

FICTION

THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

HUMOR

Tapestry Trimmed Turban



A bit of old though handsome brocade or a strip of Chinese embroidery can be faced with plain satin of a harmonizing tone and need effectively as a trimming on the new fall turban. Tapestry trimmings are the millinery 'fad' of the season, and the smart little turban pictured shows one way to use a strip of tapestry, the high crown being made of soft beaver. This beaver crown is folded over toward the front and the joining of the tapestry strip is hidden under a bow made of changeable metallic gauze and two broad velvet tabs.

Brightside and His Boy

Writing Poems for Our Schools. Their Latest Tabloid Sketch.

BY LAFAYETTE PARKS
Here's a noted educator who thinks there is too much reading of poetry in our public schools. Brightside begins when the lamp of wisdom has comfortably arranged his pedal extremities where they will do the most damage to his mother's furniture.
'I don't fall very hard for that high-brow stuff myself,' Son replies, puffing cigarette smoke toward his esteemed parent.
'The poetry that I learned to recite in school still remains a bright spot in my memory,' declares Father, with his usual enthusiasm for the lyric muse.
'That 'Jingle, Jingle Silver Bells' stuff is all right to recite in a hall,' says Son, 'but it's no kind of junk to turn loose in a five-room flat. I notice Ma always flags the education stunt unless there's company and she's ashamed to call you down.'



THEY DON'T MIND SAYING SO.

'Poetry should be read to those capable of appreciating it,' Father declares, with some show of irritation at the disclosure of his weakness.
'They don't sap up the ballad style of hot air in this little old town the way the long-haired bunch does down Boston way,' is Son's belief. 'If you hand 'em a coon song, with a ragtime chaser, it's the glad eye for you. Try to reel off one of those pretty little things by old Doc Browning. I'll give you a couple of hundred pages, and you get their coat good and proper. The bunch will pass the buck every time on that brand of tripe. They simply don't like it and they don't mind saying so to any guy with the nerve to spring it.'

'A man of discretion wouldn't attempt to recite the higher forms of poetry to a mixed audience,' surmises Father.
'He'd be pretty sure to get the hook if he did,' asserts Son.
'There is no form of reading that gives the same degree of pleasure that a fine poem does,' argues Father.
'You can't tell that to the skirts in New York and get away with it,' warns Son. 'Any bright-eyed dame here would rather have an east side fortune teller read her palm and separate her from two bits for doing the job than to listen to 'Honorio at the Bridget's' Gullie Casper.' Curfew shall not ring tonight' and all the rest of the classics spouted at her for nothing. The kind of reading that appeals to girls hereabouts is a line on who is going to come across with the price for the next theater tickets and a big supper after the show.'

'Surely our women have sufficient refinement of taste in literature to devote some of their time to reading the masterpieces of the great writers,' urges Father.
'Most of the married dames read about everything going put in packages of the leading breakfast foods,' informs Son. 'You might not think it, but there's some real essey rhymes ground out for those people. They hire authors by the year who can turn out verses with bells on.'

'I make it a rule never to read so-called poetry written by persons still living,' stiffs announces Father.

'It's a lot safer for the alleged poet, all right,' admits Son, 'because I've glimpsed over some of their hushwa that would drive a chap to commit murder. Stick to the dead ones, by all means, Pop, if you want to keep out of jail.'

