DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE FOR EVERYBODY

Telling Fortunes



HEY came into the restaurant down on the wharf the other day, like a flock of brilliant paroquets—the fortune-tellers. It's an odd little restaurant in the sailors' quarter, right on the end of the wharf, and the windows open out on the water, and the tablecloth is coarse, and the knives and forks are heavy and not of the latest pattern, and you drink whatever you do drink out of plain pressed glass; but the cooking is really de-

Shrimps and mussels and English sole and salad!—the last word in salads—and the cook is seventy years of age. He has sailed the seven seas for fifty years and was once on the most famous yacht afloat, and he speaks sixteen languages and how many dialects, and if he likes you he will bring the black

n filmself, and if you ask him the right way he will roar out a sailor's in a voice so big that it rattles the windows. the midst of the dinner there the other day, just as things were get-il, the Gypsies came trooping in. We called them, of course. I chose est Gypsy, the one with the cavernous eyes of smouldering flame and e all tied in knots by wrinkles of craft and of cunning.

face all tied in knots by wrinkies of craft and of cunning.

The men chose the younger women, and one full-bosomed, dark-eyed Gypsy,
self, chose the most interesting people among the diners, and the diners
themselves be chosen. And we listened enthralled to the fortunes that the
sists told, for they told them, true and o'er true.

What Fortune Foretold

The girl with the beauty that crowns her like a garland—her fortune was not good. "Ambition I see," said the Gypsy, smoothly, in her supple-lipped patter. "You like to rule, you like to be queen, you want all men to love you, you like all women to listen when you speak. It is sad for you, your fortune. Money, youth, love—you throw them all away for one with a flattering tongue. You will die poor and sad." And the beauty turned pale to the lips, and every one of us who listened believed every word the Gypsy said.

"You," said the Gypsy to the man of affairs, "you laugh, you tell the story, you make always the joke, but your heart it never laughs. Inside the breast the heart sits—alone. Why did you not marry her, the girl who is now dead? With her you could have laughed."

The man of affairs threw back his head and roared, and the woman he

The man of affairs threw back his head and roared, and the woman he had married laughed, too, as lightly as she could. But something cold struck to the hearts of every one of us, for we knew that the Gypsy told for once the naked, hitter truth.

"You," said the old woman to my friend, the young man of talent, "life for you, love for you, money for you, the whole world for you. You get it because it is not yours, you do not work for it. It is not yours, but you get

because it is not yours, it always and always." t always and always.

We all laughed again and we all knew that what the Gypsy said was

The again. For the young man of talent gets what he wants—that's what

the talent is for—and he never works for it and he never gives anything for the doesn't have to. He takes and takes and he will go on taking and atting something for nothing as long as he lives.

"No," said the Gypsy, taking his hand again, "not for always—for many attentions of the company of the company and the company attentions of the company atten

rars, but not for always. Afterward you die poor and alone, and there is none to cry when you are dead."

And that, too, we knew would be true. Why not? It followed from the

Some day I'm going to hire a wagon with nice easy springs and two mout, comfortable horses and I'm going to take the dog and the children and I'm going to paint up my face and tie a Gypsy handkerchief around my bed and go thru the country telling fortunes. What's easier than that? Who couldn't do it who has the least knowledge of character and what character beings?

Come here, young sir, with the roving eye and the loose lip. I can tell nour fortune for you without even looking at your hand. Shallow and false, talse and shallow. You will get what the false and shallow always get at the

Vain and foolish pretty girl, arrogant and proud, but one end for you, miess some strange trick of fate steps in and saves you—but one end, humili-ation and disgrace. you and trade it for the shallow flattery of an empty-hearted knave. Why not? He has to give you what you want. You can't take it without getting

I'm glad the Gypsies fluttered into the restaurant down on the wharf the other night. They've given me a new idea. Some day I'm going to make

a fortune telling fortunes. ording tortunes.

Only—whisper:—I'll see the truth perhaps, but I shall never, never tell it.

ay will pay for the real truth. What they want is something quite

terent. And, oh, the joy of the open road and the fire in the evening and the smell of the burning leaves and the fatuous gudgeons trooping to have I don't blame people for being Gypsies. I'd love to be one myself. Wouldn't you?

