

# WHITE MOURNING IS A LATE INNOVATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—(Special to the Yuma Daily Examiner.)—If mourning simplicity is the keynote of good taste. The wardrobe good style and inconspicuousness. A mourning topcoat of heavy black cloth with a dull finish made into one of the smart loose cape coats so much the rage, is most desirable. The Oxford effect may be used for general wear. For suits, gabardine or serge

hand run tucks and simple shirrings. Black point-d'esprit is combined with net in many ways and makes a greater variety possible. Dull satin with the waxed finish is used for waists as well as crepe de Chine and crepe chiffon. A waist of black crepe de Chine is made with a chemisette of net picot edged and trimmed with picot edged frills of the crepe de Chine.



Cire Crepe Trimmed with Bands of Corded Silk. A Mourning Gown of Conservative Style in Voile and Crepe.

with a dull finish is serviceable and smart. Pure white or dull black linings should be used. Soft faille silk with a dull luster is used for the more dressy type of suit. Ripple silk, which is heavy variety of Canton silk, may be used, also, for this type of costume. For an afternoon dress crepe de Chine is most attractive and distinctive. One charming feature of this silk is that it may be self trimmed, and, if anything, this enhances its beauty. All costumes worn for first mourning may be combined with crepe. But crepe should be used sparingly, as too much is in poor taste. From among a number of mourning dresses I picked out models for my illustrations which are conservative and stylish, both showing the attractive use of crepe, and dull silk as a trimming. The first is a dull crepe satin. At the lower edge of the long tunic is a wide band of corded silk cut on the bias. This same silk is used to edge the V shaped opening of the over waist, front and back. A long-sleeved guimpe of net is worn with this dress whose most noticeable feature is its stiffly standing frill of lace at the neck. The plain hat is of crepe satin with trimming of the corded silk and of gathered maline. Voile and net are two materials widely used for summer and fall dresses and for mourning, when variety is limited, it is very smart. My second illustration shows a dress of black voile. The skirt with triple circular ruffles has a band of crepe edging each each ruffle. The waist is made with kimono-cut sleeves having a circular cuff which is also trimmed with a band of crepe as is the front of the voile waist. The chemisette and collar are of black net over white and hemstitched. A wide grille of crepe which buttons down the front completes the costume. A charming dress of net is made with a waist in bolero effect. Around the edges of this bolero, which extends to the shoulder and underarm, seams only, is a ball fringe of dull black wooden beads. In the corners of the bolero are beaded motifs in very fine dull black beads. Chiffon cloth is widely used for mourning waists and lends itself charmingly to the simple trimming of

Georgette crepe in black or white is used both for waists and for the soft clinging type of gown. It is charming trimmed with either faille, taffeta or dull satin. All costumes worn for first mourning can be trimmed with crepe, and white crepe is smart when used at the neck for the collar or vest, and for the cuffs as well. For young people all white is being used a great deal for mourning. It is not as depressing as black and yet it is just as much a badge of sorrow. All white hats of lustreless taffeta are trimmed with white crepe flowers, or a small close-fitting hat of white has a large Empress Eugenie veil in white precisely following the black widow's veil of the same name. This style of veil is heavy and smothering for very hot weather, although it is a protection from kindly but curious eyes. It is a large hemmed square of crepe with one corner rounded out to fit the neck, finished with a frill of the same. It is fastened around the neck with the long point hanging down in front and is then thrown over the head and fastened securely to the hat with pins. It is unusually graceful and most becoming. White chiffon cloth is used for the dressier dresses. I saw a charming one made of box pleated chiffon cloth and the skirt had a box-pleated tunic with a wide hem. Just above the hem was an inset of insertion of point-d'esprit. This frock was remarkable for its charming inconspicuousness. Sheer collars and cuffs of organdy are accessories which may be used. Hemstitched, or with hems fagoted which give a finish and a dainty touch, which helps to take away the dreariness of all black. Collars and cuffs of organdy have hems of black which are attached to the collar by machine hemstitching. The woman with a little ingenuity and time to spare can make many variations of these dainty accessories. Handkerchiefs are shown with hems of black either a half an inch or an inch wide. Some have a second border on the inside of the black. It may be merely a pin stripe or it may be three-eighths of an inch. In mourning very little jewelry is worn, and that must be the simplest of the simple. Pearls and dull jet are combined into artistic little pins and necklaces. Dull black enamel pins

