

Woman's Page

BECOMING CLOTHES ALWAYS AN ECONOMY

The question of dress has always been a serious one and an expensive one, and one which, if it is not wisely considered, will easily become an extravagant one.

Now, however, wartime days are with us, and we cannot afford, most of us, to spend our pennies unnecessarily or thoughtlessly, and because we cannot we are seeing to it that we are receiving good value for our money.

Value Received

There is no wind so evil that it does not blow some good, and that is one of the desirable results of wartime conditions. We women are becoming saner and more sensible shoppers. And we are learning to do without the nonessentials and to take better care of those things which we already possess.

Just because we are realizing the folly of hopping out of one fashion into another just as quickly as we can wear it, and are concluding that it is wiser to wear the same type of thing for a season, at least, does not in the least mean that we are going to dress in poor taste.

On the contrary we know that now, if ever, it is up to us to lock our best. So we are more careful what we buy and more certain that it is not what the public may have taken a sudden fancy to, but that it is what suits us.

Becoming clothes are always an economy, but those that are not are extravagant failures.

Once upon a time the failure could be thrown aside and we could try our luck again, but now patriotic necessity demands that we stick to our choice, and few of us will want to face the mirror day after day garbed in a failure.

So those of us who have natural taste use it, and those of us who have not acquire it, and all of us think twice about what we need and then we buy it and we are satisfied.

There is nothing which is prettier and more practical for wear at this season of the year than the all-in-one frock that is so little trouble to don in the busy times.

This little dress appears in all types, for the street, for afternoon affairs and for the more intimate hours at home. As a rule its silhouette follows the straight and narrow path and the skirt is short, with no fullness that can be avoided.

Rather unusual is the gown pictured today.

Of heavy black jersey cloth, embroidery of a deep blue in a characteristically Oriental design makes this dress undeniably striking.

A feature of the day is to introduce vivid ornamentation upon a somber background, which, as may be imagined, carries a brilliant effect.

This ornamentation may take the form of embroidery, of metal braid, or of touches of contrasting material.

Some of the newest models are devoted to the tunic and show the upper part of silk and the under of some substitute wooden fabric and vice versa.

Apron effects are also the order of the day, but the laurels of popularity must be given to drapery.

One favorite décolleté is a V which closes at the side, and another is the short V which can button up at the chin, if one so desires.

But the low oblong opening with the filling of net or tulle, and the simple, yet trying, round neck are most often seen.

Black is a favorite background for gold or royal blue or cherry, and jet embroidery has received second lease of life.

Good Taste in Dress

There is much variety in every phase of fashion now.

All we have to do is to make a certain study of the modes and choose what suits us best.

To educate ourselves in good taste in dress is not frivolous, and the knowledge gained will stand us in good stead always.

FIVE EXCELLENT SOUP RECIPES

FRENCH ONION SOUP—Chop four large onions and put them in a stew pan with half a cupful of chicken fat, or other drippings, and saute until tender but not brown. Stir in a heaping tablespoonful of flour and when smooth pour in three cupfuls each of hot water and milk. Simmer twenty minutes, then season with pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat two egg yolks with half a cupful of grated cheese, make several slices of toast and spread with the mixture, then place them in the bottom of the tureen. Pour the hot soup over the toast, cover five minutes, then serve.

ENGLISH TURNIP SOUP—Melt three ounces of butter or a good fat in a stew pan and add four large, thinly sliced onions, six medium-sized white turnips, pared and sliced thin, and one cupful of broth. Simmer for twenty minutes, then add a pint of milk and cook for one hour. Put through a puree sieve, season and heat and, if convenient, add half a cupful of cream, though it is not a necessity.

SWEDISH APPLE SOUP—Peel, pare, core and quarter two pounds of boiling tart apples. Stew them in

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Send 10c. for Trial Size
FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

BELTED CAPE FOR MID-SUMMER WEAR



A cape having a belt which hooks behind has been added to novelties intended for mid-summer. The design is an excellent one to carry out in velvet or even in silk if a turn-over fur collar is used for trimming.

three pints of good stock until tender; put all through a puree sieve, season, heat and serve. Float a few toast squares on top of the soup.

SCOTCH POTATO SOUP—Boil six large potatoes and mash them smooth, adding a little butter, pepper and salt and the juice of a large onion. Have ready a quart of hot mutton broth and add it gradually, stirring until all is well blended. Serve with toasted croutons.

