

For the Goose and Gander

By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE—

WHO would you rather follow through the woods—a guide that had been through before, or one with a handsome uniform? Why not listen to your mother once in a while.

A man that a woman has just refused to kiss would always rather think she was an iceberg than a volcano.

A man that'll learn to notice what his girl wears, don't need to ever be afraid of runnin' outa interestin' conversation.

FOR THE GANDER—

Livin' is like any other trade. You gotta serve an apprenticeship before you're really ready to begin.

An ignorant man with table manners has got a better chance with women than a college professor with a dirty collar.

Nothin' gets on your nerves so much as a person that don't know when to laugh. Except one that don't know when to stop.

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VICTORIOUS SOPHOMORES PERMITTED TO WEAR SMOCKS



In the annual smock fight between the sophomores and juniors of the University of Pennsylvania school of fine arts the sophomores were the victors and consequently now have the right to wear smocks in the drafting room. The picture shows Marvin Schadel of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the sophomore class, being carried from the battlefield by his triumphant classmates.

WHEN YOU'RE AWAY

By Douglas Malloch

THEY'VE written books
With less to say
Than how life looks
When you're away.
I wish my pen
Could tell you how
I need you then,
I miss you now.

No song's a song,
No flow'r a flow'r,
The world's all wrong
Each day, each hour.
Each day, each night,
I look about,
But nothing's bright
With you left out.

So here's a blot,
A tear or two,
To tell you what
You ought to do:
The world's all gray,
The sky's all black,
When you're away—
So come right back!
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GIRLIGAG



"They separate the sheep from the goats in Heaven," said Flippan Flo, "but they both look alike in Wall street."

with ourselves and made due allowance for whatever difference there may be in wealth, in position, in intelligence and in opportunity.

We pray for a good many things we do not need. We seek for what we think would be blessings, not knowing that we are better off without them. How few of us have, and how many fewer of us seek to have, that broad view of life, that generous attitude of mind, that clarity of vision and liberality of thought which constitutes the thing which Solomon asked above all other things and which choice received so thorough commendation.

It is a short prayer, easily learned and quickly said: "Give me, O Lord, an understanding heart."

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Service in Business

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

SERVICE in business means more than merely satisfying a public need. In his interesting lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," Dr. Russell Conwell relates an experience which occurred when he was a young man clerking in a store. A customer desired to purchase a jack knife, but there were no jack knives in the store for sale. Another customer who desired the same article left the store dissatisfied. By the time the third customer asked for the same article plenty of jack knives were on the counter for sale.

While the public creates the demand which business must satisfy, Service implies more than just satisfying this demand. Service in business should create a spirit of good will, of personal interest, mutual trust and comradeship. Service demands not only that the customer be furnished with a jack knife when he asks for it, but also, that when he desires another one he will return to the same counter for it. The most important thing is not that a transaction was made that may have brought a profit to the dealer, but that through that satisfaction which the customer had in the trans-

saction other people will be influenced to trade at the same place.

Service in business has a sort of plus value. It is a sort of spirit which satisfies a public in such a way that it creates good will. The old policy of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" can no longer be the creed of a successful business career. Self-preservation is not the first law of life in the realm of human values, and business is more concerned with human than material values.

The most serious loss to any business concern is not money but satisfied patronage. In the competition of the modern business world where one concern endeavors to secure advantage at the expense of its competitor, the element which ultimately wins is something more than the quality of the article produced; it is that, but also SERVICE on the higher level, which creates confidence, mutual understanding, permanent satisfaction and good will.

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Clock-Watcher

Definition of a "clock watcher": A quitter.—New York American.

The Understanding Heart

By F. A. WALKER

IN ALL history, sacred and profane, there is no more interesting figure than that of King Solomon. Wise beyond the other rulers of his time, his reputation stretches over from the days of the Old Testament into the records inscribed by the writers of the Christian era and he stands as the type of magnificence and wisdom. You will find much to interest you in reading the story of Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon.

The most interesting event in Solomon's life is recorded in First Kings, third chapter, beginning with the fifth verse. Somewhat condensed it reads as follows:

"In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon . . . and God said, 'ask what I shall give thee.' And Solomon said . . . 'Thou hast made Thy servant king instead of David my father, and I am but a little child. I know not how to go out or come in . . . Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people, that I may discern between good and bad, for who is able to judge this Thy so great a people?' . . . And God said unto him, 'because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself nor hast asked for thyself long life, neither hast asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies . . . Behold I have done according to thy words; lo, I have given thee a

wise and understanding heart . . . and I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches, and honor, so that there shall not be any like unto thee.'