are also used. Hems of ruffles and dresses are hemstitched or are finished with a picot edging, which is merely having a plere of the material hemstitched and then cut down the center of the hemstitching; this leaves a picot edging on either side. Shoes should be worn of dull black kid. The low shoe should have a dull kid buckle while for the high-heeled slipper a round flat button of jet is correct. Gloves, of course, are always black. Usually rather long, wrinkling about the wrist. Heavy black kid gloves are proper to wear with the severely tailored suit. Long black kid gloves are also worn when desired, but long suede gloves to wear with the costume are to be preferred.

## "HOW TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS"

THIS IS THE NAME OF A NEW BOOK BY EUGENE CHRISTIAN, F. S. D.

Eugene Christian, F. S. D., the world's greatest Food Scientist, has just published a new book called "How to Live 100 Years."

This book tells you what to eat according to your age, your work and the time of the year. It teaches you how to select, how to combine and so as to establish perfect digestion and assimilation of food and perfect elimination of waste. In other words, it teaches you how to cure all stomach and intestinal disorders by removing their causes, which is wrong eating. If you have indigestion, gas, fermentation, sour stomach or any such disorders after a meal, this book tells you how to put the remedy on your table at the next meal.

Dr. Christian shows that all animals how to proportion your food at meals except man live about eight times as long as it takes them to get their growth. If man should do this he would live nearly 200 years; but civilized man dies at the average age of 39. He begins to lose his teeth, his eyes and his hair, and drops into his grave only a few years after he is grown.

Dr. Christian shows that 22 per cent of all the human beings born into the world die before they are one year old. Twenty-five per cent more die before their fifth birthday, and more than half of the human race die before they are twenty-five.

All other animals on the globe live eight times as long as it takes them to get their growth. Man breathes the same air, drinks the same water, lives under the same sunshine, but differs from his brother animals only in his eating, therefore Dr. Christian shows conclusively that this appalling discrepancy must be on account of his eating habits and he has proved that his theory is true by curing over 23,000 people within the past ten years by teaching them what to eat and how to eat. "How to Live 100 Years," gives the secret of his methods.

This book does not disarrange or upset the family table. It teaches the housewife what foods the meal should be composed of, so as to make them chemically harmonious and perfectly digestible and healthy. This book is beautifully bound in velvet, and gold lettered. Send one dollar to Dr. Eugene Christian, 213 West 79th Street, New York City, and you will receive this life-saving book by return mail, and if it is not worth its weight in gold your money will be promptly refunded to you.

## RUSSIA WITHDRAWS RULING FROM POLAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, announced that on his arrival from Rotterdam, his government notified him that the Russian civil and military authorities had withdrawn from Poland. The Poles have set up an independent government with Warsaw as the capital.

NEW MAGAZINES All the latest magazines always on file at Shorey's.

**\$100 Reward, \$100** The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

# WORK FOR PEACE, BUT PREPARE FOR WAR BY JOINING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE LEAGUE

Some patriotic and public spirited man or woman in this city is asked by the National Defense League to head a movement to organize a branch of the League in Yuma.

The League, which was founded by prominent congressman and others in Washington, D. C., in 1913, has just launched a nation-wide campaign for branch organizations in every section of the country. To work for a larger navy, an adequate army, the improvement of the National Guard, and for all things that will better prepare the United States for war, the League was organized in the House of Representatives, Office Building, in Washington, February 2, 1913.

Since then the League has accomplished much for the purposes for which it was started.

"Work for Peace, but be Prepared for War," the motto of the League, which is a paraphrase of a famous maxim of George Washington, exactly expresses the work of the organization.

While the National Defense League strives to strengthen all forces which would make the country better prepared for war, it states in its constitution: "This league abhors war and believes in universal peace, but it firmly believes that preparation for war is the best guarantee of peace."

In view of the suddenness of the gigantic European war now raging it behooves every patriotic citizen of the United States to critically examine the position his country now occupies in relation to any sudden attack which might be made in the future on it—an attack which might come with the suddenness of a thunderbolt and with the same unexpectedness of the present European conflagration.