AMERICAN ASPARAGUS SOUP—Take a bunch of fresh asparagus and with a sharp knife cut the tips off. Wash, scrape and chop the rest of the bunch coarsely, cover with three pints of water, add a chopped onion and a pepper, a stalk of celery, a bay leaf and a slice of bacon. Boil gently one hour, then strain. Add a pint of rich, hot milk, thicken with butter and flour rubbed to a cream, and the tips that have been steamed tender, season and serve.

MOUNT PLEASANT HAS A CLOUDBURST

MOUNT PLEASANT, June 19—One man was drowned and property damaged to the amount of \$100,000, following a cloudburst in the canyon above here late this afternoon. The water poured out of the canyon several feet high and carried with it huge boulders and mud. The torrent raced through Main street, inundated cellars and did much damage to merchandise. Two blocks of track of the Rio Grande railroad at the north end of the town were washed away.

Louis Oldham, a farmer, 55 years of age, whose ranch is just below the mouth of the canyon, was swept away in the flood. Houses in the north section of Mount Pleasant were washed away and toppled over, and many persons had narrow escapes from drowning or being killed in the wreckage. A bus, stuck, instead, was carried through Main street on the crest of the flood and was left in front of the titling office.

The electric system was put out of commission and the people of Mount Pleasant will be without light for several days. Mud several feet deep is piled up on the sidewalks and in the streets. The flood lasted four hours.

Mr. Oldham is survived by his widow and four children, all of whom had narrow escapes from death.

GERMANY REGRETS BULGAR CHANGES

AMSTERDAM, June 19—Commenting on the selection of M. Malinoff as head of the new Bulgarian government the Kreuze Zeitung says "It is regrettable for Germany that there should be a change in the Bulgarian ministry."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung declares that a crisis has existed in Bulgaria ever since the conclusion of the Bucharest peace, but that the censorship prevented any allusion to it.

With the retirement of Premier Radoslavoff, the last of the leading statesmen active at the outbreak of the war lays down office.

NAVAL RESERVE AVIATORS KILLED

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 19—B. E. Sylvester and A. B. Blair, naval reserve aviators, were killed near the navy air station today when their airplanes collided. Both men were sent here recently from the Boston school of technology to complete their training.

MUCH AT STAKE IN WORLD WAR

LONDON, June 19—(British admiralty wireless press.)—The widest interest will be evinced in a pamphlet on "The League of Nations" written by Viscount Grey, former foreign secretary of the cabinet and now secretary of the League of Nations.

"There is more at stake in the war than the existence of individual states or empires or the fate of a continent," says Viscount Grey. "The whole of modern civilization is at stake and whether it will perish and be submerged, as has happened to previous civilizations of older types, or whether it will live and progress, depends upon whether the nations engaged in this war, and even those that are on-lookers, learn the lesson that the experience of the war may teach them."

Nations Cannot Stand Still.

"It must be with nations as with individuals in the great trials of life, they must become better or worse—they cannot stand still. They must learn and profit by experience and rise to greater heights or else sink lower and drop eventually into the abyss. If this war does not teach mankind new lessons that will so dominate the thoughts and feeling of those who survive it as to make new things possible then the war will be the greatest catastrophe as well as the most grievous trial and suffering, of which the world has any record."

Viscount Grey lays down two principal conditions which he says must be fulfilled if the league of nations is to be effective.

"The first is, the idea is to be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of states. It must become an essential part of their practical policy, one of their chief reasons for being or continuing to be responsible for the policy of their states. They must now adopt it only to render such service to the persons whom it is convenient to please or ungracious to displease. They must lead and not follow; they must compel, if necessary, and not be compelled.

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Viscount Grey Sees Fate of Whole Modern Civilization Involved in Struggle.

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This condition, Viscount Grey thinks, is actually fulfilled as regards the executive head of the United States and is, nor will be, found present as regards the entente governments, while Austria has publicly shown a disposition to accept the proposal. As long, however, as military rule in Germany continues, Germany will oppose a league of nations, he says.

Germany Will Oppose.

"Germany has to be convinced," he continues, "that force does not pay, that the aims and policy of her military rulers inflicts intolerable and also unnecessary suffering upon her and that when the world is free from the menace of these military rulers with their sharp swords and mailed fists, Germany will find peaceful development assured and preferable to expansion by war, and will realize that the condition of true security for one nation is absence of security on the part of all nations."

"Until Germany feels this to be true, there can be no league of nations in the sense intended by President Wilson."

The second condition, says Viscount Grey, is that the governments and not the peoples of states willing to found it must understand clearly that it will impose some limitations upon the national action of each and may entail some inconvenient obligations. The smaller and weaker nations will have rights that must be respected and upheld by their shape. The stronger nations must forego the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker by force, and all the states must forego the right in any dispute to resort to force before other methods of settlement by conference, conciliation, or, if need be, by arbitration have been tried. This is the limitation.

