



Good Fellows

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

Now, this is not a preachment, and this is not a screed. Nor does it point a moral that all of us should heed. But, why is it, "good fellows"—men rich in sense and fun, who give us song and story and cheer us every one, who in the realm of pleasure are lifted to a throne—why is it these "good fellows" must meet their death alone?

The artist with his fancies, the minstrel with his strains, the writer with his stories in all their varied veins—big hearted, open handed, the idols of the crowd; no praise or friendly boasting makes them a whit too proud; all of us join their laughter; none hears their passing moan—why is it these "good fellows" go down to death alone?

Is all their fun to trick us? Is it a masque of mirth? Do they count folly hollow—a thing of little worth? Is there behind the laughter that rings so true and clear—Is there a heart all gloomy—the salt tang of a tear? His life belongs to others; but is his death his own? Why is it these "good fellows" take the dark way alone?

Now, this is not a preachment,—but why do they not choose to hear, as they go from us, the last long laugh they lose? Do they not want the story, the rollick of the song To echo down the pathway—the pathway straight and long? But no; forgetting—shunning—the friendly grasp and tone, why is it these "good fellows" must meet their death alone?



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September

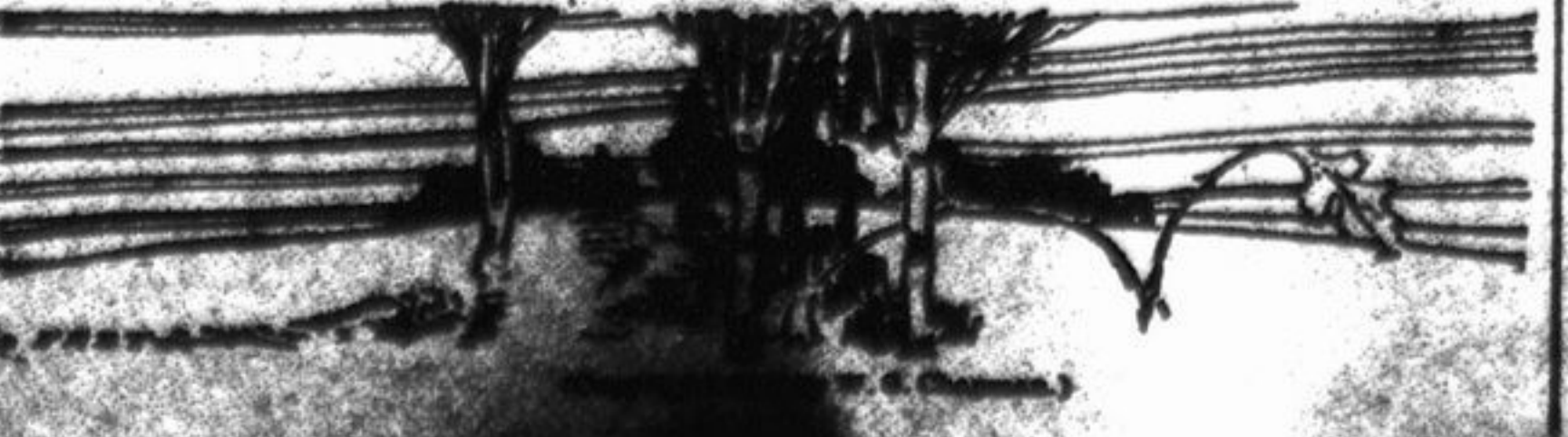
By Wilbur D. Nesbit

A whisper sighs over the field,
A murmur drifts out through the trees
Where all through the summer have reeled
The hosts of the honey-drunk bees;
The clover nods time to the song,
The cricket chants steadily clear,
The twilight is drowsily lone—
September, September is here.

The grapes turn to purple and red
And fling to the breeze as they hang
Red wine drops, as though they had blood,
And fill all the air with their tang.
The apples grow crimson and gold—
Each gleaming and wonderful sphere
Has June's ruddy joys in its hold—
September, September is here.