The United States is not prepared, if it were attacked tomorrow, to defend its territory or its citizens. An attack by any first-class power, like Japan or Germany, if made suddenly, would find the United States totally unprepared for the blow. Disaster to the country would swiftly follow such a war—loss of territory, seacoast cities bombarded, our merchant marine swept from the seas, loss of Hawaii and the Philippines, this is the spectre which today may loom large and terrifying on the horizon tomorrow.

The smallness of the United States army, compared to the great armed hosts moving in Europe, is pointed out by Major General Leonard Wood, in his annual report as chief of staff of the army, recently made public. It shows that the actual strength of the army is 4,602 officers and 80,000 enlisted men, scattered over the world and the general declared that to maintain a force within the United States sufficient for even a small expedition and the police work of the day it would be necessary to substantially increase the regular establishment.

This country is an unarmed, sleeping giant, slumbering until some much smaller nation, armed and equipped for war, attacks it and humiliates the greatest republic on the globe.

Since its organization the National Defense League has been laboring to arouse a public sentiment throughout the country for better and more adequate means and preparation for national defense.

It has also been active for National defense legislation in Congress.

The League secured in the last army appropriation bill a clause, first introduced in the House as a separate bill by its chairman, Representative Julius Kahn of California, which allows the War Department to distribute free of cost to civilian rifle clubs and schools with ammunition, 313,000 Krag-Jargen rifles now stored in the arsenals. This legislation was sought unsuccessfully for many years by the National Association for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Thanks to the Kahn bill which was incorporated in the army appropriation bill, ten civilians anywhere, can now organize a rifle club and secure free rifles and ammunition for target practice from the government. It is believed this law will greatly stimulate rifle shooting throughout the country and thus prepare, as marksmen, a large number of citizens many of whom would be a valuable nucleus for volunteers. The law also allows our schools, private or public, to receive free rifles and ammunition. This law was the greatest legislative work for national defense yet accomplished by the League.

The League within the last year was instrumental in securing orders from the cabinet officers of the Wilson administration that government employees everywhere, who are members of the National Guard, can take time from their government duties for National Guard service, without their ef-

iciency records being hurt in the slightest. Before this was done by the League many government bureau chiefs, even in Washington, gave unfavorable efficiency ratings to employees who were absent of National Guard duty. The orders were of great benefit to the National Guard.

Working along the lines of getting the business man interested in the National Guard, the League began with the commercial organizations in Washington and secured from these organizations endorsing the National Guard and recommending to the members of the organizations that their employes be allowed two weeks vacation for National Guard camp duty annually, in addition to their regular vacations. This movement is now being extended to other cities where commercial organizations are being aroused to the necessity of aiding their local guardsmen in this manner.

The League has persistently advocated an adequate battleship and naval program annually, and has done and is doing other work along the lines of a common sense and necessary policy for the national defense.

Anybody can join the League. Patriotic women are as much interested in the work as men. A branch can be organized anywhere by five persons. Any person can become a member at large. Particulars concerning the organization of branches or membership at large will be supplied on request to the Secretary, National Defense, District National Bank Building, Washington, D. C. The membership fee is only \$2 per year. Heretofore a few members have paid all the expenses of the organization.

Some patriotic man or woman in this city is urged to start the movement here for a branch of the League. The League is anxious to establish a centre of influence in this city.

Every European country has similar organizations, which explains in a very great measure the thorough preparedness for the national defense of these countries. The German Naval League alone has more than a million members. Even school boys belonging to the German organization.

The National Defense League has now arrived at the point where it is desirable to increase its membership and the scope of its activities for the nation, hence this appeal to all patriotic citizens in this section.

The movement to strengthen and increase the membership of the League is especially timely in view of the startling European situation, which has caused, with a feeling of alarm, many persons in the United States who are aware of our present comparative defenselessness, to reflect on the possible fate of this country in event of a sudden war with a first-class power.

The executive committee which manages the affairs of the League, includes Representative Julius Kahn of California, chairman; Representative Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana, vice-chairman; Representative Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts; Hon. James H. Blunt, of Georgia, general counsel; Winfield Jones, Washington D. C., as secretary.