Force, the writer insists, must be brought to bear upon states that refuse to settle their disputes by arbitrary power.

Viscount Grey urges that the prospect of a failure of the war is intolerable and adds:

"Peace can never be ensured by the domination of one country securing its power and prosperity by the subjugation and disadvantage of others and the German idea of a world peace secured by the power of German militarism is impracticable as well as unfair and abhorrent to other nations."

"In opposition to this idea of Germany, the allies should set forth as President Wilson has already set forth the idea of peace secured by mutual regard between states for the rights of each and a determination to stamp out any attempt at war as they would a plague that threatened the destruction of all. When those who accept this idea and deed speak for Germany we shall be within sight of a good peace."

TAFT URGES JAPAN TO ACT IN RUSSIA

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19—Gifts to Yale university in the past year and credited as endowment made a total of \$1,279,724, the alumni was informed by President Arthur W. Hadley, at the luncheon which followed commencement exercises this afternoon.

Former President Taft, speaking at the alumni dinner, urged that Japan and her allies be allowed to go into Russia by way of the Siberian railroad to establish an eastern front from which to strike toward Berlin. He also praised the work of Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, and Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross bureau both of whom received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Yale today.

WOUNDED MEN RETURN.

WASHINGTON, June 18—Sixty-one sick and wounded men of the American expeditionary force were returned to the United States for treatment in the two weeks ending June 14, the surgeon general's office announced today.

TEUTONIC ALLIES LOSING SPIRIT

Troops Do Not Plough Through Enemy Lines With Former Spirit.

The Teutonic allies apparently have lost their spirit of do-or-die. Their attacks everywhere lately have lacked the tenaciousness of days gone by. Instead of ploughing through entrenchments with stubborn indifference to casualties so long as an objective was gained, they now waver and then halt in the face of the artillery and rifle fire of the men barring their way, with the points they were trying to gain still far beyond their reach.

Amidst the attempts by the troops of the central powers in the past few weeks have proven this. The opening of a gateway to Paris through the western front, running from Montdidier to the Marne, failed completely; the offensive on the Italian battle line launched by the Austrians seemingly has failed miserably in the mountain regions, and apparently has almost been stopped along the Piave, while the Rheme started by the Germans against Rheims broke down in its inception without the enemy taking a yard of territory.

And in these various attempted enterprises the high commands of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies have seen their men literally mown down until battlefields have been clogged with dead or wounded as recompense to the allied troops for the small bits of terrain they yielded.

The Austrian offensive in the Italian theater there is still in progress along the Piave river, but in the mountain region after the sharp reaction by the Italians, British and French troops, who in counter-attacks pushed back the invader from the points he had reached in his initial rush, the enemy evidently is fearful of again trying out the mettle of the defenders.

On the Piave numerous attempts have been made by the Austrians to gain further bridgeheads on the western bank of the stream but the Italians everywhere are holding them with their gunfire and also doing sanguinary execution within the ranks of the enemy across the river with bombs and machine gun fire.

The Austrian war office asserts that the Austro-Hungarian troops have crossed the Fossata canal at some points where Tuesday it was claimed they had made advances and also that several Italian lines at the southern foot of the Montello plateau, the key to the Venetian plains, had been pierced. Rome, on the other hand, declared that all the weak attempts made in the Montello region were completely repulsed. More than 9000 men have been taken by the Italians since the offensive began and many guns and several hundred machine guns have been captured. That intensive air fighting also has taken place is shown by the fact that fifty enemy planes have been shot down. Only two of the allied machines have failed to return to their base.

The attacks of the Germans near Rheims resulted disastrously to them. Hardly had they left their trenches after one of the most terrific bombardments with shells of all calibers, including gas projectiles, ever experienced on the western front, nearly 40,000 men were faced by the reinforced French armies and literally cut to pieces and forced to fall back precipitately. Only at one point, to the east of Rheims, did the enemy succeed in penetrating the French line. Here they were ejected almost immediately. The German official communication describes the attack as a demonstration of artillery and mine throwers.

Little activity has prevailed on the remainder of the western front, except the usual reciprocal bombardments and operations in the nature of patrol engagements.

The results of the recent naval attack by the British on the German submarine base at Zebruggze seem to be more successful than anticipated. Twenty-one destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are blocked in the canal by the ships sunk across the waterway.

