

FAIRY TALE

A short story that will be of interest to all readers of the Northwestern, and especially the little folks. It appears in this section weekly. What's your opinion of it?

For the Lady Readers

Miss Julia Bottomley, an expert on fashions, is the author of this department. She offers practical suggestions on every day dress that aid materially both country and city folks. Her fashions for women are essentially modest, tasteful, simple, economical and becoming to the wearer.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE CRANES.

"To my mind, it's a great pity," said Mr. Turkey.

"What is a great pity?" asked Mrs. Turkey.

"The silly ideas our master is getting."

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Turkey.

"Here we are—quite as nice as anyone could ask for and he adds a lot of silly animals that no one cares anything about. They stand on one foot half the time—truly they are very foolish, and I simply can't understand our master wanting them. Unless—perhaps—they were very lonely and out of the goodness of his heart he took them in."

"Perhaps that was the reason," said Mrs. Turkey. "We must go and call on them and find out for ourselves."

"And we can look for our spring nest," said Mr. Turkey. "We shall find some wild berries, too."

"That's a good idea," said Mrs. Turkey, and together she and Mr. Turkey went to call on the new queer animals.

"Now really and truly they weren't animals at all, but of that the Turkeys soon heard."

"The queer animals," as they called them, were standing around talking a little to each other. "They were gray and wore tall."

"Their bodies were covered with beautiful gray feathers—of lovely silver-gray color. Even the Turkeys had to admit the color of their feathers was very beautiful."

"Good-day," said Mrs. Turkey, as she came near the "gray creatures."

"Gobble-gobble-gobble," said Mr. Turkey. "I trust you are all well."

"We are well, thank you," said the "gray animals" as they all stood on one foot and held the other under their wings.

"Ha, ha, gobble, gobble," laughed Mr. Turkey. "Why do you stand on one foot—every one of you seems to do the same—when you each have two feet. Why not use all you have? If you had four feet, would you hold three under your wings? I have never seen anything so funny in all my life."

Now Mrs. Turkey was a little afraid that they might think Mr. Turkey was rude, so she said politely,

"Are you here for a long visit? Do you like the Master?"

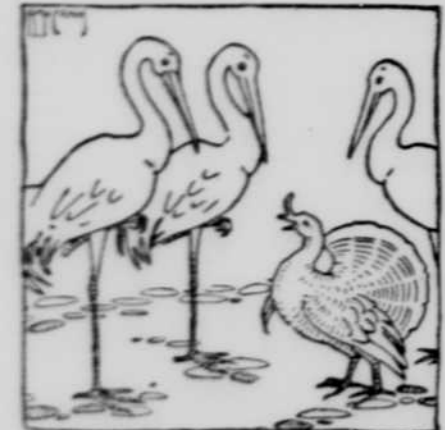
"We're here for ever so long," said the "gray animals." "And we like the Master very much."

"You don't give us much information," said Mr. Turkey.

"Perhaps you will when you know us better," chuckled Mrs. Turkey.

"I don't think you're sociable animals at all," said Mr. Turkey, crossly.

At that the gray feathered creatures stepped down on both feet.



"Ha, ha," laughed Mr. Turkey

raised their long necks and stamped about, their legs seeming long every minute, and so thin Mr. Turkey was afraid they would break.

"We aren't animals!" they exclaimed. "No, we're not."

"And what are you, pray tell?" asked Mr. Turkey, gobbling with excitement.

"You certainly aren't Gnomes, or Fairies or Brownies," chuckled Mrs. Turkey.

"We're birds," they said. "Yes, birds! The very idea of calling us animals. Indeed, we're surprised. We've never called animals—never—never. We wouldn't allow it. We would never have been able to be so lazy and happy standing on one foot if we knew you both thought we were animals."

"But you're so big to be called birds," said the Turkeys together.

"You needn't think that makes any difference to us," they said. "We are the Crane Family—as fine a family of birds as is known."

"We might even call ourselves birds," said Mrs. Turkey.

"Oh, why bother?" said Mr. Turkey. "Almost any name will suit us."

"But we must be called birds," said the Crane Family. "We're big, beautiful, happy birds who can stand on one foot. When we can stand on one and own two we insist on being called birds. If ever we have four feet we shall call ourselves animals—but such a thing will never happen—no, two feet for us will do—and one of the two to stand on!"

"My mother can make the bestest pies," said Flora.

"Not as best as my mother can make," said Hattie.