The great trouble with the most of us is that we lack an understanding heart. Parents do not have an



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understanding heart in the consideration of their children and children lack it regarding their parents.

If our public officials could have an understanding heart when they consider the problems of the people how much more wisely they would govern. If the heads of nations could have understanding hearts how completely the faculty would take the places of armies and battlefields, bloodshed and destruction. In the solution of the world's problems.

We should all cultivate a viewpoint outside ourselves.

Selfishness, envy and covetousness are responsible for more evil than all the other human characteristics.

The golden rule has in all ages been the basis of religion. Confucius wrote it down before the Christian era began. Mohammed made it a part of his creed, and as far back as there is a trace of any code for human conduct "Do unto others as you would be done by" has been a foundation stone.

It is the understanding heart that establishes the basis for that reciprocity of action. It is the understanding heart that tells us when we have put our neighbor on an equality

Foods That Nourish

By NELLIE MAXWELL

MOTHERS who are the busiest people in the world need help often in planning meals. To have them wholesome, attractive, and at the same time economical as to one's income, is not the easiest thing in the world.

With small children, the meals must be simple but wholesome. This rule will work for those in the family who are aged.

Nourishing soups, cream of vegetable or mixed vegetable soups are always good. Young children and old people should have food that is easy of digestion.

Active adults are able to digest various combinations of foods, but with children the less complicated food is best.

Custards, junkets, rice and tapioca for puddings will be easy of preparation and are not taxing on the digestion. Fresh fruits, dried fruits, baked apples and prunes are all desirable.

Fig Omelet.

Cut small figs into pieces and stew them in a little sugar and orange juice

until tender. Beat the yolks of four eggs until thick, adding one tablespoonful of water for each egg; fold in the stiffly beaten whites and pour into a well-buttered omelet pan. Cover with the figs and when well cooked on the bottom, fold and serve with the sirup.

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Children's Bedtime Story

"MY DARLING," said Mother Hippopotamus to her baby, "no one knows how much I love you."

Mother Hippopotamus was lying in her pool, her head partly under the water, but her nostrils were above so she could breathe the air, and her mouth was above so she could speak to her baby.

The baby was a very big baby, though Mother Hippopotamus thought it was a very cunning "little dear."

"They come to the .oo," Mother Hippopotamus went on, "and they think I'm big and ugly and that my skin is coarse and that I haven't any thoughts in my big head."

"I don't believe they think I feel very much. I don't believe they know what a loving, loving heart Mother Hippopotamus has."

"Oh, but they know so little! It is true I yawn right before them and show my great cavern-like mouth and jaw. But why shouldn't I yawn before them? I am not interested in them, and I do not find their society exciting. I can't talk their talk and they can't talk mine, and we don't understand each other by words or gestures."

"Of course it may not be very polite to yawn right in some one's face. I notice that people cover up their mouths with their hands when they yawn. But if I tried to cover up my mouth I'd get all tangled up in myself. I'm sure. It would be much too much of a job."

"But oh, my darling, how a mother hippo does love her baby. There is no mother who loves her child any more, I'm sure."

"And why shouldn't we love our babies? What could be more beautiful than a hippopotamus baby? I wouldn't ask this question of a person, for the answer would not be correct according to my way of thinking."

"My answer would be:

"There is nothing more beautiful than a hippo baby."

Mother Hippopotamus looked and saw that her child was just about



"And Why Shouldn't We Love Our Babies?"

asleep. "I will soothe him and see that he goes sound, sound asleep," she said.

So Mother Hippopotamus in her own hippopotamus fashion sang the Hippopotamus Lullaby:

Go to sleep, my dear little hippo.
Go to sleep, my own little pet.
And though other mothers boast of their babies,
You're the loveliest baby of all, I bet!

"I don't suppose," Mother Hippo-

said to herself, "I should use slang like that before the dear—though I don't believe he heard it. But I pick up slang from humans and use it in my hippopotamus way."

"How different are the ways of humans from my ways. They do things in the daytime and seem to be rushing about them."

"But at night I become far more wide-awake and then it is I like to play and eat."

"When I lived in the African jungle I would sleep during the daytime and at night go marketing for my vegetables and such food."

"My thick skin used to be of great protection to me then as my legs are short and when I scraped my body against the ground it did not hurt because my skin was the right sort of a skin for the kind of traveling which I did."

