

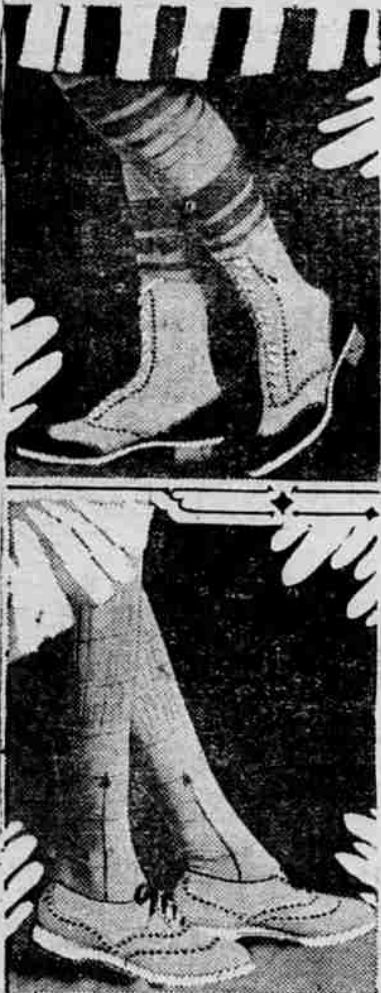


Girl life guards in southern California.

Who would not drown—or at least feign drowning—in southern California waters with guards like these to come to one's rescue? The girls have been recruited for this work because all the men the beaches had have gone to war. The girls do a double war bit—lifesaving and knitting.

Fashion's Latest Decrees

FASHION HINT



Here are two styles of footwear for the athletic girl. The low shoe is of buck, with rubber or composition sole and heels, the latter being low enough for comfort in walking. Laces of contrasting color add a distinct touch. The high shoes are an ideal style for the pedestrian and bather who likes to roll in the sands rather than bathe. The tip and heel of this shoe are of a dark tan.

INDIVIDUALITY IS THE KEYNOTE OF SPRING STYLES

"There is dissension in the ranks of style this spring—and both sides seem to be winning," says Mrs. Grossman, of the Parsons Garment Company, Toledo, Ohio.

She with a soldier sweetheart may adore, and imitate her Sammy boy's clothes. To her the soldier becomes the ranking officer for style. And so she fits herself in military costume from the hat on her head to her broad-toed, low-heeled boot.

The trig, mannish, military moders seem to stand at attention all the time. With patch pockets, all round belts, military straightness and rookie colors, there's many a soldier would strive to capture such models.

And then there are others who perceptibly seem all military advances. They seek the slim, slender silhouette from the tight narrow shoulder line, fitted waist and ripple pleum to third or yard and a half width about the hem, and on the way down, there may be an overskirt, draped effect or tunic, but which does not interfere with the straight line appearance.

On coats and suits, long shawl collars and narrow tailored lapels vie with another for wide recognition. These defy any attempt at military control.

Buttons are used lavishly with clever effects, while simple, but effective, spots of color are given by beautiful over-collars of silk and cotton. Vests and vestee effects in jaunty little suits promise wide popularity. Many of these youthful suits are shown with irregular buttons, coming to long points in front and with ripple effects in the back.

Attractive belts and sash effects are suede, although some clever new coats are minus the belt, but still retain the long lines, emphasized in many instances by narrow box pleats.

Not only are many novelty and style fabrics, such as tricointes, duvet du laines, Kashmirs and silver-tones shown, but serges, tweeds and poplins are in high favor, especially when made up in the attractive tailored models.

FASHION HINT



This little miss has already prepared her party dress for spring. It is of charmeuse with hand-crocheted lace. The embroidered design on the yoke and the skirt add to the frock's attractiveness.

FASHION HINT



This sleeveless jumper can be worn for all sorts of outdoor activities. It opens under the arms and is of a rather military olive drab wool tweed.

CURE FOR PAIN IS AMERICA'S FIND

ENGINEER DISCOVERS NIKALGIN, WHICH STOPS SUFFERING.

Sprayed on Wound, It Immediately Alleviates Soldiers Hurt on the Battlefield.

Gordon Edwards is a name the public will know more familiarly before long. Every parent with a son in the trenches or preparing to enter the trenches will feel grateful to him.

Edwards has conquered pain, or a large part of pain's territory, by inventing a local anesthetic called nikalgin.

