguese families apply the term to the elderly woman who takes charge of the younger members of a family—a kind of governess or companion.



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