STORIES OF THE OPERAS

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Condensed by ADRIEN TOURNIER

HE story of "Otello" closely fol- | lover her handkerchief. Otello swears lows Shal spere's tragedy of a similar name. Otello, a noble Moor, has won the

hand and heart of the beautiful Desdemona, a high-born Venetian lady. He has brought her with him to Cyprus, and the people welcome their arrival with much joy. Otello, in command of with much joy. Otello, in command of the expedition, appoints Cassius as first lieutenant, and by doing so wins the enmiyt of Iago, who had aspired for this place of trust. Iago then begins to plan for revenge. First of all he succeeds in getting Cassius drunk and embroiled in a fight with Montano, who is the retiting experior. At this who is the retiring governor. At this ent Otello enters and punishes moment Otello enters and punishes Cassius by removing him from his high

In a room in the palace Iago and Otello are discussing different topics, and the former tries to poison the mind



fallin gdead by the bedside of the murdered Desdemona.

When to Sow

Peas can be sown as soon as the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners blant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Some gardeners plant earlier, before the peach trees bloom. Parsley is often the plant came up to the seewed. They are did the voke.

Peas can be sown as soon as the peach trees bloom. S

vengeance against the pair. Once again Desdemona approaches her lord to intercede for Cassius. He innocence proves to be her undoing.
Otello can only believe that she is guilty. Cassius is led in by Iago. Otello hides, and Iago gives the conversation such a turn that it appears to

convince Otello that his suspicions are right. The handkerchief is found on the person of Cassius, where Iago con-cealed it. Otello becomes mad with lage after Cassius leaves, and is only prevented from harming the gentle and virtuous Desdemona by the arri-val of an embassy from Venice. It brings the news that he has been deposed as governor, and Cassius has been appointed in his place.

After their departure Otello commands Iago to kill Cassius, and falls to the floor in a towering fury of rago. lago regards him with a sneer.

In her bed chamber Desdemona sits weeping with Emilia. She knows that her husband has misjudged her acions and fears for her life. She finally lismisses her maid, kneels in prayer ind then retires.

Otello enters and sternly bids her prepare to die. She pleads with him, but he is deaf to her entreaties. Then he cruelly suffocates her. Emi-

of her mistress. After alarming the palace she recals to Otello his cruelty and injustice by telling of Iago's infamy. She states that the handkerchief had been obtained from her. Otello then realizes the truth, and, overcome with sorrow and remorse, he stabs himself, fallin gdead by the bedside of the mur-



IF SHE CARRIED A CANE

Charming Blouse of Dark Blue

Taffeta and Net.

Tuberoses in Pots.

grown in the open border, it is easily managed as a pot plant, and with its delightful fragrance and

beautiful flower spikes makes a splen-did subject for porch adornment dur-

ing the summer.
The bulbs are cheap and may be

Place three bulbs in a five inch pot

moisture is likely to cause the opening

SERVING FRIED CELERY.

or fine white lard. Serve hot.

ouds to turn yellow and drop off.
G. W. K.

LTHO the tuberose is usually

A Possible Embarrassment of the Distended Skirt.

DIARY OF A WELL-DRESSED GIRL

=By SYLVIA GERARD=

How She Transformed Two Remnants Into a Smart New Blouse

ED has become the eleventh plague. Proposing to me, on an average of twice a day, has grown to be a habit with him since Janet's engagement. I am positive that he is not really in love with me. It is only that he sees the architect is so ideally happy that he wants to join the ranks of the benedicts himself.

From the beginning I've treated his ardor as a joke, refusing to talk seriously with him, but he would not be discouraged. I made up my mind, finally, to confess every one of my faults so that he would realize what a disap-

pointing creature I really am. It wasn't an easy matter to lay bare the shortcomings which I've been trying

the shortcomings which I've been trying to correct for years. But Ted is too nice to be made unhappy and I resolved to cure him of his liking for me.

After I had finished revealing my real self to him I ran away before he had a chance to say how mistaken he had been in his idea of me.