Anesthetics, you may exclaim, are nothing new. No, and yes. The kind of an anesthetic he has discovered is brand-new, says Edgar Mowrer, in Collier's. Instead of applying it through injection, it is sprayed onto a wound, or dabbed on with cotton, to any exterior part of the body where pain is felt. The patient remains conscious.

There is glory enough in being the discoverer of such a surgical aid, but Edwards has another distinction to his credit. You may have been ransacking your memory to identify him among the world's great physicians and surgeons. It is a futile effort, because until four or five years ago he knew no more of medicine or surgery than any layman.

His story is the record of a man who was trained in one profession—and who perceived a deficiency in another profession—that of surgery—and started out to supply the need. The need was an anesthetic which could be used locally, act instantaneously and leave no bad effects.

Coming events evidently do cast their shadows before, for Edwards began his research before the great war broke out in 1914. His idea was perfected by the time the German hordes were sweeping through Belgium and pain was rampant, but the overworked army surgeons had no time to experiment with his preparation.

In London he was accounted a crack-brained American, a fakir, a quack. This was discouraging, but it was not crushing. The surgeons used cocaine, which is dangerous and chloroform, which acts quickly.

From November, 1914, to July, 1915, Edwards knocked at the door of the British army in vain. Then isolated experiments convinced the British that he had something important and the anesthetic "nikalgin" (from the Greek, meaning victory over pain) was officially adopted. This was not the last obstacle, however.

The British government found it too expensive to make, it was said. The ingredients are fairly common and the only secret Edwards held was the formula for preparing it. He began to fill orders and to send the bills to the war office, and, although presumptuous proceeding, he ultimately was paid. Still he was not satisfied that the best use was being made of his discovery.

Then he offered to supply the French army with as much as it needed without cost. To finance this gift he turned to wealthy Americans and Miss Anne Morgan receives credit for invaluable assistance through generous gifts. By this time he had perfected a method of applying the anesthetic with atomizers instead of using soaked cotton. It was at Verdun that the greatest triumph came. The terribly mangled bodies of the wounded in that inferno were relieved of pain and the wounds healed without suppuration or secretion.

The remainder of the story in Collier's is a record of successive triumphs. Miss Morgan continued to be the "angel," and the Italian army adopted it as well. It was found that when the wounded were relieved of pain they recovered with a rapidity that astonished the surgeons. Now it remained for the Russian and American armies to adopt it.

Perhaps you are picturing Edwards riding in limousines, dressed in the most expensive clothes and otherwise evidencing great wealth as the result of his achievement. The picture is what might be expected but it is not true of him. He is not rich, because he has not tried to make money out of his discovery.

Not only temporary relief is afforded but the painless redressing of wounds is possible after spraying through the bandage. The public will wait to see the attitude of our government at Washington toward this American addition to the world's knowledge of relief measures.

Edwards was born in Milwaukee, is under 40 years of age, and was graduated from Stanford university. He quite engineering and became a bond salesman in San Francisco until he decided to provide surgery with a real pain killer. Few stories of the war are more unique than the facts in his career.

WAR BRIDES MAY BE TEACHERS

The school authorities of Terre Haute are going to make an exception to the rule against the employment of married women as teachers. This is for women whose husbands have gone or will go to war. Superintendent Waites says there are a number of teachers who had intended being married and giving up teaching, but whose husbands-to-be have gone into the service. These women will be permitted to marry and continue as teachers.

FINEST FLAGMAKER IS BOSTON WOMAN

U. S. PATENTS HER NEW AND ORIGINAL METHODS.

Her Natural Artistic Talent and Wonderful Skill Known Throughout the World.

One slight little white-haired woman stands before the nation today, and in the hearts of American soldiers and sailors, as no one else—Amelia Bold Fowler, maker of the nation's flags, maker of the flags of regiments now in France and on the way to France.

Not in Betsy Ross' time, not in Betsy Ross herself, nor in her handiwork—the first American flag—was there ever enthusiasm that in any way matches this acclaim over the work of the Boston woman of the present day.

For Mrs. Fowler is a genius, and she has brought to the trade of flagmaking in America so exquisite a sense of art, of beauty and of fitness of color combinations and color interpretations, and artistic design and perfection of needlework that her achievements are already of national and even international fame. Her name is known all over the world.

Her studio is in Boston on Arlington street, not far from the public gardens, and here she has quite a force of workers employed under her direction. The intricate and important sections calling for her own individual needlework, of course, no employe does or can do. In her art she has no competitors. She has made discoveries in the way of special stitches and dyes, methods of repairing and preserving flags which are of the utmost value to this country and which the government has protected for her by special patents.