Died of Wounds

Lieutenant Calvin L. Capps, Lucama, N. C. Mechanic Jim Arnold, Belle Buckle, Tenn.

Privates Reuben Biesecker, Mohavory, Wis. Harry T. Brooking, Kirksville, Mo. Antonio Grassi, Mazzani, Italy. Clarence St. John, Cleveland, O. Dale L. Scott, Rhinard Mills, O. Walter Stelmazek, South Chicago, Ill. Sergeant Edward A. Tenbroek, Springfield, Mass.

Died of Disease

Major Edward Shoultz, Alexandria, Va. Corporal Edward Lowery, Princeton, Ky. Fireman Juan Diaz, Colonia,

Mamma—Why, Tommie, you look quite pale! Tommie—Yes'm; I've washed my face twice today!

Missing in Action

Lieutenant Oliver J. Kendall, Naperville, Ill.

Prisoners, Previously Reported Missing

Captain George C. Freeland, Westville, Conn. Sergeant Harold W. Tucker, Providence, R. I.

Privates Adellard Barbeau, Danielson, Conn. Percival Barnes, New Haven, Conn. Lester Bigelow, New Haven, Conn. William S. Cardelle, Cranston, R. I. Harry C. Caverly, Manchester, N. H. Clyde D. Charette, South Deerfield, Mass. Lowry R. Clark, New Haven, Conn. George E. Collier, New Haven, Conn. Ernesto de Martino, Hartford, Conn. Oliver T. Elliot, Boston. Antoine Gagnon, Bristol, Conn. Howard M. Garton, Pawtucket, R. I. Frank Gillespie, Dorchester, Mass. Luis J. Goldman, Philadelphia. George L. Hawley, Hartford, Conn. William R. Hier, Bristol, Vt. William Hopke, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lewis R. Lenhart, Somerfield, Pa. Lloyd W. Litchfield, Needham, Mass. John J. Milan, South Boston, Mass. Joseph A. Roche, Ridgefield, Conn. Earl C. Rodgers, Danville, Vt. Frank Sutcliffe, Fairhaven, Mass. Arnold D. Umba, Middletown, Conn.

Note: Previously reported killed in action now reported missing in action: Private Clarence L. Massey, Columbus, Georgia.

Camphor, so frequently used to preserve furs, will keep away moths, but it is liable to impair the beauty of the furs by dimming the tint and gloss.

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WAR CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, June 20—The army casualty list today contained 73 names divided as follows:

Killed in action, 17; died of wounds, 9; died of airplane accident 2; died of disease 7; died of accident and other causes 1; wounded severely 22; wounded, degree undetermined, 4; missing in action 1.

Killed in Action

Lieutenants Henry L. Eddy, New Britain, Conn. Judson P. Galloway, Newburgh, N. Y.

Corporals John C. Brown, Atlanta, Kan. George J. Dole, New Haven, Conn. John P. Owen, Mattoon, Wis. Wagoner John T. Cassidy, Providence, R. I. Mechanic Ray A. Hanson, Shell Lake, Wis.

Privates Harry Barrack, Townsend, Mont. Patrick Barthelette, Backoo, N. D. Hiram Q. Cox, Fairmount, Ind. William Gallagher, London, Ireland. Fred B. Jenkins, Huntsville, Ky. Frank J. Just, Penyan, N. Y. Joseph L. Javoy, Chicago, Joseph H. Regan, Pittsfield, Mass. John Stevenson, Chicago. Marvin Williamson, Collinsville, Alabama.

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Skin Blemishes

How to get rid of them

Skin specialists are tracing fewer and fewer troubles to the blood—more to bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores with dust, soot and grime.

Clear your skin of any blemishes caused by this most powerful and persistent enemy by this effective local treatment. Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap and then dry your face. Now dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this soap cream and leave it on for ten minutes. Then rinse very carefully with clear, hot water; then with cold.

Use Woodbury's regularly in your daily toilet. This will make your skin so firm and active that it will resist the frequent cause of blemishes and keep your complexion free from them.

You will find a 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment and for general cleansing use for this time. Get a cake today and begin to bring to your skin that clearer, fresher, and more charming you have longed for. Woodbury's is for sale at drug stores and toilet goods counters everywhere throughout the United States and Canada.

Write today for a week's size cake

For 5c we will send you a trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap large enough to last for a week of this Woodbury treatment, together with the booklet "A Skin You Love to Touch," which gives the proper treatment for all of the commoner skin troubles.

For 12c we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Facial Powder. Send today to The Andrew Jergens Co., 9050 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 9050 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.