I fled straight to the sewing-room, where I knew that I would be left undisturbed, as Janet and Mrs. Tilden were out calling. Whenever I am upset over something or feeling blue I sew just as hard as I can—to forget.

Yesterday I started making a blouse from remnants and into it I stitched the sorry-for-myself feeling.

I have grown tired of pale-colored blouses and decided to make a dark blue one for a change, to wear with my gabardine suit. I was fortunate in being able to match the blue in two short lengths of chiffon taffeta and accordion pleated net.

short lengths of chiffon taffeta and accordion pleated net.

Then I "scouted" about the shops until I saw a French blouse that struck my fancy and made a sketch of it.

Since there was a greater quantity of the net I lined it with a single thickness of chiffon—of the same tone—and used it for the foundation.

I opened the blouse down the back and trimmed the upper half with a cape-like yoke of taffeta. To make sure that this would fit perfectly I first cut out a pattern of muslin and when it seemed to be the right proportions I duplicated it in the taffeta.

After basting it to the foundation 1 After basting it to the foundation 1 procured from any good seed store. An admirable potting compost is composed of three parts rich light loam or good garden soil, one part leaf mold, and a plentiful sprinkling of sharp sand.

TRAIN DISTINGUISHES MANY DANCE DRESSES first one, the he was fresh when the first one was nearly suffocated. The reason for this is that the second mouse did not die of suffocation, but was killed by the poison given off from the lungs of the first one. It is entirely possible that this is the reason why so many hens in

Skirts in Varlety of Ways.

SOME ARE UNFASTENED

Hung From the Shoulders or Arranged From the Waistline.

Trains are by no means scarce this spring when the shortest of frocks are really quite short and the longest of frocks not long at all. But this makes no difference to the train, which intends to have its "fling" and accordingly distinguishes many of the prettiest dance models of the new season. The train is attached to short bouffant skirts in a variety of fascinating ways and sometimes is not fastened at all, being hung from low on the shoulder or arranged from the waist line and swinging

to ground that is considerably lower is likely to have poor air drainage. This means that if the henhouse is located in such a place the damp air is likely to settle in and about it and the frost will linger there late in the spring and make its appearance in the early fell quite loose. Ever so many of the filmiest frocks have long slender trains of silk or jet weighted gauze, while a host of beaded scintillating materials are extended from the waist into long graceful lengths, terminating in a slender point heavily encrusted with brilliants. A demure little model, consisting of a frilly tulle skirt and very much abbreviated bodice, exploits a novel train. The edges of exposure. very much abbreviated bodice, exploits a novel train. The edges of each of the three flounces, which constitute the skirt, are finished with brilliant trimming, which is used as shoulder straps.

A soft pink train with rows of brilliants and fish-scaly sequins for ornamentation extends into side panniers, the lower portion of the bodice being definitely outlined at the normal waist line with silken

MAKE TURNIP PIE.

sand.

Place three bulbs in a five inch pot, keeping the tops of the bulbs well above the surface, and pot rather firmly. Presuming the soil is moist when potting is done, no water will be reuqired until growth has begun; any water given during the earlier stages of growth should be slightly tepid.

If the bulbs are potted during March the pots should be placed in a warm kitchen or other room. When the plants begin to grow freely they must be given plenty of water. They should never be overwatered, however, particularly when in flower, as an excess of moisture is likely to cause the opening A simple and delicious pie may be made from ieft-over mutton or lamb or pork, the cover being of mashed yellow or white turnips, seasoned with salt and pepper, spread roughly over the top. Or a very appetizing dish may be made by combining chopped cooked ham, raw turnips diced, grated onions or very finely chopped, and moistening the mixture with milk, then baking in a deep dish with a crust on the top and bottom. Spare ribs stuffed with mashed turnips have

FRENCH SOUP SEASONING.

