

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

LITTLE RED LIZARDS.

"It's very funny," said the little red lizard to his companion as they both crawled along a walk which led from a house to the street, "but people really don't know how to appreciate things."

"I know what you mean," said the second little red lizard whose name was Lizzie. The first little red lizard was named Lionel, which his mother had thought was a very beautiful name.

"Yes, I know what you mean," Lizzie said again. "And what is more, I agree with you. People don't know how to appreciate things. Now here there is a nice cool day. It's not too cool. It's not such a day as there will be after a time."

"In fact, it is rather an unusual autumn day, or fall day, or whatever you want to call it."

"I'm not particular whether it is called an autumn day or a fall day," said Lionel. "So continue."

"And," continued Lizzie, "it is a rainy day. That is best of all. The streets are wet, the grass is wet. There is a delicious dampness everywhere."

"Yes," said Lionel, "and people never speak of there being a delicious dampness over everything. There again they are so foolish. They don't think dampness is delicious. We fully appreciate a day like this, when we can crawl along and when everything is nice and wet. We don't care for other days like we do for these days."

"Life is very funny," said Lizzie. "Life and people both. Now when I say that I mean life is funny I mean that there are so many amusing things happening all the time."

"For instance, while I was sitting on this walk or rather sprawling on this walk I heard the people talking on the porch. Not only did they talk against the dampness and grumble because it was raining but they told such curious stories."

"Will you tell them to me?" said Lionel. "Part of the time we were on the walk in front of the house I was



"I Agree With You."

thinking of a talk I had had only the other day when it was rainy with Leopold Lizard."

"Yes," said Lizzie. "Well, of course they were talking about the weather to begin with and as a matter of fact they spoke about it every once in awhile all the time and they ended off talking about it, too."

"One of them saw me and spoke of how funny it was we came out and seemed to enjoy such days."

"But they told such curious stories. One of them told how a child had dreamed of bats and had wakened up in the middle of the night quite frightened by her dream. Just imagine how foolish that was. Gracious, there are so many people who think every one must be just as they are. I've never heard that bats were harmful."

"And the child was especially frightened because she said one of the bats scolded her in her dream and that the bat was a middle-aged bat who was particularly cross looking."

"How absurd," said Lionel. "And they told that they had heard wild pigeons ate more than any other animals in proportion to their size meaning that considering their size they ate more than any other creatures of that same size."

"That isn't so funny. They told it as something very curious. To me it is more curious that they should think it so queer, because I think people do a good deal of eating themselves and that it's not in the least becoming of them to talk about the way other creatures eat!"

"Then they talked of butterflies who opened and shut their wings when they were surprised and of the noise they made with their wings and of butterflies who'd gone for their winter sleep."

"They spoke of caterpillars who would strike their heads on the leaves and make sounds when they were resting or swinging and they thought that was very queer."

"But to me the queer thing is that the people should talk about such things. Why shouldn't butterflies have their way of talking just as people have?"

"No reason at all why they should not," said Lionel. "I'm glad we're sensible and not queer, though I suppose everyone thinks other ways from their own are queer. For here I am talking about people being queer because they think other creatures are queer. And I'm doing the same thing in my thoughts, too!"

SPACE CONSERVED IN THIS HOME

Rooms Designed to Give Maximum in Comfort.

IS OF THE BUNGALOW TYPE

Home Builders Find Smaller Houses Are Easy to Care For and Provide All Comforts of Larger Dwellings.

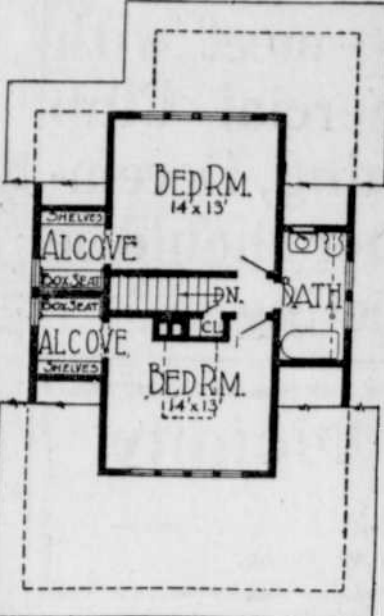
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The present-day home builder is to be congratulated. In the homes that are designed and constructed in this generation there has been a complete change in the idea that a house to be comfortable has to have innumerable rooms that are seldom used. The modern home contains only as many rooms as the owner can use continuously, but those rooms are designed so that they give the maximum in comfort, and at the same time do not overburden the housekeeper with work. And what is of greatest importance is that this idea of conservation of space without sacrifice of comfort has made it possible to build a home more cheaply.