"My mother puts currants and raisins in hers."

"My mother puts whisky in hers," said Hattie, and that seemed to be the last word.

Fads and Fancies of Fashion



WHEN GOWNS ARE REMODELED.

A special dispensation from the goddess of fashion, in the interest of thrifty women, lies in the present vogue for two or more fabrics in one gown. In all the array of pretty frocks for afternoon wear—or any other dressy wear, for that matter—there are hardly any that are fashioned of just one material. If the mission of a gown is fulfilled by merely looking well, it is made of two or more materials, or of two patterns in one material.

Thrift is a mark of good breeding in these times. Now, when the resources of this country are about to be put to the test, women must be willing to do with less so that others, who need, may have more.

But it is no great hardship to do without a new frock if an old one can be remodeled into a thing of beauty. The gown shown in the picture offers a good suggestion for remodeling because the overbodice and sleeves are made of georgette crepe, and worn with a silk skirt and underbodice. This overbodice bears all the evidences of being strictly up-to-date with its wide tucks, long sleeves and its big cape collar of white crepe. A small triangle of white crepe is set in the sleeves at the wrist.

A new bodice of this kind simply effaces the memory of the dress it used to be and makes this into a dress of today. A new finishing touch appears in the neck ribbon and tassel which add the final charm to a frock that can't help proving a satisfaction to its wearer. There are so many possibilities

an necessary whose only mission in life is being good to look at. It takes a good grade of net, good lace and good work to make a successful job, that is, one that will stand laundering. For the job is nothing if not immaculate as to freshness and daintiness.

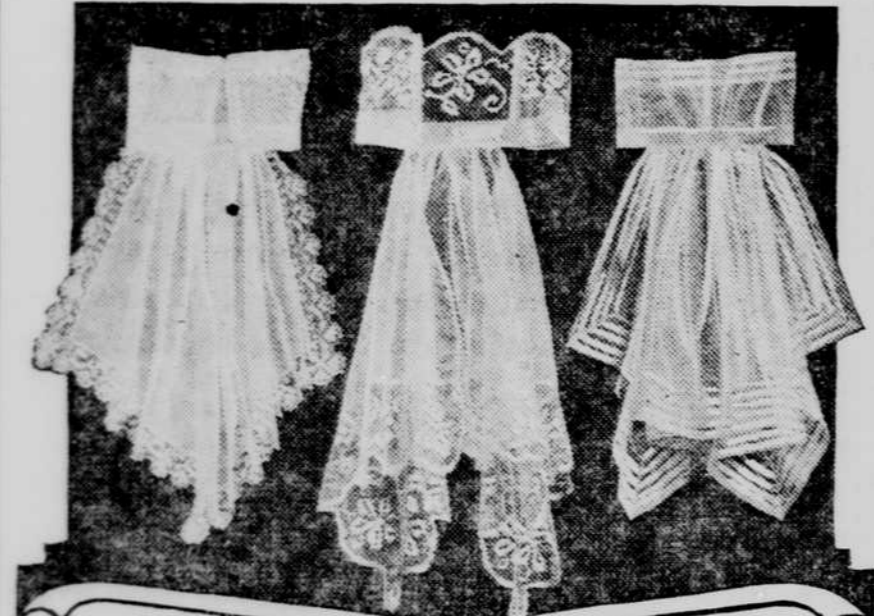
Net and net combined with lace make the three pretty examples of the job shown in the picture. One consoleting thing about them is that they are very easy to make and just as easy to keep clean. The job at the left may be made of a square of net, with one corner cut off and gathered into the stock, which is a straight band of the net. Filet lace is used for edging the jabot and for the narrow turnover on the stock and hemstitching finishes its lower edge.

A wider silk fillet, set to a long piece of net on the ends and one edge, makes the center jabot with a stock of the same lace and net. Lace is left out of the tailored jabot at the right and tucks, with hemstitching, make its elegant decoration.

Julia Bottomley

Skirts of Wash Fabrics.

New wash skirts now being added to the lines, says the Dry Goods Economist, are largely in plain white cotton and linen materials, but with fair proportion of novelty effects. All-white skirts made on simple lines are by far



A FUREUR FOR JABOTS.

ties in the remodeling of gowns by combining materials that the amateur is apt to try a little original designing. But safety lies in copying the models in afternoon frocks turned out by expert designers, when gowns are to be remodeled.

