

Frill Epoch For Children's Wear

New York.—Do not take the fashion of children's clothes for granted. Do not fall into the error of going on the old methods. There is as much ebb and flow in the tide of juvenile customery as in adult, so watch straws and then go with the current, is the advice of a prominent fashion writer.

Patterns cannot be handed down from one child's wardrobe to another. What was worn last season is usually out of the picture by the time the new season begins.

Things were not always according to this schedule of variation. For centuries children were dressed alike. Glimpse backward over the portraits that hang in our museums to prove this. The tortuous clothes that were put on infants three centuries ago will most probably make the modern woman, filled to the eyes as she is with the schedules of hygiene and sanitation, want to scream aloud at the misery that was inflicted.

Even the wooden sabots and long full skirts of the small Dutch girl, with her white rabbit, stir in the mother of the moment a violent feeling of reform. We grieve far more for the discomfort of the young man than for the actual grief of the old.

As near to nudity as the law allows has been the modern interpretation of children's clothes, and we have felt

Does your particular memory go back to the days when to dress a boy child as a Highlander was to prove yourself in the fashion? The swag of the Gordons was not even omitted from the clothes for small girls. Scotch bonnets were as common among children as they are now among men.

But it is not possible for the war to leave all forms of dressing free from its sinister influence.

It touches the clothes for the young in a gentle way, and the way is not objectionable. Middle youth, as it is expressed at seventeen and younger, finds the avon of France and Italy the most picturesque fields from which to draw a fashion here and there.

The oblong cap, the flowing cape with one end draped over the shoulder, are neat and attractive fashions to use up for the summer season. An illustrative kind of Sam Brown belt is becoming a bit common, but it too finds an abiding place on the coat of a slim little suit.

Now, however, that such a big majority of young women find that public opinion permits them to wear breeches, cap and coat for war relief work, they are less apt to use up the military ideas in the more feminine costumes.

In children's clothes there is little of the war that can be adopted, but the plaid sashes from Scotland and Naples and Rome, the short black coats, the multiple pockets, are evidences that war has thrown its shadow downward to the cradle.

Adopting Fashions of Age.

Between the nursery and middle youth there is a mass of children that must be dressed well throughout the hot season, and for these the designers have turned out enough fashions to supply the demand of a continent of grownups. They smack of sophistication, some of them, and are taken directly from the clothes of their elders.

There is the surplice bodice, the Martha Washington collar which resembles a handkerchief, the patent-leather belt, the umbrella skirt, and the short sleeves—which, after all, age has merely pilfered from youth this spring.

There are still touches of an older war in the retention of the top hat and cape coat in two colors, which was adopted from the directoire and the consulate, after the designers could not force them upon women with any degree of success last winter.

The organdie frocks, which spring like mushrooms from Bar Harbor to the Florida coast this year, are found to be admirable for youth when it is parading itself in the afternoon.

Grown-Up Fashions in Miniature.

It is a fact that you cannot fail to observe, if you have had occasion to study the recently produced clothes for little girls that some of the styles borrowed from—or, rather, suggested by—the styles launched this spring for mamma's clothes have done rather better in the juvenile version than in the adult. Whatever may be the fate of the eton jacket in grown-up costumery, true it is that not one woman in ten can wear it to advantage. In short, the eton jacket style goes very much better with children than with their mothers or big sisters. Likewise the collar that is always part of the picture with the eton jacket—the round-about collar, that seems to make double chins triple, and hides all the prettiest curves in the grown woman's neck without concealing any of the ugly ones. It is eminently becoming on a little girl; in fact, one never knows what an entirely adorable spot is to be found at the back of a little girl's neck until one has seen it in this eton collar.

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BELTS WORN IN OTHER DAYS

Prevailing Style Dates Back to Middle Ages, When Soldier Wore Belt of Metal Plates.

The first belts chronicled in the history of costume design are recalled by those put forth this season, to meet the demand for belts on suits, belts on dresses, belts for separate skirts, belts for sweaters, belts for every kind of wear, a writer states. While the use and beauty of a band to bind the garments at the waist was definitely recognized in preceding ages, the history of belts as articles of wearing apparel is taken by many writers to begin in the old days of "merrie England." The soldier of the Middle Ages wore, over his armor, a belt of small metal plates linked with rings. These are duplicated today in metal and leather belts for sweaters. The knights on the jousting field and in the banquet hall wore leather or velvet belts, richly mounted with carved and enamel-inset metal. These have served as models for the bedizened affairs sent forth this spring.