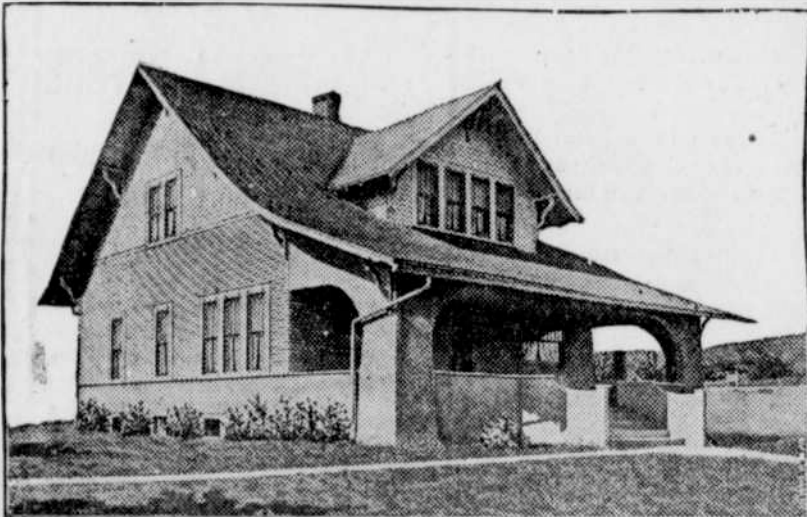
The home shown in the accompanying illustration embodies the features

center. The location of the fireplace where the flues are not exposed to the outside air conserves fuel; also it costs less, as the brick walls of the chimney do not have to be so thick. The dining room, connected with the living room by double doors, is 12 by 16 feet 6 inches. The kitchen also is large, 9 feet 6 inches by 13 feet, but what will appeal to the housekeeper is the convenient arrangement of its fixtures. Sink, table and wall case are located under the windows, so that there is good light; the range is directly op-



Second Floor Plan.

posite, so that the shortest possible distance will have to be traveled in doing the work. The cupboard for the dishes is between the kitchen and dining room, while the refrigerator is set into an alcove. In the entryway, between the kitchen proper and the rear porch, are located the washbasins. This



mentioned. This is a small house that is not costly to build, but it contains accommodations for the average family, and the rooms are so arranged that it is an exceptionally comfortable and convenient home. Also it is a home that can be erected on a comparatively small lot, as its dimensions are only 27 by 31 feet.

As will be seen by the perspective view this is a most attractive home from the exterior. The roof starting



First Floor Plan

at the ridge runs in a graceful curve out over the wide front porch, while in the front is set a gable dormer window that breaks the long lines. The stucco columns of the porch give the home a more substantial appearance. The porch is 26 feet long and 10 feet wide, making it commodious and inviting.

The arrangement of the rooms, their sizes and the convenient manner in which they have been placed are shown on the floor plans. The five rooms consist of living and dining rooms and kitchen on the first floor, and two bedrooms and bath on the second. The living room is 23 by 13 feet and has the fireplace set in the

Even Stockings Are Beaded.

So much in demand are beaded stockings that many shops are showing beaded stockings to match the beaded frocks with which they are to be worn. Of course, these silken beaded stockings are expensive.

Cuban Red a New Color.

Cuban red is coming to the fore as one of the deepest of the nasturtium shades, but more conservative for general wear than the brighter orange tones.

Novelties From France.

A French novelty of adornment are bracelets fashioned of bone, colored to look like wood and carved in unique designs, and not one but many of these bracelets are worn with short sleeve frocks.

A Gas Iron Hint.

To prevent the hand from becoming scorched after long continued ironing, cut out a piece of thick asbestos to fit the top, and you will have no more trouble with heat.

