LET EYES DECIDE

Wise Advice for Those Contemplating Matrimony.

The Dreamer Needs a Brown-Eyed Mate; Practical Person Should Choose Blue or Gray.

Who make better mates, persons with brown eyes or persons with blue?

Although no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, those with brown eyes are more steadfast and faithful. Naturalists say that dogs or horses with deep brown eyes are gentler than those with the grayish tint. This applies equally to human beings.

Brown eyes mean gentleness. The secret of married life is tolerance, which is another word for gentleness. It must not be imagined that men or women with gray or blue eyes are necessarily intolerant. But, generally speaking, character can be told from eyes.

A man with wistful brown eyes probably will be a dreamer. Suppose he marries blue eyes—that indicate individualism and often egotism—after a while blue eyes will tire of brown eyes. Gentleness and dreaminess will be mistaken for weakness, and blue or gray eyes usually despise weakness. Without respect, love cannot last.

If, therefore, you are a dreamy person, look for a life companion, a mate, in the man or woman who possesses brown eyes. If you are a man, you will need comforting and "mothering." Psychologists say that all men with the "mother-complex heart"—a heart that is gentle, and wants to "mother" or protect somebody, and, therefore, to be "mothered" in turn—are born with brown eyes. Brown-eyed people are usually romantic and sentimental.

Blue-eyed people are more practical. They usually laugh at sentiment calling it "sickly sentimentality." Imagine, therefore, a sensitive girl married to a man who considers her to be weak and a "sentimentalist." How is love going to last in those circumstances?

Curiously enough, like usually attracts unlike in early youth, as one pole of a magnet draws the opposite pole of another. Therefore, an extremely sentimental man often falls in love, or imagines himself to fall in love, with an extremely practical young woman, the result being a temporary broken heart on the part of the unfortunate youth. Brown eyes versus blue eyes, in all probability.

Yet imagine for a moment what would have happened, had they married. The first wonderful attraction of opposites—and while it lasts it is all-powerful—would soon pass, for no fire can blaze in brilliance indefinitely. Imagine the two going for a walk on a spring night.

He—the brown-eyed sentimentalist—would feel thrilled by the beauty of the night, of the moon rising like a great white water lily in the dark pool of the sky. Or perhaps he would want to pause and gaze at the stars, or watch a ghostly barn owl winnowing over the young corn. He would see romance in the night's mysteries, and want to stay and dream.

But she—the blue-eyed practical one—would remember that a certain amount of sleep is necessary if work is to be done properly on the morrow, that "colds" might ensue from lingering in the dew fall. However each might wish to please the other, intolerance would creep in, and the old words, "He—or she—doesn't understand."

Misunderstanding means misery.

If you are a dreamer, marry a dreamer; if you are brown-eyed, marry a brown-eyed person. If you like life and action, and possess blue or gray—or green—eyes, marry a person with eyes of one of those colors.—London Answers.

System of Checks and Balances

According to the Export Trade and Exporters' Review, this is the way they cash a check in Greece:

The check is presented to the teller. Indorsement is made in his presence. He makes out several copies of receipts for the amount, which receive payee's signature. A bronze disk bearing a number is then presented to the payee, who waits his turn. The writing on the check is now compared with the filed signature. If the check is on another bank this bank is called by telephone or a messenger sent and the check verified. The check next goes to the bookkeeper, where the depositor's balance is brought forward and records made. An auditor is called and checks all proceedings as they are made. The customer's number is then called and the customer presents his disc, identifies the check, verifies his signature on the receipts, and receives the cash.

They fear the Greeks bearing checks.—Commerce and Finance.

Protest Against Burial at Sea.

The population of Saigon was greatly stirred some time ago on learning that the body of a young English woman who died aboard a steamer of the Messageries Maritimes was consigned to the sea despite the protests, entreaties and proffered compensation of her husband, who sought to have the body retained until the first port was reached. A petition was addressed to the governor of Cochin China, setting forth that burial at sea is a practice which originated in the period of sailing vessels when ships might remain becalmed for days, but that it is no longer justified now that voyages are much shorter and ocean travel has reached as great importance as traveling on land.

SPEAK GOOD WORD FOR PIE

Scientists Give Comfort to Those Fond of Delicacy That Is Distinctly American.

Among the many varieties of food that have been attacked on the score of indigestibility, etc., pie stands among the foremost. Laymen, doctors, and even philosophers have warned against the popular pastime of pie eating.

Cake, the distant pastry relative, is somewhat less likely to form the subject of objections from the physiologic critic, while puddings usually belong to the immunes, or at least receive tolerant consideration. The proof of the pudding—and why not also the pie—is in the eating. Accordingly, a number of gastro-enterologists at the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, reports the Journal of the American Medical Association, have come to the defense of pie by actually determining the gastric response to it and analogous foods in the healthy human stomach.