Everything else in neckwear is more or less eclipsed by the vogue of the jabot which amounts, just now, to a fureur. Snowy heaps of net and lace, fashioned into every variety of jabot, happen in all parts of the dry goods stores, and each is a center of attraction for a crowd of absorbingly interested women, otherwise the regular neckwear section would be overwhelmed. It doesn't take any salesmanship to sell jabots, they sell themselves, and all the merchant has to do is to take the money—and keep up the supply.

This pretty madness on the part of women promises to outlast the summer and the jabot is so altogether classy and pretty that it should have a long popularity. With this in mind we can be reconciled to the rather extensive changes that are asked for

the best sellers, but novelty cottons in printed designs suggestive of the popular silks are in fair demand, as also are cottons in polka-dot patterns and in dainty stripes, plaids and checks.

Combinations of fancy and plain materials appear in some of the novelty skirts, the plain fabric being used for bands, belts or pockets or vice versa. There has been a fair demand for washable satin skirts, as well as for street skirts in novelty taffeta in dark colors.

The Successful Combination.

Because figured fabrics are to be so much in fashion, it is wise that every woman should remember that the plain material is the essential foundation on which figures should rest. A garment of any kind which is nothing but a splash of twists and lines and curves is a very poor garment indeed. Every woman should take heed to heart that figured fabrics are meant for combination with plain fabrics, and that the skillful combination lies the success of her costume.

PROGRAM ADOPTED TO CONSERVE FOOD

PLANS TO FOLLOW IN NEBRASKA OUTLINED AT BIG MEETING.

All Branches of State's Industry to Have Close Attention—Favor Fixing Prices on All Products, if Necessity Arises.

Omaha.—Nebraska's conservation congress, the first war congress of its kind held by any state, unanimously adopted a statement of a policy of conservation and appointed a committee of fifteen state leaders to keep the congress permanent and to assist and advise the state council of defense. The congress has collected invaluable data on the location and amount of various foodstuffs in Nebraska and the probable 1917 yield on the farms.

The following are named on the committee which will manage all future activities of the congress.

Live stock, Charles Graft; grains, seeds and forage, J. A. Ollis; dairy, poultry and eggs, R. W. McGinnis; fruit and vegetables, R. M. Tyson; farm labor, O. G. Smith; distribution to and from the farm, J. W. Shorthill; manufacturing, C. L. Allen; retailers, Cliff Crooks; finance, Dan Morris; civics, J. W. Steinhart; town labor, W. F. Baxter; distribution to and from the town, E. V. Parrish; women, Mrs. Keith Neville; educational, Miss Martha Powell; publicity, E. R. Purcell.

This is the program adopted as recommended by the policy committee:

Fixing prices—If the government finds it necessary to fix prices of farm products it should also fix prices of products of mines, forests and factories.

Elimination of waste—Waste in distribution is apparent. Eliminate all unnecessary handling of foodstuffs.

War taxation—A surtax should be laid upon excess profits and incomes.

Marketing and prevention of speculation—Wide publicity of all facts and statistics. Government to take control of all storage warehouses and elevators. Government to conscript food at fair prices whenever necessary to break monopoly, prevent hoarding and secure proper distribution.

Crops—Prevent gambling in foodstuffs. Don't conscript men from farms until crop is harvested, and not then unless absolutely needed. Save extra amount of corn fodder because clover and alfalfa is badly injured. Sow turnips up to July 10. Sow rape seed in corn after last cultivation.

Live stock—Retain best animals for breeding and sell others. Raise two litters of pigs annually. Control diseases. Utilize rough feed. Build silos.

Waste in Feeding Animals for Market Centers—Stop heavy feeding of stock for filling purposes at market centers.

Coal—Urge local coal dealers to lay in winter's coal supply immediately before cars are necessary for new grain crop. Consumers do likewise.

Public Highways—County officials inaugurate systematic and economical method of improving and maintaining highways to market centers.

Labor—State council of defense to secure complete survey of labor situation in state so laborers can be dispatched where most needed.

Milling in Transit—Secure rates from railroads and build up this system.

Home Economics—Specialization of conservation in the home is duty of women. Recommend preservation of foods by canning, drying and other methods. Householders to raise own vegetables wherever possible. Use substitutes for meats.

More Home Economics—Women of Nebraska should adopt conservative styles and greater simplicity in dress. Wear dresses longer. Curtail refreshments at entertainments.

Banking—Bankers urged to organize to assist in financing production.