And far in the gray of the morn
An army stands forth in review,
The plume-bearing ranks of the corn
Stand sturdy and stately and true;
Its banners flout out in the wind,
Its sabres now clash on the ear,
The foe of the summer behind—
September, September is here.

And over the hill comes a haze
That creeps to the forest to clothe
The leaves that shall soon be ablaze
With all of the autumn's life flame,
And so in the glimmer of dusk
A whisper, a whisper we hear
That floats in the mist and the shrub
"September, September is here!"



THE costume on the left is in gray tweed. The skirt is quite plain with wide panel effect front and back. The coat is semi-fitting, fastening invisibly by hooks and eyes quite up to the throat. The deep collar and cuffs are faced with satin, with a border of striped black and white silk on the cross. Buttons and braid tabs form trimming. Hat of clipped beaver with large bow at the side. Materials required for costume: 5 1/2 yards 48 inches wide, 5 yards lining satin for coat, 3 buttons, with tabs, 1/4 yard satin 22 inches wide, 1/2 yard silk 23 inches wide on the cross.

MODEL MADE UP IN TWEED

Soft, Fine Material Should Be Selected for This Smart, Though Severely Simple Style.

A soft fine tweed is selected for our model, which is smart and simple in style, and has the skirt cut to fit plainly round the hips; it is trimmed at foot by a deep band of plain cloth to match the check in the material; the upper part is shaped up in front and has the edges turned in and laid over the lower; a row of stitching in silk is worked at edge. The bodice has a piece of the cloth let in at center of front and back; material straps piped with the cloth.



are taken over shoulders at the edge of yoke, which is of lace to match under-sleeves; the over-sleeves have straps piped with cloth sewn on the outside. Hat of stretched satin to match cloth, finished in lighter colored nixon and trimmed at side with a feather mount. Materials required: 2 1/2 yards tweed 48 inches wide, 1/2 yard cloth 48 inches wide, 1/4 yard lace.

Outlook for Fancy Jabots. Fancy jabots on the cascade order and the flat types, some suggesting bows, are expected to be in demand, says the Dry Goods Economist. These will be produced in attractive laces that will suit them for wear with simple dressy waists and dresses. These, like the side frills and flat revers, will be shown separately and attached to stock collars.

The other design shown is in navy blue serge. The skirt has a wide panel front extending at lower part, where it is trimmed with buttons; the wide sides meet in a seam up center back. The same lines are carried out on the coat, in which the double-breasted front is fastened by two buttons. The revers should be faced with tan cloth, and the wide collar treated with black satin. Hat of navy blue Tagel, trimmed with a large gray feather mount tipped with black.

Materials required: 5 1/2 yards 46 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards satin for lining coat, 1/4 yard tan cloth, 1/2 yard black satin, 2 dozen small buttons, 2 larger size.

CURTAINS IN THE BEDROOM

Economy May Be Combined With Good Taste in the Manner Described in This Article.

In making curtains for the bedroom windows you can economize in material by selecting swiss or scrim the width of the window. Now measure off the length you desire the curtains and cut the material from corner to corner on the bias. In other words, cut from the lower left-hand corner to the upper right-hand corner. To this bias edge apply a ruffle either of the material or of coarse lace. Finish the joining seam neatly by stitching a strip of featherstitched braid or a narrow bias fold over the ruffle and seam edge. Now finish the broad straight edge at the top with a hem and narrow casing, through which is run a tape the length of the width of the window. The curtains are then shirred over the tape or small brass rods and attached to the windows. Drape them to each side of the window with ribbons or cotton cords, and you will have a pair of very good-looking curtains, made from the quantity of material generally employed in making one curtain.

Beaded Photograph Frame.

Among the decorative articles made of beads, and one you can make yourself as a holiday gift, none is prettier than the beaded frames. These are made on a groundwork of net. The beads are sewed on in any pretty design you may fancy, are lined with a bright-colored satin and mounted on square, oblong or oval frames. An attractive square frame is made on silver net, with a border of tiny opal beads showing a vine design running through it. A conventional fleur-de-lis in silver and bottle green beads decorate each corner. The whole is mounted over green satin. Beaded frames will remain in fashion longer than most articles decorated with beads that are finding so much favor now.

