AGINATIVENESS KEEPS US FROM FOOD SAVING—FASHION NOTES—LETTERS FROM READERS

RIFICE, SUBSTITUTE, SAVE! A NOVELIST'S FOOD SLOGANS

aret Deland Sums Up Her Creed of Duty in Conservation in "Three S's." Saving Is Hardest of All

AKING about food conservation, Margaret Deland, the noted novelist, has something to say that ought particularly to appeal to every woman who has ever found any excuse for putting her heart and mind on food saving. In an article called "The Three S's" in the Woman's Home Companion this month, the author, Mrs. Deland, speaks out her mind.

The three S's stand for sacrifice, substitute and save, and with these letters for a slogan the author has crammed up the things she must do to conserve her country's food supply.

"THE easiest word for us all comes first," Mrs. Deland writes, "sacrifice," and she goes on to describe how we can give up the superfluous part of food such as pastry and little fancy breads.

"But as for sacrifice," she adds, "why, it isn't sacrifice to refrain from cream when we hear a baby crying for milk; it isn't sacrifice to give up pastry so that an extra cupful of flour may be added to some Belgian woman's loaf of bread; it isn't sacrifice to omit icing on our cake so that sugar will not soar higher in price. Sacrifice is too noble a word to apply to things like this. It is only unimaginativeness on our part or the vulgarity of the inappropriate Roman orgy impulse that makes it necessary even to remind ourselves of it."

THE second step, substitution of other foods for the ones the Government is trying to conserve, Mrs. Deland describes as taking brains.

"The third," she writes, "saving—takes humanity and brains, and—the greatest thing in the world—courage!"

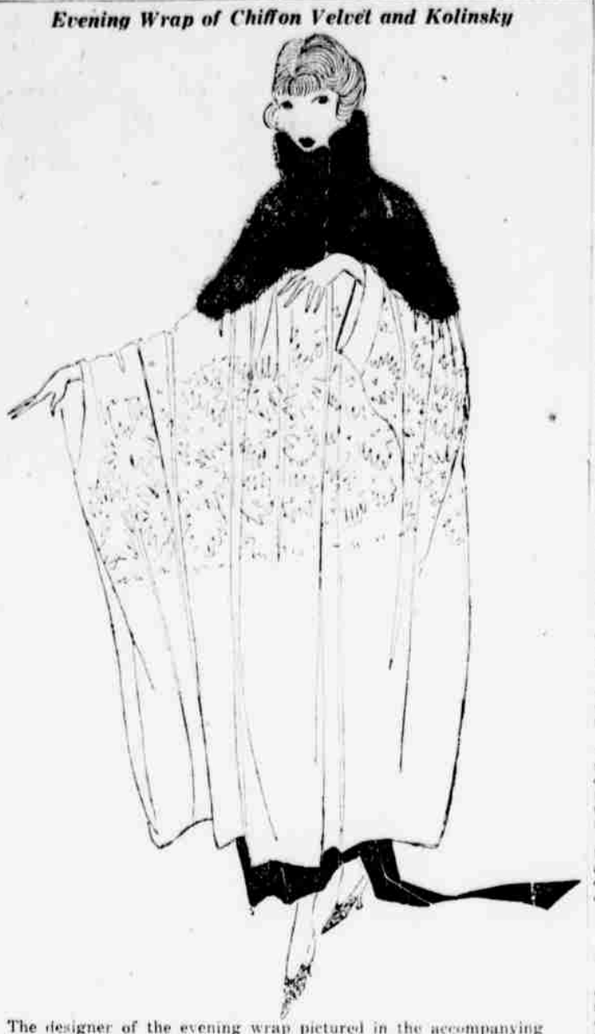
"I wonder," she continues, "if it is because I am such a coward that I put courage side by side with—well, with cold potatoes? I wonder if I am the only housekeeper who, in the matter of food conservation, finds the kitchen the cannon's mouth?

"The housekeeper who does her own cooking does not find it hard to acquire what might be called 'cold potato courage,' to use the flank of steak in a stew, or keep the half cup of left-over string beans for a vegetable salad. But who of us have the pluck (grant, for the sake of argument, that we have the humanity and the brains) to go into our kitchens and boldly say to bewildered Mary, who, by the way, feels no impulse to limit an Irish stomach for the sake of filling an English one—to say to Mary: 'Where is the dropped egg that was not eaten at breakfast yesterday morning?'"