APES HELP MEN TO OUTWIT AGE

Paris Doctor Says Grafting of Tissues Brings Back Youth.

EXPERIMENTS ARE SUCCESS

Interstitial Glands Are Taken From Apes for Use in Treating Human Beings—Operation Is Quite Simple.

Paris.—Restoration of youth is no longer an uncertainty, but by grafting of new interstitial glands is as sure as the rules of chemistry, Dr. L. H. Voronoff declared.

Dr. Voronoff, director of the physiological laboratory of the College of France, says the operations are simple. The interstitial glands are taken from apes for use in treating human beings.

"A local anesthetic is all that is necessary," Dr. Voronoff said. "It is merely a task of opening the skin, inserting the new tissue, sewing up the slight wound, and nature does the rest."

"Seven months ago," continued Dr. Voronoff, "I operated on a well known Parisian man of affairs, who at the age of 48 was in a decrepit state. The experiment was a complete success. Though his hair remains white and his face is wrinkled, he walks erect, his mind is as active and his appetite is as good as that of a young man."

Defies Age With Another.

"Three months ago I performed a similar grafting operation on another aged man. Everything in his case indicates the result will be the same, but it is too early as yet to give a statement as to his renewed vitality."

"The secret of my method is based on the following general knowledge: In various parts of the body, nature has provided glands which secrete fluids having vital functions in human organism. For instance, if I remove the thyroid gland from a man's neck, he will become an idiot within six months. Also when the interstitial glands, which manufacture fluid which is absorbed by the blood, and thus gives to the whole body its vitality, become worn out or are removed, the whole body falls into decay."

"Foreign tissues, which have thus been introduced into a worn-out system are nourished by the blood circulation of the body which is the new home for the tissues. In turn the tissues manufacture a vital fluid, which circulating through the body, restores its youthful vigor."

"Some of my most productive experiments were carried out on an aged ram. The ram at 14 corresponded in

age to a man at 78, in so far as the exhaustion of organisms is concerned.

"Taking the aged, decrepit ram in May, 1918, I put into his body interstitial glands taken from a young ram. Within two months he had regained his youthful vigor and activities."

"Then, in order to prove it was not merely a matter of good care that had caused the change, I removed the grafted glands. I found them in perfect state, as they had not been completely assimilated by the renewed organism."

Age Reclaims Victim.

"The ram immediately aged and became even more decrepit than before. I once more introduced the glands from a young goat, which again produced youth and vigor."

"There will not be the slightest danger to human beings because of the monkey tissues which I use in treating them. A monkey's blood very closely resembles that of man. Hence the tissues of the ape are perfectly adapted for grafting on human beings. There is no danger of thereby bru-

HELPS SOLDIERS TO SECURE JOBS

Bureau in Chicago Shows Good Record in Helping Discharged Men.

PLANNED BY GENERAL WOOD

Of the Men Seeking Employment 94.3 Per Cent Have Found It Through the Instrumentality of the Bureau.

Chicago.—From a report just issued by the bureau for returning soldiers and sailors and marines in this city, it is possible to get adequate information concerning what has been done in behalf of those of our returned defenders who have sought employment and other aid.

In the district of which Chicago is the headquarters, the plan of the bureau for giving assistance to discharged service men was formed by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who acts as the chairman of the headquarters committee, and who from the first has taken personal interest in the work. The bureau was established last April and its records today show that 43,345 service men have registered at headquarters. Of this number 32,250 asked

Posed as Girl 22 Years: Paid \$100 for Deception

Harry Campbell, who said he had posed as a woman 22 years, was fined \$100 by Justice J. J. Shapard, at Kansas City, for impersonating a woman.

Campbell, who went by the name of Henrietta Campbell, gave himself up to the police because a man threatened to reveal Campbell's impersonation. In court Campbell wore a woman's dress and hat and would have passed for a woman except for the two-day growth of beard on his face. He said he had been a rooming-house keeper in many cities, posing as a woman.

tallizing human beings. So far, my experiments in this direction are confined largely to rejuvenating worn-out organisms. I am convinced the idea is practicable. I do not guarantee I have found the solution for senile decay. My works are of an experimental nature, and I am continuing my investigations."

for assistance in obtaining employment. At the present time the files of the bureau show that only 2,256 men still remain on the "not hired" list. This means that 94.3 per cent of the men seeking employment have found it through the instrumentality of the bureau.