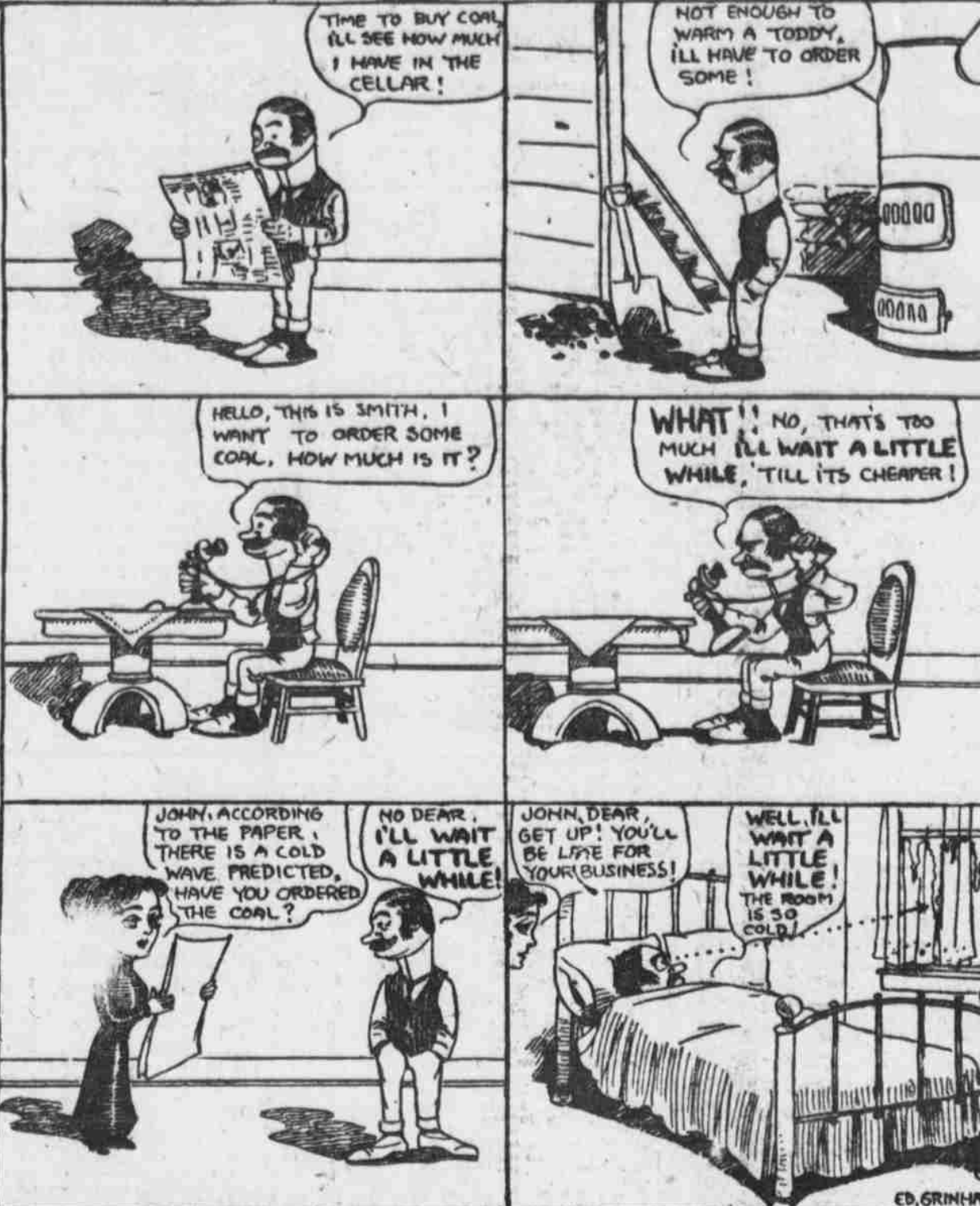
NO HELP FOR IT.



'Wouldn't you save time by finding a deaf and dumb barber?' 'No, they'd stop to talk with their hands.'

WELL, I'LL WAIT A LITTLE WHILE.

BY ED. GRINHAM



The DIARY of DOLLIE

A Summer Girl.

BY M.F.

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Wednesday—I went up to town to do some shopping day before yesterday, and it does seem extraordinary how one's money can go. I got one adorable hand-embroidered night gown that might almost be considered an economy, though, as it would give me such poise in an encounter with a burglar that I might save the family silver. If my money had to vanish I would much rather it would disappear in New York than any other place. I do love it there and I can't understand where the people who write articles every now and then about it can find the rudeness they speak of.
It seems to me that every one is so polite. Car conductors especially have been most kind and policemen have really gone out of their way to be considerate. The mounted ones certainly are good looking sometimes. I have found, however, that it is best never to get your different smiles mixed up.
Do not, for instance, in a weak moment, give your mounted policeman a smile to a head waiter, and it isn't worth while to employ the manner that you would use toward a Fifth Avenue milliner to the girl at Sever's notion counter. Always remember that she is really at your mercy, though she may struggle not to appear so. Reserve your strength for the milliner, as you will be completely at her mercy unless you are careful.