Farm Machinery—Manufacturers must build this year fully as much machinery as last year. Farmers must look carefully to upkeep and repairs of machinery.

Waste of Foodstuffs in Liquor Manufacture—Congress urged to use influence for law prohibiting use of grain products in manufacture of alcohol.

Fruits—Orchardists should control insect and disease pests. Preserve perishable fruits by canning and drying. Surplus fruits should be given to needy families.

Gardens—Every city and town should organize for gardens. All vacant lots should be put in cultivation. Grounds available for next year should be plowed and manured this year.

Poultry—Exterminate rats. Maintain birds intended for meat mill culture. Consumers should preserve eggs during summer for use in winter. Remove moles from laying flocks.

Dairying—Stop slaughtering calves. Keep more cows. Feed cows better. Watch the pasture. Utilize fodder. Stop wasting corn stalks.

Transportation—Load and unload freight cars immediately. Load to capacity. Use home-made goods. Construct cold storage plants in all towns.

The Difference.

Everything depends upon a viewpoint. When you play a good one on the other fellow it is a fine example of a practical joke, but when he gets back at you it is a bloomin' outrage. —Indianapolis Star.

All Settled.

Nodd—"Are you sure your wife knows I'm going home to dinner with you?" Todd—"Knows! Well, rather! Why, my dear fellow, I argued with her about it this morning for nearly half an hour."—Life.

Needs of the Child.

The child needs the kinds of food that make blood, bone and muscle so he should always have cereal for breakfast. Cornmeal is excellent and oats are favorites with a nation noted for its good health, the Scotch. Here is what the doctor says about milk: "The child may not like milk—he should be encouraged to try it in various ways. The growing child needs milk, all of it and the skimmed variety does not answer the purpose at all. The fat plays an important part in the development of the little body."

MANY DIE IN STORMS

SOUTHWESTERN STATES SWEEP BY TORNADOES.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED KILLED

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Illinois Hit By Twisters, Thousands Hurt—Property Loss Large.

Kansas City, Mo.—Twenty-one known deaths, injuries to more than 100 persons and large property damage, resulted from a series of tornadoes in southeastern Kansas, north-central Oklahoma and southern Missouri last Friday.

Colgate, Okla., the county seat of Coal county, a town of 3,500 inhabitants, had thirteen deaths, 100 persons injured and the entire western portion of the town blown away.

Drake, Okla., suffered five deaths and the destruction of two residences and the school house.

Morse, Kas., twenty-five miles from Kansas City, was seriously damaged by a twister that took three lives.

Ottawa, Kas., reports that many farm houses in Franklin county were wrecked and a number of persons injured.

Lehigh, Okla., near Colgate, was hit by the same tornado that struck the latter town. Several persons were injured and extensive property damage done.

Buffalo, Mo., reported a tornado whirled through the section between that place and Lebanon, Mo., carrying down farm houses and doing other damage.

Another storm was reported to have passed between Buffalo and Lebanon.

A terrific tornado hit Cherryvale, Kas., twenty miles from Coffeyville, injuring more than 100 persons. The same storm hit Coffeyville, but no lives were lost. The damage was estimated at \$500,000 in the Coffeyville and Cherryvale vicinity.

Seventy-eight Killed.

Seventy-eight persons were killed in the tornado that swept through several counties in southeast Missouri and southern Illinois early last week. Hundreds were injured and the property loss was enormous.

The greatest loss of life was at Zalma, a village in Bollinger county, Missouri, where twenty-five lives were lost and 200 persons were injured.

Fourteen persons lost their lives near Chanonia in Wayne county, three others at Ardola, two at Fredericktown, six at Success, three at Leiking, three at Aquilla, two at Salem, one at Lenox, four at Donzola one at Advance one at Bismarck, and several of those hurt at Mineral Point died, the total dead there being placed at nine. Four negroes were killed in southern Illinois.

Houses were twisted to pieces and scattered. Live stock on hundreds of farms were killed by flying debris, fences were flattened and telegraph and telephone wire connections were destroyed.

Method of Housing Army Changed.

Washington.—Important revisions in the plan for training the war army have been made by the war department. It is announced that the half million men to be called to the colors in September will be concentrated in sixteen cantonments instead of thirty-two, and that many of the forces probably would be put into tents instead of wooden barracks. All of the guard units will have been drafted into service by August 5. That does not mean, however, that all will have been ordered to divisional training camps at that time. Presumably the best equipped and recruited forces will be made ready first for duty abroad, but there has been no announcement as to the process to be followed.