The loose girdles which slip well over the hips on this spring's suits for American women, are reproductions of the sword belts worn in England centuries ago, even to their fastening at the side. And the stiff leather belts, clasped firmly about the long cloth coats, are just such as were worn by the grooms, to give a firm hold for their mistresses, mounted postillion fashion on horseback behind them.

For Afternoon Occasions.

In most trousseaus there are a number of dainty afternoon costumes, for so many affairs take place now by daylight—receptions, war relief bazaars, fetes and the like. Such frocks are of satin, of foulard and satin, in combination, of embroidered chiffon over satin, of silk poplin, of mohair and worsted weave and other lustrous, supple fabrics. Straight lines are adhered to, but trimmings of embroidery, of flet lace, of beads, of tasseled sashes and so on give plenty of variety and distinction.

Some of the new hats are so trimmed that they seem overdone.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.—Euripides.

A SCORE OR MORE OF SANDWICH FILLINGS.

Sandwiches are just as popular with war breads as they were when wheat was plentiful.

A few crumbs of Roquefort added to French dressing with a piece of lettuce or a sprig of water cress laid between buttered slices of bread is a delicious morsel.

Cottage cheese with chopped chives, or slices of rich New York cheese on buttered bread will make a hearty sandwich for the boy who goes fishing.

Minced hard cooked eggs and sardines (skin and bones removed), seasoned with lemon juice.

Chopped dates and nuts with a little cream cheese.

Equal parts of cold cooked ham and chicken, minced fine and seasoned with curry.

Chopped mutton (cold roast or boiled), seasoned with chopped capers and French dressing.

Chopped figs and peanuts with lemon juice; prunes and cottage or cream cheese.

Salmon, pickles and olives. Baked beans mashed and seasoned with onion and celery with a dash of lemon juice.

Minced hard cooked eggs, butter, mustard and a dash of salt and cayenne.

Thin slices of cucumber, covered with scraped onion, dipped in French dressing.

Sardines with olives and French dressing. Water cress dipped in French dressing.

Cooked liver chopped and seasoned with onion and celery.

Thin slices of banana sprinkled with nuts and dipped in French dressing.

Chicken chopped with a few almonds and bits of celery. Almonds (salted) chopped and mixed with maple sugar and cream.

Equal parts of minced ham, celery and mayonnaise dressing.

Chopped onions with French dressing—fine sandwiches for Sunday night lunch, after church.

When the wild plum blossoms in the lane
'Tis time for dulcet laughter and refrain,
Time for airy fairy dreamings whispered low
By the woodland pixy people as we go,
Time to loiter and make glad among the flowers—
Oh, it is a heartsome place, this world of ours.

DISHES DAINTY AND APPETIZING.

Hot fried sardines served on a bed of water cress make a nice way of serving these small tidbits.

Celery and nuts chopped fine and mixed with a little salad dressing make a good sandwich filling.

Chopped apples, a few nuts and a chopped green pepper make a most delicious salad combination; serve with mayonnaise.

Cheese and Tomatoes.—Cut round slices of bread, toast brown and on each round place a slice of tomato, sprinkle with a little minced onion and green pepper, a dash of cayenne and a thick layer of grated cheese. Put into the broiler and set under the gas flame until the cheese melts. Serve piping hot.

Peanut Butter With Rice.—Take two cupfuls of well cooked rice; while hot, stir in a cupful of peanut butter, a cupful of cracker crumbs, a half cupful of milk, two beaten eggs and salt and paprika to taste. Shape in a rounding loaf and place in a well buttered pan; bake a nice brown and serve hot with parsley.

Walnut Loaf.—Take a cupful of chopped walnut meats, four cupfuls of bread crumbs, one hard cooked egg chopped, one beaten egg, one chopped onion, salt and sage to taste with sufficient milk, stock or water to moisten. Bake until brown. Serve either hot or cold.

Cheese Fingers.—Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff, then fold in lightly a cupful of grated cheese. Season to taste with salt and cayenne, spread on long crackers and brown in the oven. Serve hot or cold with the salad course.

Baked Tomatoes With Peas.—Take small sized tomatoes; do not peel; remove some of the center and fill with seasoned peas. Put into a baking dish and bake while baking with butter and water or a rich soup stock. Keep covered the first part of the cooking.

Nellie Maxwell

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR JUNE 23

JESUS TRIUMPHANT OVER DEATH.

LESSON TEXT.—Mary 16:1-20.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Now is Christ risen from the dead.—1 Corinthians 15:20.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS.—Matthew 28:1-20; Luke 24:1-48; John 20:1-29; 1 Corinthians 15:1-58; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18.
PRIMARY TOPIC.—Jesus' power over death.—Mark 16:1-7.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC.—The living Christ.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC.—Christ's resurrection and the Christian's assurance of immortality.