'GIVES YOU CONFIDENCE TO ACT AS THOUGH YOU HAD A FORTUNE WITH YOU.'

'YOU TELL HER HOW POOR YOU ARE.'

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Things You Want to Know

The Government at Work—The Treasury Department.

No other branch of the executive service comes so close to every citizen as the Treasury department. It supplies us with our money and every time we buy anything, from a stick of candy to a farm, we utilize the machinery of the treasury. This department manages the finances of the nation, collects its internal revenue and its customs duties, pays the expenses of maintaining the government, and at the beginning of each session of congress advises that body what money will be needed for operating the governmental machine during the year.

This by no means explains the full scope of the activities of the department. The War and Navy departments are expected to protect our frontiers and shores from invasion by hostile military and naval forces. The Treasury department protects them from the invasion of tariff-dodging impostors from other countries. Through the life saving service, it looks after the safety of people at sea, and through the public health and marine hospital service it looks after the health of the nation.

In dealing with the public credit, the Treasury department has to do with one of the most sensitive things known to man. Not only is the public credit affected by fact, but by sentiment as well, and the existence of even an unwarranted sentiment will produce facts sufficient to justify that sentiment. In other words, no matter how excellent the condition of the treasury, if a panicky feeling takes possession of the people, it will cause the revenues to fall off to such an extent that the treasury immediately will be embarrassed. The actual immediate loss of \$100,000,000 from the treasury would not affect it as seriously as even the most unwarranted panic.

The major portions of the revenues of the government is collected by the customs and internal revenue services. Since the foundation of the government approximately \$10,000,000,000 have come into the treasury through the various sources of the country. Two-thirds of all the customs business is transacted at the port of New York, where it costs 2 cents to collect each dollar of revenue. There are a number of other customs houses, some located at important cities along the coast and along the frontiers, while others are located at smaller towns. At Beaufort, N. C., it costs \$1,000 to collect \$1.50, and at Maryland port it costs \$1,000 to collect \$1 cents. Efforts have been made to abolish these small ports, but political influence has thwarted them.

Elaborate precautions are taken to prevent smuggling. Men conceal diamonds in secret holes in their shoes, women convert their bodies into huge spoils for rare lace or silk, or sew New York or Chicago tags on Paris gowns, in order to escape the payment of duties. Vessel owners try to land dutiable goods at places where there are no customs houses. The Treasury department, therefore, must maintain a long string of lookouts to frustrate the attempts of the smugglers. The secret service keeps a card index of every known smuggler in the world and closely follows his movements. Reports on all big purchases of jewelry or other valuables are made to the Treasury department, and its officers watch for them on every ship that comes into port. The vessel that would land its cargo elsewhere than at the ports of entry must escape the eagle eye of the revenue cutter service, which patrols the coasts of the country for the purpose of detecting such violators of the law. As the government receives advice of the clearance of all cargo boats from foreign ports bound for America, the chances of running the gamut successfully are so small that there are comparatively few violations of the law forbidding vessels to discharge their cargoes at other places than through the customs houses.

As a person comes into a port of the United States the first official to board the vessel is the quarantine officer—a representative of the Treasury department. If all on board have been in good health and there are no complications, the visit is not an unpleasant one. If the vessel has contagious among its passengers or if detention at the quarantine station will follow and much inconvenience results. When the vessel is docked and the baggage of its passengers unloaded, there is a wait for the customs inspectors to go through it. To have one's baggage examined minutely ruffles many a passenger, and, as long as the traveling public regard it as no sin to smuggle, such inspection will have to be endured by everybody. An inspector stays on the vessel as long as it is in port. One week he may be stationed on an ocean-going palace and the next week on a filthy tramp steamer. He must watch everything that goes on.