Direct comparison of a variety of pies, cakes and puddings representative of American culinary art on the same persons indicated that pies "were handled more readily than cakes, and puddings somewhat more readily than either." For those who can think best in terms of statistics it may be stated that the average gastric evacuation time of digestion of puddings was two hours and eighteen minutes, against two hours and twenty-seven minutes for pies; whereas cakes followed in the wake with an average record of three hours and two minutes. Averaging the highest total acidities, values were obtained for puddings of 92, for pies of 90 and for cakes of 90.

There is no occasion to report here the insignificant distinctions between custard pie and lemon meringue, for example, in their gastric behavior, but it must be admitted that mince pie, so often regarded as an arch offender of the digestive tract, requires a rather long time (from 2¾ to 3¼ hours) to leave the stomach. The addition of ice cream to a piece of pie—a unique American combination—does not increase the burden of the stomach to any extent, and the conventional apple pie and cheese likewise give a conservatively good report. To a few persons it may be a consolation to know that angel's food cake remained distinctly longer in the stomach than did devil's food cake. Of course, time of digestibility is not the sole, complete test of the dietary worth of food.

Airplane Compass.

An entirely new kind of compass, for use on airplanes, is the invention of a German named Bamberg. It depends for its operation upon the electrical resistance of selenium, which varies with any change in the intensity of light falling upon it.

The bowl of the compass contains two electric bulbs, directly opposite each other, which throw their rays through a lens whereby the rays are concentrated upon two selenium cells mounted on a bridge extending across the top of the bowl.

The compass may be mounted on the tail of the airplane, so as to be at a distance from all disturbing magnetic influences, the position of its needle or pointer being made known to the pilot by an electrically connected indicator in front of him.

Leather From Rabbit Skins.

According to American Consul Norton of Sydney, Australia, a secret process, said to be unknown hitherto to the tannery trade, has been discovered by an Australian for making leather from rabbit skins and recovering the fur as a by-product in felt making. A company has been formed in Sydney to turn this discovery to practical use, having established works capable of handling about 100,000 skins a week. The leather has already been utilized in Sydney in the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, hand bags, gloves and other articles.—Scientific American.

Great on Defense.

"Our defense is fine," said a football coach during a game between his smaller college and a larger rival.

"How about your offense?" he was asked.

"Don't know. Haven't had the ball yet," the coach replied.—Boston Transcript.

The Pennsylvania convict who expired after 43 days of fasting demonstrated the low cost of dying.

Germs have never lived on coins, we learn, and we are finding it increasingly hard to live on ours.

Predictions as to dairy prices make "crying over spilt milk" appear a rather reasonable demonstration.

Prince of Wales will be either Edward VIII or George VI when it is his turn. He will decide on which series.

"A NATION SAVED BY AMERICA," SAYS CLEVELAND H. DODGE

New York Business Man Describes Vast Armenian Work of Near East Relief.

Cleveland H. Dodge, New York banker and business man, director of the National City Bank, and treasurer of The Russell Sage Foundation and of the Near East Relief, declares that "a nation has been saved by American philanthropy, and the generosity of the American people through the Near East Relief, in its work for the Armenians.

"The lowest official estimate indicates that one million persons are living today who would not be alive had it not been for this relief." Mr. Dodge continued, "I have an autograph letter from Dr. H. Ohandjanian, president of the Armenian Republic, in which he writes: 'America literally saved us from starvation.'

"Wholly aside from adults who have been saved from starvation, we today



CLEVELAND H. DODGE.

have in orphanages and elsewhere under our care 110,000 homeless, fatherless or motherless children who are absolutely dependent upon us. This is exclusive of 63 hospitals with 6,552 beds, 128 clinics, rescue homes for girls and unnumbered thousands of refugees who are being helped through our industrial relief and in other ways.

"The Near East Relief has during the last four or five years commissioned and sent to the Near East more than 1,000 American relief workers, of whom 500 are still in the field, all of them working at great financial sacrifice—the standard of salary being $50 per month and maintenance—and many of them facing great personal danger and hardship in the performance of their life-saving service. A score of them have died from typhus or other diseases more or less related to their faithfulness in the performance of relief service.

"Nor is that all. We have raised and disbursed during war times and in a war-torn area, in large measure under enemy control, more than $41,000,000 in cash, and, including flour, Red Cross and other supplies administered by our agents, a total of cash and supplies in excess of $50,000,000. The official reports show that on June 30, 1920, we had in orphanages 54,000 children, and that we are partially supporting outside of the orphanages 56,039 children, making a total of 110,000 boys and girls now under the care of the Near East Relief."