Veils Match Hats.

Plain hexagons of rather heavy mesh, dotted and fancy fine meshes and the familiar cobweb or shadow designs in veilings should not be overlooked by the shopper who needs a smart finish for her runabout tailored suit of serge or a smart mixture and a simple, natty hat. The shade of the hat's brim and its trimmings, and in this instance elaborate detail of the costume, veils, on the contrary, may be a prominent feature of the afternoon reception costume with which are usually worn and the choice in these is a black or white, or a shade of blue or green, or a shade of purple. For motoring purposes the smartest thing in veiling is a simple, plain, white or black, with an embroidered or printed design in wools of contrasting green or navy, brown or purple.

Crestone Covered Pillows.

Crestone covered pillows for bedrooms are easily made, and are a pleasing touch to your room. They are made with colors that harmonize with the furnishings in the room.

Practical Fashions

LADY'S 28 INCH LENGTH



5675

This pretty model may be developed as a separate coat or may constitute part of a complete suit. It is semi-fitting and closes in single-breasted fashion with two fancy buttons or braid ornaments near the neck. The turn-down collar has an insert of satin or contrasting goods, and the cuffs are similarly trimmed. Cheviot, broadcloth or serge may be used. The pattern (5675) is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the coat in the medium size will require 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5675. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

Practical Fashions

LADY'S SHIRT WAIST.



5659

This plain, mannish shirt waist has the body and upper part of the sleeves cut in one. It is made without any fullness, save that produced by the gathers at the waist line. The long sleeves are finished with a chic, mannish cuff. For wear with a tailored skirt no neater nor more stylish waist could be made. The pattern (5659) is cut in sizes from 32 to 44 inch bust measure. To make the waist in the medium size will require 2 yards of 36 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5659. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

PRAISE

By Rev. William D. Dimes
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No subject will be of greater importance to the Christian than that of prayer. It is the Christian's vital breath. His spiritual nature can no more live without prayer than his physical nature can live without breathing. "Let the breath of life," says man; "let the pray or I die," says the Christian. Prayer is the native air of the child of God.

What is Prayer?
Prayer has been defined as "the offering up of our desires unto God, things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with the confession of our sins and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies." Yet prayer is more than this; it is a dialogue, not a monologue; it is a vision as well as a voice; it is a revelation as well as a supplication. Prayer is not a mere venture and a voice of mine, but a vision and a voice divine.

In the heart of every one prayer is a sense of need, but a sense of need is not prayer. Prayer is asking for a felt need and asking God, not the universe, for it. Prayer is more than asking, it is a receiving, a hearing, a learning of God, a converse and communion in which he has much to say and we have much to hear and learn. The day in which we live is so full of possibilities that an intelligent man will not consider anything impossible. Years ago Morse was considered a fool because he asserted the possibility of communication between Washington and New York. Likewise Marconi was laughed at when he first suggested the idea of wireless telegraphy. Time and experience, however, have proved that these men were wise, and not foolish.

Prayer is made possible to the Christian because of the revelation of the Father. It is only when we understand the true nature of God that prayer becomes possible. This revelation is brought to us only through Christ's interpretation of God. The god of science and philosophy does not furnish any incentive to prayer. The scientist, describes the god of science as a double-faced something—mind and force—which is behind all natural phenomena.

God is Called Father.
It is a remarkable thing to notice in almost every instance in the New Testament that when God is referred to in connection with prayer he is called Father. This in itself is an encouragement to prayer, as well as indicating that prayer is a possibility. It is expected that a child will ask his father for things it would not ask a stranger for. The fatherhood of God is not only a motive to prayer, but at the same time a thought which makes prayer both desirable and possible.

Do I find it hard to do so some people tell me—namely, "to pray at night"—let me not be deceived, but remember that "He who is God deals with his children as with his own." All night long he is listening to our requests, and he is ready to answer them. "Like unto the Father," says the Father.