The internal revenue bureau is the second best tax collector the government has. Its receipts amount to several hundred million dollars every year. It was organized early in the history of the nation. What the bank bill was at Philadelphia or the shilling piece at Lancaster, that was whisky to the town of western Pennsylvania in 1781. A gallon of good rye whisky was worth exactly a shilling piece, and constituted, so to speak, the coin of the realm. In that year a tax of 7 to 10 cents a gallon was levied on whisky, and this tax led to the first resistance against the government of the United States. These violators of the law were the forerunners of the present generation of moonshiners. He present high tax of \$1.9 a gallon makes moonshining a profitable business, and there are no braver men to be found than the revenue agents whose duty it is to seek out and bring the moonshiners to justice.

The most interesting part of the work of the Treasury department is its process of keeping the nation supplied with money. This process in the case of paper money begins with the purchase of the raw paper and the engraving of the plate. The paper is made after a secret formula. The plates are engraved with most exacting care. The public is not permitted to see the engravers at work, nor is any one engraver permitted to prepare a whole plate. The money is never printed from the original plate, but duplicates are prepared from it by a mechanical process. It is so made that it would be practically impossible to detect counterfeiting, since no two plates for printing money of the same denomination would be exactly alike. The fine lines on the paper money are engraved by a machine which has as many combinations as the best safe lock, and a combination producing a different design and no one but the operator knowing these combinations. These lines can never be successfully imitated by hand.

The highest bill printed has a face value of \$10,000. Few ever come back, as the banks prefer them to any other kind of money. Twelve pounds of them take the place of 2,000 tons of silver in a bank vault. It costs the government 1/3 cents to issue a piece of paper money and redeem it. It takes about thirty days to complete the printing of a piece of paper money, and each bill is counted fifty-two times during its process.

The main purpose of the secret service is to prevent counterfeiting, although it has many other activities. The best guardians of the currency are the tellers of the banks. More than nine-tenths of all the counterfeit money in circulation is detected by them. The counterfeiter of the present day uses every modern process in his work, and through the photo-mechanical methods is able to produce results that can be detected only by the skilled hand of money. The United States mints make the coins in circulation in the United States. Except the gold coins none of them is worth their face value, and in 1907 the profit from their making amounted to \$8,000,000. Nickels and pennies by the hundred millions are required, and there is a profit of at least 90 per cent in their coinage. The government always stands ready to redeem them, but puts them into circulation again to the treasury.

With its holdings of more than \$50,000,000 in money and bullion, it becomes necessary strongly to guard the treasury building. A large force of watchmen patrols the building at all times. Electrical alarms are maintained and tested every half hour, and enough arms are stored to arm 1,000 men on the instant. Besides this there is a connection with Fort Myer, the arsenal and the police department, so that any organized effort to storm the treasury would be impossible.

The comptroller of the currency has supervision over the national banks of the country and the comptroller of the treasury passes upon all expenditures by the government, where there is any question raised. His decision is final, except that it may be reviewed by the courts. The books of all the departments are kept by auditors appointed for that purpose, and their decisions are reviewable by the comptroller of the treasury.

The public health and Marine hospital service cares for disabled seamen and frames regulations for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. The surgeon general is charged with the investigation of contagious and infectious diseases and the publication of a weekly health report. He looks after the enforcement of the Interstate sale of vaccine viruses, cerum, toxines and analogous products. It is to this service that the country owes some of its greatest advances in medical progress and sanitation. It also has charge of the medical inspection of the aliens who come into the United States.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. Tomorrow—The Government at Work. IV—The War Department.

Dieting Will Greatly Influence the Condition of Facial Pores

So many inquiries have come to me recently as to how large pores of the face may be shrunk that the topic seems worth a special article. To tell the truth, frankly, large pores may be reduced in size, but the process which will do it harmlessly is a long one, and patience, as well as perseverance, is a clear complexion are too likely to be fraught with dangerous results, and I do not suggest anything which may do that. I wish this to be clearly understood, and when the treatment I approve of appears to be the treatment I approve of, at least let it be remembered that it is not one to repent of later. Diet has much to do with the condition of pores of the face. If food is not suited to the individual and it is too rich the system may try to throw it off by an excretion of oil through the pores. It is this which causes oily complexion, and the first thing to be done by a woman whose face chronically is this way is to change her diet radically, adopting such food as is nutritious, easily digested, and lacking in grease. This means milk, eggs, fish, rare meats, rice, spinach, beans and the like. Thick soups, pastries and other food of that type should be banished, substituting fruit in its place.