I. The Ministry of Love (vv. 1-4).
1. By whom (v. 1).
Mary Magdalene, the mother of James and Salome.

2. When (v. 2).
Early in the morning, the first day of the week.

(3) Their perplexity (vv. 3, 4).
They questioned as to who should roll away the large stone from the mouth of the tomb. To their surprise they found the stone removed. They, like us, find their difficulties are removed before they come to them. If they had believed him, their anxieties and sorrows would not have been.

II. The Angel in the Tomb (vv. 5-8).
Jesus knew that these women would come to the sepulcher with unbelieving hearts, so he had an angel waiting there to announce to them the fact of his resurrection. How many times we are helped out of doubts and difficulties by an angel which the omniscient Lord knew would be needed at a particular time. With such companions and helpers no place need seem lonely, and no condition need affright us. The angel's message:

1. "Be not affrighted" (v. 6).
What comforting words these must have been to these bewildered women.

The open tomb is the cure for fear; it steadies our hearts when things look dark and we do not understand.

2. "Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified" (v. 6).
This three-fold designation with marvelous clearness shows:

(1) His humanity—Jesus.

(2) Lowly residence—Nazareth.

(3) Ignominious death—crucified.

3. "He is risen; he is not here; behold the place where they laid him" (v. 6).

These words throw light upon his birth, humility and shameful death. He who was born in lowly circumstances, and suffered the shameful death of the cross, is now the conqueror of death. His resurrection gives meaning to his death. If Christ had not risen, then his death would have been meaningless. "If Christ be not risen, your faith is vain; ye are in your sins" (1 Cor. 15:17).

4. "Go your way, tell his disciples and Peter" (v. 7).

As soon as it was known that Christ had risen from the dead, they were to tell it to the disciples. Knowledge of Christ's triumph involves the responsibility of witnessing concerning it. The disciples all needed this blessed news, but Peter especially since he had so denied him. Wonderful grace, this!

5. "He goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him" (v. 7).

Christ had told the disciples that he would arise from the dead and meet them in Galilee, but their unbelief kept them from this blessed truth.

III. The Appearances of the Risen Christ (vv. 9-14).

These appearances had as their object the restoration of the disciples from their awful failure and discouragement and the convincing them, without the peradventure of a doubt, of Christ's resurrection. Since his resurrection was to be the central theme of apostolic preaching, it was necessary that they have certainty of knowledge as to this matter (Acts 1:3). Without the resurrection of Christ, his death would be meaningless. Out of the ten or more appearances, Mark selects three.

1. To Mary Magdalene (vv. 9-11).

Mary's heart responded to the Saviour's gracious deliverance of her from demons. Her sufferings were no doubt terrible. She is the first to the tomb. Her devotion is amply rewarded by being the first to meet the risen Lord. Light will surely come to the heart that really loves the Lord, though the faith is weak. She went at once and told the sorrowing disciples, but they refused to believe.

2. To two disciples on the way to Emmaus (vv. 12, 13).

Luke gives full particulars concerning this appearance. Jesus had walked, talked, and eaten with them, convincing them that the Lord is risen indeed (Luke 24:13-35). The testimony of such is trustworthy.

3. To the eleven disciples (v. 14).

IV. The Commission of the Risen Lord (vv. 15-18).

Her Face Beams



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MANY INDIAN PEACE EMBLEMS

Wisconsin Braves Still Retain Numerous Medals Given to Them by Various Governments.

Wisconsin Indians still retain many peace medals that were given to them or their ancestors by various governments, and some of the medals date back to 1720, according to an article on Wisconsin Indian medals in The Wisconsin Archeologist.

The earliest medals owned by Indian families today include one of brass issued at the time of George I, four of silver bearing the bust of George III, an old Spanish medal and four American medals.

A Washington medal is in the possession of an aged Ottawa Indian on the Menominee reservation near Shawano. Philip Nacotee, a Menominee Indian of the South Branch settlement, has a Lincoln medal. A silver medal with the bust of President Polk, dated 1845, was owned by the Menominee chief, Shunien.

Arthur Gerth, Milwaukee collector, once owned a silver medal issued by President Jefferson. An Andrew Johnson medal is in the collection of A. T. Newman of Bloomer. Dr. Alphonse Gerend is the owner of a silver George III medal, formerly the property of the Wisconsin chief, Waumegesako.

Thirty women wearing khaki trousers are working as pipefitters in a New Jersey chemical plant.



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