Mr. Dodge considers the work of the Near East Relief one of the most stupendous undertakings of disinterested philanthropy the world has ever seen.

"In countries whose population totals more than 30,000,000 souls, American idealism exemplified by the work of the Near East Relief constitutes today a torch of enlightenment and an influence for peace throughout the whole Near East," he maintains. "Our American ideal of liberty, industry and helpfulness has brought us as a people happiness, prosperity and fulfillment. Out of the fullness of this heritage we are furnishing a faithful and undaunted Christian people the brotherly aid which will enable them to reach the same fulfillment that God has given us.

"It is an achievement of which every American may well be proud."

A Ring at YOUR Door.



Shoes are going down, it is reported. If they went up much higher the public would in sheer wrath of desperation put its foot down.

If potato cost is to be cut in half soon it is hoped somebody will break the news pretty gently but emphatically to the readers.

Europe has so many quarrels of long standing that statesmen have difficulty in foreseeing when and where one is going to break out.

"JUSTICE" HAS SIX FINGERS

The Thousand-Kronen Note of Czecho-Slovak Currency Takes Rank as a Currency.

While almost every country in the world has inflated its currency, Czecho-Slovakia has had the courage to deflate hers. Shortly after the founding of the republic in October, 1918, all the former Austro-Hungarian currency was called in by the government and for every two kronen of the old money one kronen of the new Czecho-Slovak currency was given, with the result that, while the Czecho-Slovak krone is depreciated in value and forms one cause of the economic distress it is nothing as compared with the depreciation in neighboring states.

The gold reserve on which that currency rests has a unique history. Part of the money was printed in the United States. Indeed, the 1,000-kronen note printed in the United States is the most artistic issue the Czecho-Slovaks possess, in spite of the fact that the artist gave the symbolic figure of Justice six fingers. But the government was confronted by the fact that there was no gold reserve on which to base the currency, and the nation was called on to give the country its gold possessions to be melted up by the government.

An American who was there at the time told me that the amount of gold articles brought in, from plate to bracelets, was remarkable—another instance of the intense patriotism of the Czechs. And upon that gold reserve and notes for their share of the gold of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, still held in the vaults at Vienna, rests the currency of the new republic.

To remedy the depreciation of the currency by increase of exports the government has encouraged the farmers to plant sugar beets for sale abroad, and it is another indication of the devoted patriotism of this people that in a country seriously in need of foodstuffs hundreds of thousands of hectares were planted to sugar beets for export instead.—Eleanor Markell in the Outlook.

World Using More Coconut Fat.

For many years past the world's production of animal fats has been steadily diminishing. Lack of such fats spelled famine in Europe during the war, when great quantities of them were withdrawn from human use to make glycerin for high explosives.

Even now, and in this country, there is an insufficiency of animal fats (as indicated by the price of butter), and to make good the shortage coconut oil is being imported in enormous quantities. During the last year 345,737,913 pounds of this oil were brought into the United States.

The oil is largely used as a cooking fat, but also in the manufacture of nut butter, candles, soap and cosmetics. It is said to be an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, being highly digestible and with the advantage of an agreeable flavor. At ordinary temperatures coconut oil is a white, butter-like solid.

The raw "meats" are dried in the sun before shipment from the tropical countries where coconuts are grown. In this shape the material is called copra. The oil is extracted by powerful hydraulic presses, the yield being 65 to 70 per cent of the weight of the copra.

President In Name Only.

M. Millerand's election as President of France brings to the fore a long discussed proposal to amend the constitution of that country so as to make the President an important force in the government instead of restricting him, as at present, to the merely decorative functions of a titular ruler.

M. Millerand has long advocated such a change, and has been elected on that platform, remarks the Living Age. The Socialists and radicals profess to be alarmed by this new development, alleging that it represents a reactionary drift toward a monarchy. Some color may have been given to this claim by the fact that the ultra conservative and royalist press of France has been most enthusiastic for the change.

It will be recalled that the President of France is not elected directly by the whole people, but by the 900 members of parliament. He does not, therefore, represent the immediate will of the nation in the same way as the American President. Presumably an enlargement of the powers of the President will carry with it a change in the method by which he is chosen.

FOREIGNERS SENDING VAST RELIEF HOME

Over 90 Per Cent of Food Drafts Sent to Europe Gifts From Immigrant Population.

Out of their earnings, for the most part as unskilled laborers, living from hand to mouth, the foreign-born element in the United States is contributing largely to the funds for food supplies to aid the starving peoples of their native lands.