Rumors Are Refuted.

There have been rumors which some people have been busy in passing along to the effect that bureaus for aiding the soldiers and sailors to get re-established in civil life were not doing adequate work. To a considerable extent this sort of thing, it is said, has been propaganda for no good purpose. So far as the district which has Chicago for its headquarters is concerned, the attested records which show that 94.3 per cent of the applicants have found work, speak for themselves.

In the daily life of the bureau there is much to be found of human interest. Of the 43,345 men who registered about 8,000 asked for assistance along lines other than that of employment. They wanted to secure vocational training, to be given information concerning educational work, and in some cases there were requests for clothing and for temporary loans. Every case was met. Out of the great number of men who applied at the bureau only 438 actually needed food. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of the men did not know how to secure their bonuses from the government. Every man was told how to go to it and every man got his money. Of the applicants for assistance 3,500 have entered courses of vocational training.

Much of Interest.

The activities of the bureau as they have gone on day by day are interesting to watch. From the returned soldiers and sailors one gets the after-the-war viewpoint. The comments on the war and its aftermath and the conclusions which the men have drawn show almost invariably thoughtful consideration of the problems involved.

Col. Halstead Dorey, who served with the Third Division in France and who was four times wounded, is actively in charge of the Chicago bureau. With him are Maj. John S. Bonner, who formerly was a United States consul, and Lieut. W. E. Stanley, an aid de camp of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, and a son of former Governor Stanley of Kansas.

Lively Auto Mixup.

Coquille, Ore.—Clarence Clinton, lumberman, and family were driving on a precipitous road, Clinton passed another car rounding a curve, Riley Clinton, his brother, coming in the opposite direction, struck the Clarence Clinton car head on, throwing the machine over a thirty-foot embankment. The car turned turtle without any one being hurt. Then a third Clinton, also a brother, drove along and rescued the other two Clinton families.

WAR MEMORIAL MADE FOR MONTREAL



David Edstrom of New York beside the impressive war memorial he has executed. The tablet is to be erected in honor of heroic dead at Montreal, Canada.

GERMANY SEEKS LOST TRADE

Would Regain Her Prewar Place in Commercial World—Cunning Is Shown.

Brussels.—Signs are not lacking here of the attempt being made by Germany to regain the place in the commercial world which she lost through the war.

Goods now in the market in Belgium are often typically German. They are supposed to have been introduced secretly into the country via neutrals such as Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

One outstanding feature of these goods, however, is the disappearance of the German trademark, but the German cunning does not halt at this. The imperial crowns are now replaced by American eagles in an attempt to make the goods pass off as American, while others bear British and French trademarks. The names of German firms are completely absent, but the manufacture is too typically German to go undetected.

CUTS BARLEY'S BEARD

Professor Performs Feat of Benefit to Farmers.

University of Alberta Agronomists Remove the Barb From Whiskers of Grain.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Trimming the beard of barley is the accomplishment claimed by the agronomists at the University of Alberta this summer. Specifically what they did was to attempt to remove the beard altogether, succeeding only in taking the barb out of the beard. This, it was declared, is of immense potential agricultural benefit.

It is the barb in barley that makes all the trouble in handling and feeding the grain. It is said, and unsuccessful efforts have been made for years both in Canada and the United States, to remove the beard. But with

the barb gone the experts say the beard doesn't particularly matter.

If the claims made for the improved barley are borne out authorities hold it may become a staple variety of western Canada. Two varieties of barley are grown in Alberta—the two-rowed and six-rowed. The former is used for beer-making, but six-rowed barley is the chief crop of central Alberta for feeding purposes. It is a sure crop, favored in mixed farming regions, and yields from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

Aged Woman Dances.

Marion, Ind.—One of the features of the annual reunion of the Octogenarian Club of Grant county held recently at Matter Park, was the dancing of old persons. Mrs. Sarah Jones, ninety-one years of age, one of the oldest women in the county, danced as an orchestra played tunes she had heard in her girlhood.