Since her work in preserving the many historic flags of the government at Annapolis some four or five years ago—a \$30,000 job by the way—Mrs. Fowler has been doing her flagmaking under government and Massachusetts state auspices. Many of the American flags, banner and guidons used in American embassies abroad she has done.

Meanwhile a demand for new flags had sprung up in government circles. Masonic orders and in the army and navy—for flags that were different from the sort in vogue—flags that would last, flags designed and embroidered with artistry, such as may be found in European countries.

"General Dalton was the first officer I knew of," said Mrs. Fowler, "who was interested in flagmaking as an art. He had traveled extensively and therefore knew something of the permanence and beauty of embroidered flags and of their necessity for each nation. He had observed that the method of painting flags which was then altogether in vogue in America, eventually cracked the silk and was not in any way rich or effective, nor could the workmanship or design or color in any way compete with European flags.

"He sent his flagmaker to all the needlework shops and needlework artists in Boston and possibly in many

other cities to search for some one who would undertake his orders. Many tried and all failed. Still the general kept at it—several years, I think—as he said, with all of the women in the world doing embroidery, there surely must be some one who could make a flag.

"In the course of time my studio was visited a . . . I was given an order. It was exceedingly difficult and I was by no means certain that I could do it. I told the flagmaker to return in ten days and I would give him my answer. Night and day—every hour—I experimented with the order, tried this stitch and that, different designs and methods. At last I hit upon the way and I took the order. That was the beginning."

That was the beginning. Since that first order more than fifteen years ago Mrs. Fowler has made not only all of the important flags for all the Massachusetts regiments, but the important national flags as well. Old Charles Eaton, who for fifty years had made the flags of Massachusetts by means of the painting process, found his trade supplanted by the new art.

The perfection of Mrs. Fowler's work, the marvelous effects she obtained in both colors and handiwork, surprised everyone. It was soon evident that no one could compete with her in the making of flags. Mrs. Fowler went at the work scientifically. For years she studied the chemistry of dyeing, read and experimented in various laboratories with the different qualities in colors and learned how to procure in blues the luminous living color that turns it from a cold, dead tone to warmth and life. She did her own dyeing and superintends it today when she cannot procure just the color she wishes.

Recipes.

Quick Coffee Rolls—One pint pastry flour, one teaspoonful salt, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder; sift twice, add tablespoonful of butter or lard, work in well, add milk to make dough not too soft. Roll very thin, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar, roll up tightly, cut in inch-thick slices, place in pan like biscuits. Delicious with tea, coffee or cocoa. These will unroll nicely when done.

Cheese Cakes—One and one-half cups cottage cheese, one-third cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls cream, grated rind and juice of one lemon, three eggs, one-half cup currants and citron, one tablespoonful melted butter. Press cheese through colander or potato ricer. Add sugar, cream, melted butter, juice and rind of lemon, eggs beaten light, the fruit cut into small pieces. Line small pans with pie crust, fill with this mixture and bake about fifteen minutes, or longer if necessary. When done sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve while warm.

Macaroni Omelet—Two teaspoonfuls of bread crumbs, a quarter of a pound of macaroni, one large Spanish onion, pepper and salt, piece of butter the size of an egg help make a delicious omelet. Put a layer of crumbs, boiled macaroni and onion, then beat up two eggs mixed in sweet milk, pour over the ingredients, and bake in the oven.

A clothes basket filled with roomy side pockets in which different garments and household articles may be put, saves a hurried sorting of pieces on wash day.

—Comfort Week—

Easy Shoes for the Feet

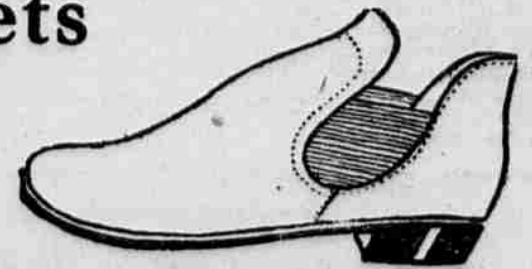


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IF YOU'VE KNITTING ON YOUR MIND YOU'LL NEED A KNITTING BONNET



The two quills on this new knitting bonnet are made to resemble knitting needles and a piece of knitting is used as a decorative motif so to speak, to hold the quills in place. Then there's a little ball of yarn on one of the needles. The hat is a white soft tulle affair and just goes fine with a knitting bag.