"My skin, too, can send forth a kind of milky substance which floats about on my pool and my baby can drink of this, which a Hippo baby thinks is delicious."

"They have come and taken photographs of my baby. And I do not blame them. To me there is no more beautiful sight than a Hippo baby which I believe I have said before."

"Some one taking our picture said of the baby:

"He has a face only a mother could love."

"I understand! He meant that only a mother could fully appreciate his great beauty and charm and loveliness."

"I understand! He meant that only a mother could fully appreciate his great beauty and charm and loveliness."

Crown and Church Jewels

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

RUMOR from time to time that the new Turkish regime is planning to sell the jewels amassed by the sultans, and that the Soviet government wishes to dispose of gems of the tsars and the Russian church turns attention to these and the other great collections of precious stones and treasure.

The Turkish crown jewels, for many years hidden in the Green Vaults of Constantinople, are among the world's largest collections. The Sultan's throne is of massive beaten gold, studded with diamonds, rubies and emeralds set in mosaic. It has been appraised at more than \$15,000,000.

Few travelers have ever broken through the seclusion of the treasure room to see the jewels and only lately have photographers been permitted to take pictures of the collection. There is another throne of ebony and sandalwood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, rubies, emeralds and sapphires; a toilet set thickly studded with turquoises and diamonds; and armor, pistols, saddles, sandals, simitars, turbans, daggers, swords and canes all bejeweled, not to mention the long strands of pearls as large as cherries, rings, bracelets, anklets, and all sorts of other gorgeously designed jewelry for various uses.

Some authorities claim the Russian horde of jewels is the world's largest. The head of the tsar must have gleamed mightily at royal functions, with 32,800 carats of diamonds and rows of pearls, when he wore his best headdress. There are other regal crowns of magnificent filigree work, artistically set with colored stones above a base of expensive fur.

The famous Shah diamond which formerly hung in front of the Peacock throne when it was in possession of one of the mogul emperors of India, is in the collection; and scattered here and there among the gorgeous array are diamonds as big as walnuts, rubies and emeralds as large as pigeon eggs, inlaid golden plates, bejeweled wall hangings, robes, swords, scepters, pendants, canes, staffs, religious emblems, tapestries, and what-nots. The famous Orloff diamond reposes in the handle of Catharine the Great's scepter.

Jewels in Tower of London.

The brightest spot within the grim gray walls of the Tower of London, if not in London itself, is the jewel room where the crown jewels of Great Britain are on exhibition. To reach the large glass case which incloses the gems, one has to run the gantlet of guards from the lowly but dignified "beefeaters" (yeomen of the guard) to some of the picked guards of the empire. And should a visitor attempt to take one of the gems he likes most, he would find that an unseen steel safe would immediately encase the treasures, the door behind him would become fast, and the outer gates of the tower walls would clang shut to avert his escape. Appraisers admit that \$30,000,000 is a low estimate of the value of the royal jewelry.

One of the most striking pieces is Queen Mary's crown. Lying on a white satin pillow, it scintillates with many jewels including the famous Kohinoor (Mountain of Light) diamond. Some of the smaller diamonds were cut from the Cullinan, the largest diamond ever found. In the rough it weighed 3,024 carats. The Kohinoor is believed by the Indians to bring an evil spell upon a masculine owner, hence, it is Queen Mary's stone.

Fortunately the king wears the crown of England but a few minutes during his coronation ceremony. It is a magnificent creation weighing five pounds—somewhat heavy for comfortable headwear. Its golden form is nearly hidden by diamonds, rubies and sapphires. The king's crown, of lighter weight contains the Black Prince ruby and beneath it 700 diamonds cut from the Cullinan stone. The crown of Queen Victoria, also on exhibition, sparkles with 3,000 diamonds, 341 pearls and many sapphires in an arch over a purple velvet form while atop is a mound of 548 diamonds and a cross with four large sapphires and four diamonds.

The princes of India have been collecting jewels for thousands of years and among them are some of the most elaborate displays of gems. It was from India that the famous Peacock throne was taken to Teheran, Persia. Shah Jahan, one of the great Indian Moguls, daily sat on this solid gold four poster seat, dispensing justice. The monarch's back rested against rubies, emeralds and sapphires which adorned the peacock's tail, while overhead was a pearl-fringed canopy. His turban was ablaze with diamonds, his chest hid den by ropes of pearls, and his fingers

literally wrapped in gold and precious stones.

Baroda's Carpet of Pearls.