Remove the green leaves and cut the white stalks of celery into bits one inch long. Clean, put them into boiling water for 15 minutes, then dry on a napkin. Beat up a fresh egg with stock (or hot water), add a little salt A French preparation for soup seasoning is made of two ounces each of sweet marjoram, parsley, savory, and pepper, throw the celery in, then roll in breadcrumbs and fry in butter thyme, lemon peel, and one ounce of sweet basil. The herbs are dried, Improved Jerusalem is a variety of Artichoke roots that is round and smooth and by far the most productive. It is grown exclusively for its tubers and will produce 1000 bushels per acre.

sweet basil. The herbs are dried, ground fine and sifted until well mixed. The cost is little, and the powder keeps indefinitely. It should be used sparingly.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

YOUR BABY

Why He May Safely Cry Two Hours in Twenty-Four

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG

A.B., M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins University)



other class of farm animals.

to another animal

lays the most eggs or makes economi-

place that does not have the best of air and water drainage. Any spot that

is low or that does not have an outlet to ground that is considerably lower is

Profitable Poultry

To make the poultry profitable on the farm, here is what should be done:

First-Place the care of the poultry

in the hands of one person on the farm who is both capable and interested, and encourage that person to make

Second-Replace the mongrel, nondescript stock with pure bred stock-

something that is worth while and that

will add an intrinsic value and enthu-

Third-Improve the housing condi-

the business a success.

sinsm to the business.

E VERY young mother, no matter how strong her mother love, may make many mistakes, some of which sometimes prove costly unless she is well instructed. Intuition tells even the most ignorant mother not to feed her baby pickles, crabs or chocolates. Altho an interested neighbor, fond grandma or a busybody gossip and know-it-all of the neighborhood may freely offer advice, the sensible young mother seeks the services of a physician or a graduate nurse. From them she will learn many things upon which she will build she will learn many things upon which she will build her mother-knowledge and become equal to emergencies and problems in an efficient and intelligent manner.

her mother-knowledge and become equal to emergencies and problems in an efficient and intelligent manner.

In choosing a physician who is to assist in bringing her first baby into the world the prospective mother than the world select a trained and thoroly proficient doctor. Scientific should select a trained and thoroly proficient doctor. Scientific care in a wonderful way assists.

Nature, and it is always best to seek the services of a doctor of hospital experience and skill. It is well to keep in mind that an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure, and many times no cure is to be had if precautions are not taken. Hence the upto-date slogan of "Safety First" for mother and child is well advocated.

Appearance of New Baby.

A young mother often is alarmed by the appearance of her new-born ingent in the henizouse good ventilation and dryness are so essential that the most skillful breeding, feeding and rearing cannot make up for their lack. They are among the fundamentals of good husbandlry wherever hens are kept and are very likely to be found together. At least it is difficult to secure dryness without a generous amount of fresh air. It has been estimated of the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the proceeding and the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the mother than that the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the mother that the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the resultratory organs. Irregular there were the mother that the proceeding and the resultratory organs. Irregular the resultratory organs.

made comfortable upon a soft pillow it is safe.

The baby's chest appears small and the abdomen very large, due to the development of the digestive apparatus, which has proceeded further than that of the respiratory organs. Irregular breathing is generally present, but should be no cause for werry. The child sometimes loses its red color during the first week, and becomes yellowish, a symptom of a passing jaundice, which disapears in short order, and is by no means alarming.

The preliminary of the true, soft, satiny skin of the baby is a falling off of skin that is scaly, and a soft down, and the longer hair which may have covered its head at birth. Such procedure is quite normal. dryness without a generous amount of fresh air. It has been estimated by scientists that hens breathe more air per pound of live weight than any other class of farm animals.

Two hundred five-pound hens will breathe nearly three times as much air as a cow weighing a thousand pounds, yet they are kept in closely crowded sleeping quarters. Every hen in the flock breathes out impurities that are poisonous to the others, and she breathes in the impurities given off by them unless there is sufficient ventilation to carry away these impurities and furnish fresh air in their place.

have covered its head at DITH. Such procedure is quite normal.

The average baby at birth weighs 7½ pounds, altho greater or less weight does not necessarily indicate any unhealthy condition.

Crying a Natural Exercise.