Figures from the Food Draft section of the American Relief Administration show that $593,110 had been sent to Poland, up to the end of November. $158,170 had been sent to Czecho Slovakia, Hungary had received $382,760, Germany had $1,443,619 and Austria $2,046,720. It was estimated that more than 90 per cent of this money had been spent by nationals of these various countries who are now in the United States. There are about 1,500,000 Poles, 800,000 Hungarians, 500,000 Czechs and 600,000 Slovaks in this country.

The profits which resulted from the sale of these food drafts have been turned into the fund for general child feeding. It is to bring this fund up to the point where it can meet the demands on it, to save the lives of 3,500,000 children that the European Relief Council has been formed by eight great relief organizations.

EUROPEANS PLEADING FOR THEIR CHILDREN

Elder Generation Sacrifices Self That Hope of Future May Receive Means of Life.

The one optimistic note in the desperate need prevailing through the war-torn areas of eastern Europe is the extraordinary and touching faith of the people in the children. The elder generation has put all its hope and trust in the future of the generation now in its early years. In fact, in many instances it is deliberately sacrificing itself for the children, the Europe of tomorrow.

In the war-ravaged districts supplies necessary for maintenance of institutions are lacking, but it has been noted that always the request for outside aid emphasises the needs of the orphanages. How marked is this inclination was indicated by the fact that one district of Poland the authorities, appealing to an American relief organization for assistance, asked assistance for only one military hospital, four general hospitals and twenty orphanages.

The appeal has reached America with the result that because they know that literally millions of European children face starvation and death from disease unless the aid that only this country can give is forthcoming, eight great American relief agencies have banded together under the name of the European Relief Council to raise $33,000,000 needed to tide the baby generation of Europe over possibly the most critical winter it has yet faced. These are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Man and His Cosmetics.

Comes now a man writer to a beauty department of an exchange who confesses not only that he uses cosmetics, but also states many other men do the same, have been doing it for years and are doing it more and more each year. But, he adds, men are better makeup artists and their dolling up is seldom detected.

Not only does this man make this confession freely, and indeed with traces of pride, if not actual boasting, but he believes it the duty of both men and women to improve their looks when possible with beauty enhancing devices, and the girl he marries must be more broad-minded than his mother, who believes no girl has any excuse for using paint and powder, or for touching up her hair and eyebrows.

Perhaps the man is only fooling, but if these things be so, the increased election expenses caused by allowing women to vote will seem as nothing compared to the increased expense of beautifying humanity when men follow the lead of women. A committee should be appointed to investigate this statement and, if it is found true, a movement for the conservation of cosmetics will be in order.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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The Story the Return Mail Tells

AFTER all it is not the *quantity* of printed matter which is mailed, neither is it necessarily the expense of the job, nor the elaborate manner in which it is printed—IT IS RETURNS ALONE THAT COUNT.

¶ The *return* mail tells the story of the success or failure of a piece of printed advertising.

¶ There is but one way to make the results of the return mail a certainty—and that is by CO-OPERATION between the Printer and his client.

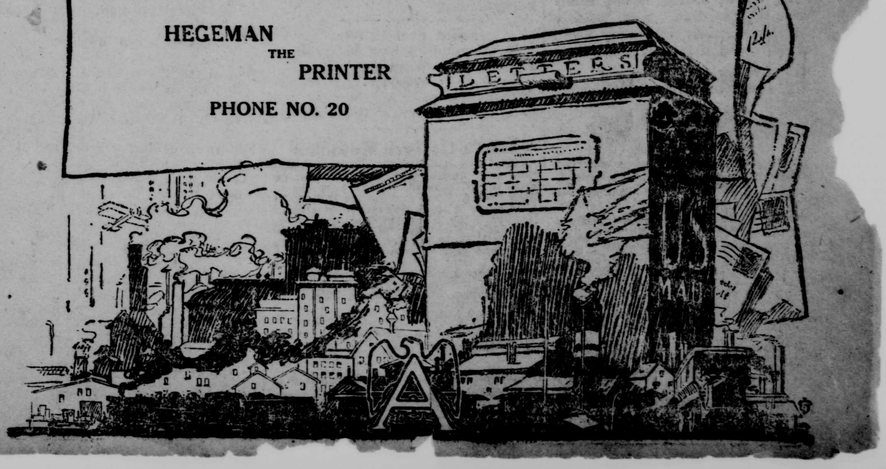
¶ A frank discussion of your problem—the application of our experience, and we are positive that your message will receive the attention that it merits from those to whom it is addressed.

The head of a large business concern in New York was told a few weeks ago that in his office a 50c all-rag bond was being used for memorandum forms and a "cheap" 16c sulphite or wood-pulp bond for letterheads sent to clients. In many business houses there is probably a waste of this sort.

¶ Economy in printing may mean the expenditure of more or less money according to the results desired, but economy is *best* practiced in the matter of mechanical treatment in accordance with your Printer's suggestions.

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