The Carpet of Pearls, in the Nuzerbagh palace at Baroda, is one of the world famous jeweled creations. It is 8 by 6 feet square. Besides the pearls, which form the larger part of the carpet, there are three large diamonds, 32 small diamonds, 1,209 rubies and 560 emeralds which form a flower design in the center. Imagine an Eastern potentate sitting on the gorgeous Peacock throne with his shoulders nearly stooped under the weight of pearls, his legs and arms arrayed in golden jeweled bracelets and anklets, his head crowned with more stones than some jewelers handle in many years, and with a Carpet of Pearls hanging before him.

The gawkwar of Baroda is said to have the largest collection of pearls and the maharajah of Indore runs a close second. A royal wedding or state function attended by the Indian princes in their jewels represents many millions of dollars. At one royal wedding the maharajah of Indore wore a scarf of pearls valued at \$3,500,000. Eighteen of the pearls were set with carat diamonds. This potentate also has one of the most bejeweled turbans in India which is a mass of rubies, emeralds and diamonds.

No less imposing are some of the religious collections of jewels. Since the dawn of history people have been lavish with their gifts for religious purposes, whether they worshipped idols or an unseen God. The result is that in all ages treasure, usually in the form of gold and silver and precious stones, has flowed to temples and churches, monasteries and other religious institutions. Archeologists find that the pagan temples of civilizations dead for thousands of years were ornamented with a wealth of precious metals. Indian temples of several faiths have had their rich treasures and their ornaments of gold and silver for centuries; and they have made use as well of a glittering array of diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other jewels. Many an idol today, from the dim interiors of Indian temples, looks out through eyes of great lustrous, precious stones, and wears other gems that might ransom an emperor.

Treasures of Christian Churches.

The marked enrichment of Christian churches began in earnest in Italy and the East in the Fifth and Sixth centuries and spread in early medieval times to France and other Western countries. Not only did the churches accumulate gold chalices, patens, candleabra and other small objects, but many had large screens of gold and silver, as well as fonts and statues. To a few of the churches altars of solid gold were presented, but later church regulations prescribed stone and wood as the only permissible materials for altars. Precious stones also came into use to ornament images of the saints or as gifts to them. Thus the Sacred Baby of the Church of Ara Coeli in Rome has been given over a space of many years a wealth of jewels.

The accumulation of treasure by temples and churches and monasteries has not been unbroken. Time and time again these convenient stores of precious metals and precious stones have been seized by conquerors. Pagans have looted the shrines of other pagans. Mohammedans looted Roman churches, including St. Peter's in 846, and the churches of Constantinople in 1453. Sancta Sophia, after the break between the Western and Eastern churches, was sacked by Western Christians during the Fourth Crusade; and church vessels were taken or destroyed in many cases at the time of the Reformation.

Russian church treasures have been among the richest in existence in late centuries. When Russ envoys were sent out by the then semi-civilized state in 987 to choose a national religion, they were most impressed by the wealth and rich beauty of the services at Sancta Sophia. Since that time Russian churches have been marked by their wealth of ornamentation. Screens, reliquaries and canopies of precious metals were to be found in all of the well-to-do churches.

Probably the wealthiest of all religious institutions in Russia was the Lavra or super-monastery at Kiev. Before the World War it had an annual income of half a million dollars and a well-stocked treasury. The second most important institution, the Lavra of St. Sergius, near Moscow, had treasure with a prewar value of about \$325,000,000. At the Cathedral of St. Isaac's, St. Petersburg, there was more than a ton of silver in the form of ecclesiastical vessels, and in addition much gold.

The 'Calendar'

By JEAN NEWTON

"CALENDAR," the word which designates the chart by which we reckon and arrange the divisions of the year into months, weeks and days, has a story in its name.

It comes to us from the Latin "kalenderum," an account book, which goes back to "calends" or "kalends"—and there we have the story.

The Romans made a threefold division of the month into Kalends, Nones and Ides. The "Ides of March" is familiar to every reader of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." In certain months the Nones fell on the 7th, the Ides on the 15th; in other months the Nones came on the 5th, the Ides on the 13th. But the Kalends came always on the 11th of the month.

Since the first and most important division of the year is its charting into months, each of which began with the Kalends, the evolution of the word "calendar" is easily comprehensible.

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Where Hoovers Will Attend Worship



The Orthodox Friends' meeting house at Irving and Thirtieth streets, N. W., Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. Hoover will attend services during their occupancy of the White House.