A normal and healthy baby usually announces by a shrill cry its arrival in this spacious world. When such an ut-It has been proved by experiments that impurities given off from the lungs of one animal are much more poisonous to another animal than poisonous to another animal them they are to the animal giving them off. You can prove this for your own satisfaction if you care to. Put a satisfaction if you care to. Put a satisfaction if you care to the mouse in a self-sealing jar and make mouse in a self-sealing jar and make the cover tight. In a few minutes the cover tight. In a few minutes the cover tight, in a few minutes the cover tight, in a few minutes the cover tight. In a few minutes the cover tight, in a few minutes that the cover tight is a good to the cover tight. the cover tight. In a few minutes he will begin to show signs of suffopabies enter the world, crying is a good cation. Then without admitting any more fresh air than you can help, insign, for it makes known the fact that the baby has found its sturdy lungs and their use. The new-born baby does not shed tears, because the lachrymal glands have not yet found their functions. The salivary glands are still inert, causing the tongue to become white and dry, and powers of slobbertroduce a second mouse into the jar.
This second mouse will die before the
first one, tho he was fresh when the mert, causing the tongue to become white and dry, and powers of slobbering are not acquired until later days.
It is interesting to note the loving mother's and imaginative aunt's disis the reason why so many hens in mother's and imaginative autits discovery of perception and intelligence during the baby's first week, whereas in reality the first month of a baby's life is a mere existence. The baby may hear and see, but its brain does not understand. By crying it makes known its few wants. When the baby is unapparently good physical thrift drop dead off the roost. The ventilation is poor and the birds become poisoned by the ases from the lungs of their A Panting Hen.

The water which fowls drink is not comfortable or hungry it will cry, and excreted as in others animals, but is carried off by the air that the bird breathes. The air that the hen breathes in common with other birds breathes in common with other birds

breathes in common with other birds passes to every part of the body and gathers moisture. If the air is dry it gathers the moisture easily and quickly. If the air is already moist it takes up very little more moisture. This means that more air must be breathed to do the same amount of work. The means that more air must be breathed to do the same amount of work. The baby. In some cities and towns classes for young mothers are held in club day be quite cool. A panting hen is uncomfortable and is not the one that uncomfortable and is not the one that ers and mothers-to-be the safest and cal gains in fiesh.

The three most common causes of dampness in the henhouse are: A poor dampness in the henhouse are: A poor their children. location, faulty floor construction and poor ventilation. A poor location is any

Planting Hardy Stock

Asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and all the small fruits, hardy roses and shrubs, hardy perennial plants, lilies, iris and all fruit and ornamental trees can be worked in the spring. can be worked in the spring.
In planting trees and shrubs, make

the holes larger in circumference and deeper than necessary. Loosen up the soil to a good depth and pulverize it. Mix well rotted manure with the soil in the bottom of the hole, if it can in the bottom of the hole, if it can be obtained, and cover this lightly with soil, as no manure should touch the roots. Trim off broken roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. Spread out the roots carefully in a natural manner and fill in the soil, tamping it firmly as the filling process advances. Water thoroly before the hole is filled, using several pails of water. Most trees and shrubs should be pruned back well before planting. be pruned back well before planting.
Trees properly set out will mature
much earlier and make finer specimuch earlier and make liner specimens than trees carelessly planted. Gardeners doing the work will bear close watching. Not every gardener is a careful worker, and altho he may know better may take advantake of his employer and slight the work.

TO MAKE BROOMS LAST LONGER.

Soaking a broom in hot, water before using for the first time will make the bristles stronger and add tions. Use the open front or curtain front house. It has been proven that poultry will thrive better in a dry house even if it is cold than they will many months to their life.

poultry will thrive better in a dry house even if it is cold than they will in warm, damp quarters.

Fourth—Study methods of feeding. Aim to improve the quality of the feeds and at the same time lower the cost of production.

Fifth—Give due attention to the question of sanitation both in the house and in the runs.

Sixth—Study market requirements and place your produce before the buying public in the neatest, most attractive manner possible,

many months to their life.

To make sure of having a good lawn it is recommended that digging be to a depth of six to eight inches, using good loam and working the soil thoroly so that the grass will root well. Apply plenty of well-rotted manure, allowing the grass as condincted such that the grass seed. Cultivate with how or scuffler when the weeds are two inches high and sow the grass as soon as the weeds have been eradicated.

Use lawn mower when the grass is two inches high and re-seed bare and thin spots as soon as noticed. Roll the lawn after cutting. Don't forget to