Any change which is to be brought about through food is necessarily slow for it takes time to eradicate the old condition and establish the new. Therefore it will not be in two weeks that a woman's complexion will begin to show improvement, but more likely not before six months. Another important part of the treatment is to wash the face carefully every night before going to bed. If any powder is left in the pores they will spread in an effort to get air, and they must be relieved of the need of doing this. It is also necessary for the cure. As for external applications, any astringent may be used sparingly, always watching the effect upon the surface for the skin may grow rough, owing to the drying effect. Should this happen the application must be stopped for a time. Equal parts of tincture of benzoin and cucumber juice are good.

MARGARET MIXTER.

The Campaign Season. The people shout, the bands all play, and louder still upon review, the brass drum has all things its way. The cadrum isn't in it. T. E. M.

Inclined to Kick. When Indian summer quits her job dull and cold no more upon review, you feel abused and misused. It makes an Indian of you. T. E. M.

Pessimistic. 'Ah, splendid view you've got here.' 'Taint mine, friend!'

Items of Interest for the Women Folk

'No, I am not rolling morning and night to reduce the size of my hips,' said a woman who is in training. 'Not a bit of it. I am only making myself sit properly. My hips grew big this summer, through inactivity after an illness, but I have reduced them before and they are getting smaller now.'

'A woman who sits so that her spine is not bent near the base will rarely have large hips and almost never a large abdomen. Have you ever noticed how most women get into their chairs? They sit down and then lean back. If you were to sit one of them and looked you would see that the end of the spine was in the middle of the chair seat, while the shoulder blade was resting against the chair back. This curves the spine like a bow, and that's where the trouble begins. All the abdominal organs are pushed out of place because, instead of being plumb, the lower part of the body is thrust up a little. The result is a protruding abdomen and large hips, the size of which increases constantly. Watch me sit in a chair.'

The woman stood in front of it, sat, then pushed herself away back in until she could push no further.

'See?' she said. 'I am directly against the lower part of the back, and no matter how I want to I cannot double up. My spine is straight, even if I allow my shoulders to go forward, which I do not mean to. There is no reason why a woman should grow round shouldered and accumulate fat at the back of her neck. She won't if she holds her head up. That ugly hump of fat just below the back of the neck, which you see so commonly on women of 40 years and over, is entirely due to their not holding up their heads. Muscles which support the head are allowed to grow soft and flabby, and fat accumulates just as dust does on an unclean and uncared for table. The table needs a dusting, and the neck muscles require work. I am 40 and slender and I am going to be like an aunt of mine, who at 60 has the figure of a young woman.'

Daily Health Hint

If a person leads a natural, temperate life in the open air, he may eat flesh and live long. Other things being equal, however, the chances for long life are all in favor of the abstainer from flesh food, or at least of those who eat it in moderation.

NEATNESS BALANCES LOOKS

Many Girls Not Good Looking Make Themselves Very Attractive by Mere Use of Good Taste.

There are many girls who, without being at all good looking, always appear neat and smart. They may only have a small dress allowance, but with it they are able to appear more attractive than girls who, with twice their amount of money, often look overdressed or dowdy.

What is the secret of this? Surely it is due to the neat girl's taste; she always puts on her clothes with care and makes a point of her appearance being neat and tidy, says Home Notes. She keeps her wardrobe orderly, and has a place for everything; her ribbons, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., are never bundled into a drawer just to get them out of the way, but are carefully put in their proper places.

On the other hand, a girl clad in an expensive dress will often spoil her appearance by the careless way in which she puts on her clothes, leaving the faintness that she might have had with a little more care. It is a mother's duty to see that her children are taught from childhood to be careful and tidy, otherwise by the time they are grown up they will have become so accustomed to carelessness, and untidiness that there will be second nature to them.

In Use Season. For touring in summer, though mine is a summer, I never put hands to the wheel. And this is the reason. I like things in season. And mine is an autumn-thing. T. E. M.

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