Russ Troops Seize Fort.

Petrograd.—The fateful decision of the workmen and soldiers' delegates to assume control of Kronstadt, the great fortress which defends Petrograd, was carried by a vote of 210 against 40, with eight of the delegates abstaining from voting. It is announced by the workmen and soldiers' delegates that henceforth the relations of Kronstadt with Petrograd and the remainder of Russia will be only through the intermediary of the Petrograd branch of the delegates. The local Workmen and Soldiers' council at Kronstadt announces that it has taken in its hands the effective power of Kronstadt, that it does not recognize the provisional government and that it has removed all the government's representatives.

Australian Potatoes on Market.

Chicago.—Australian potatoes were placed on the Chicago market just the other day, for the first time in history. They were dug in February and are beginning to sprout. The importer ordered thirty car loads of them.

Spain Abolishes Press Censorship.

Madrid.—The Spanish government has decided to abolish the press censorship. All newspaper dispatches will be sent on the sole responsibility of the correspondent.

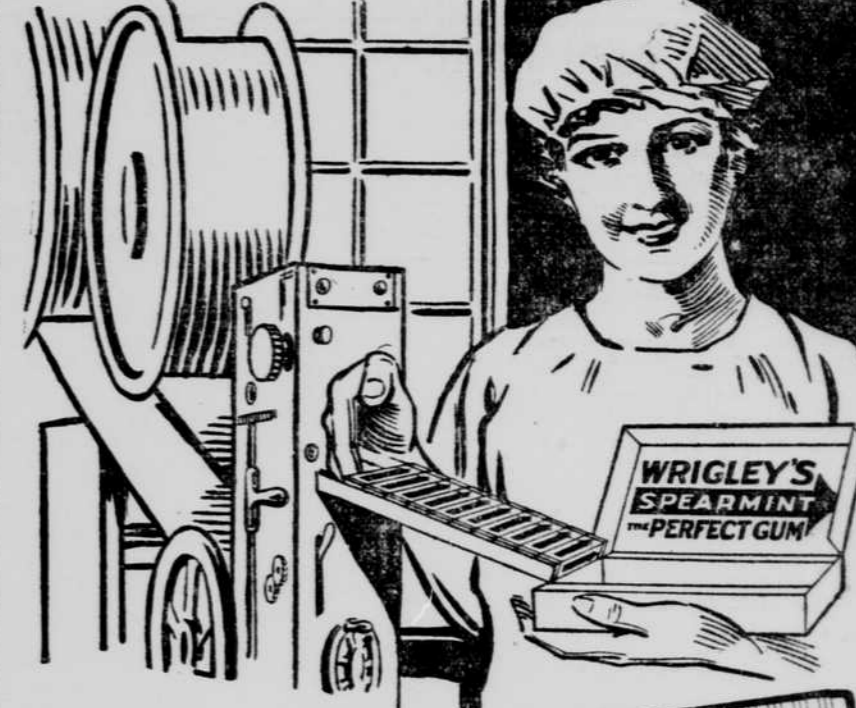
To Curtail Rail Traffic.

Copenhagen.—Passenger traffic in Germany will be restricted soon and railroads will be limited to one fast train daily in each direction. The military authorities have been empowered to confiscate rolling stock due to the shortage of equipment.

But One Man Alive of Sixty.

Boston.—Fifty-nine out of the sixty men aboard the Warren liner Sage more, from Boston, were lost when the vessel was sunk by a mine off

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Helps appetite and digestion. Keeps teeth clean—breath sweet.

The Flavor Lasts

Pointing Out Her Duty. Mrs. Knagg—"It's perfectly true, 'Man's work runs from sun to sun, while woman's work is never done.' Mr. Knagg—I've noticed that myself. Why don't you get busy some time and do it?"

Chicken Killers. Mistress—I want to kill a couple of chickens for dinner. Chaffer—Yes, mum, which car shall I do it with?

Many a man who thinks he is a politician is really a joke.

Using His Feet. "Whom in the world did you take dancing lessons from?" "Professor Glide. And I must say he didn't complain like you of my stepping on his feet." "No, because you were paying him for the use of his feet and you're not paying me."

Too Deep for Paw. Little Willie—Say, paw, why is an amateur concert called an entertainment?

Paw—My son, I cannot tell a lie; I do not know.



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