The board of directors comprises: Carson Taylor, Manila; U. S. Senator John R. Thornton, Alexandria, La.; General Charles W. Harris, Phoenix, Ariz.; Representative Joseph R. Knowland, Alameda, Cal.; Representative Julius Kahn, San Francisco, Cal.; George H. Carr, Des Moines, Iowa; Representative Robert F. Broussard, New Iberia, La.; Harold M. Pitt, Manila; General Harvey C. Clark, Nevada, Mo.; James T. Stanford, Great Falls, Mont.; Maj. D. J. Donohue, Glendive, Mont.; Representative Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea, Mass.; Col. Charles I. DeBevoise, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maurice Simmons, New York City; General C. H. Englesby, Watertown, S. D.; Gen. O. C. Guessaz, San Antonio, Tex.; Hon. James H. Blunt, Macon, Ga.; Winfield Jones, Washington, D. C.

In a statement for this paper, Chairman Kahn says:

"The present war crisis ought to prove a lesson to the people of the United States. It is an apt illustration of the suddenness with which war comes. It should teach us that we must be prepared for any and every possible emergency. It proves the wisdom of those who favored and insisted on the fortification of the Panama Canal, despite the protests of the so-called peace propagandists. The recollection that England seized the Suez Canal in 1882, and closed it for three days to the vessels of all nations and even those of the Suez Canal Company itself, ought to have been a sufficient argument in favor of the fortification. But we were told that the world has advanced. That our fine treaties would protect our waterway. Treaties, indeed. What has become

of the neutrality treaties concerning Luxemburg and Belgium. They have been broken as though they had been ropes of sand.

"Some of our fatuous statesmen would have us 'scuttle' from the Philippines after having their neutrality guaranteed by all the world powers. It must now be evident to even the casual observer that such a treaty would not be worth the paper on which it is written, if it should become necessary or convenient for some of the great powers to break it.

"Today we stand isolated and alone in world politics. We cannot count upon the friendship of a single nation. We must be ready to stand alone and by ourselves in every international emergency. Therefore, it is essential, nay more, it is absolutely necessary that we maintain our army and our navy in such a state of preparedness that our national honor will be protected and upheld, come what may.

"We want a branch league in your city, and the assistance of your people in our work."

## ROOSEVELT TAKES BACK ENDORSEMENT

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt withdrew Saturday his recent endorsement of former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, Republican nominee for governor on the Progressive ticket and pledged himself to support the straight Progressive party ticket in New York state.

Roosevelt under no circumstances will be the Progressive candidate for governor, he asserted in a message sent to the committee at New York. He promised Progressive leaders he would make a straight state-wide campaign for the nominee of the Progressive party.

## BULLETINS RECEIVED OLD WORLD WAR

AUSTRIA AND JAPAN SETTLE DIFFICULTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Danger of war between Japan and Austria was removed today through the agreement of Austria to dismantle Kaeserin Elizabeth now at Tsing Tau.

JAP NAVY BOMBARDS THE GERMAN COLONY

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—The bombardment of Tsing Tau, the German colony in China, by the Japanese fleet, has begun, according to Yamate in an extra edition. The cable message was passed by the Japanese navy department censor.

BRITISH FORCES HOLD THEIR GROUND

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The British forces in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium, are holding their ground.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION IS NOW CERTAIN

MALTA, via London, Aug. 25.—Influent Italians living here declare they have good reason to believe that Italian intervention in the war in favor of Great Britain, France and Russia is only a question of a few days.

GERMAN STATION MUST CLOSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—After a conference with Secretary Daniels today, Secretary Redfield notified the German-owned wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., that it was operating in violation of law.

IN YUMA

THE EVIDENCE IS SUPPLIED BY LOCAL TESTIMONY

If the reader wants stronger proof than the following statement and experience of a resident of Yuma, what can it be?

"Some years ago my kidneys began to trouble me," says Mrs. G. C. Barcena, Fourth Street, Yuma. "At first I had a slight backache but paid little attention to it. Later the pains became worse and I had trouble with the kidney secretions. Headaches and dizzy spells bothered me. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first and soon made me feel better in every way. Now, I seldom have kidney complaint." Price 50 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Barcena had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.