MRS. DELAND has expressed some ideas that many a woman has thought about but been afraid to say about. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Deland does ask this question of her "Mary":

IN THE MOMENT'S MODES

Evening Wrap of Chiffon Velvet and Kolinsky



The designer of the evening wrap pictured in the accompanying sketch has turned out a smart coat without using so much as an inch of metal brocade or ermine fur, the two ingredients which many designers would have us believe are indispensable to the proper making of such a garment. The straight collar and yoke are of kolinsky. The skirt is of peacock blue chiffon velvet, embroidered with an elaborate stitching design in bronze silk.

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Letters and questions submitted to this department must be written on one side of the paper only and signed with the name of the writer. Special queries like those given below are invited. It is understood that the editor does not necessarily indorse the sentiment expressed. All communications for this department should be addressed as follows: THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, *Evening Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.*

TODAY'S INQUIRIES

1. How can a speck of yolk of egg be removed from the white, when in being separated a bit of the yellow slips into the white?

2. When one frequently needs odd shades of silk or cotton to be used in sewing on unwashable material, what little "trick" can be resorted to?

3. What should be the main ingredient of desserts, now that it is necessary to save sugar?

1. Where did the custom of wearing orange blossoms on a wedding veil originate?

2. What unusual taffeta hat has lately made its appearance in the fashion world?

3. Is it proper to accept an invitation provisionally; that is, not knowing whether or not one can attend the affair?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S INQUIRIES

1. Champignons are French mushrooms.

2. The minute milk spills on silk, wool or something unwashable it should be sponged with a little warm water and household ammonia, then scrubbed with a soft brush dipped in the same kind of a solution. Finally it should be rinsed in clear warm water and dried with a soft piece of linen.

3. When the hot-water bag is not available and it is not convenient to "heat an iron," a couple of magazines placed on the radiator will soon heat into a pad that makes an admirable emergency substitute.

1. Women have been pressed into service in the electrical shop in the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

2. The round neck line is most becoming to the woman who is thin. The V line accentuates her thinness.

3. It is not correct for a man to give a woman money to put in the collection box at church. As the virtue of giving in church consists in the personal will that is behind it, she should provide her own funds.

Little Girls Buy War Stamps

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—I read with interest your article in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER about what the women in England are doing to save small sums of money in order to invest by thrift stamps such as were recently put on sale in this country. Since Christmas Day, when both my little girls found a thrift card in their stockings, each of the cards having one, twenty-five-cent stamp on it, they have, from their own work and saving, pasted another stamp on the card. I know this is not very much, but it represents sacrifice on their part, and perhaps by telling it I may encourage other mothers to urge their children to save their pennies to invest. One of our neighbors who is an invalid and has no children gives our children nickels for doing errands for her. In the past she has always insisted that the children be allowed to spend the money on sweets, as she wanted the pleasure of it to be real childish pleasure to them. When we told them about the thrift cards, however, the next time the lady gave them their errand money they asked her if she might save the nickels up to buy thrift stamps. Of course, our friend said yes. They save other pennies, too, and I think it will not be long before we are able to turn in the cards. (Mrs.) McC.

This is the first letter we have had about thrift cards. It is a matter of much vital interest that I think it would be well worth while if many of our readers, who wrote in letters such as this to suggest ways of saving up the pennies, not merely for the children, but for their elders, where these two little girls have shown a very beautiful example.

Meaning of Menu Terms

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—Will you please tell me the English meaning of the following as applied in terms on a menu: Hors d'oeuvres, a la creole, jardaniere, risotto and roti?

CURIOUS.

Hors d'oeuvres means relishes served before a meal; a la creole, with tomatoes; jardaniere, with a garnish of vegetables; risotto, an Italian dish in which rice and cheese are cooked together, and roti, roasted.

Party Dress for Youngster

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—Can you suggest a pretty dress to make for a little girl of thirteen? I don't want it to be too light, as I am not very careful of her clothes. She has dark hair, fair skin and blue eyes. (Mrs.) C.

Use blue messaline silk with a tiny pink flower in it would make a party dress that would not easily fade and would be becoming, too. Alice blue with a tiny stripe of darker blue would be pretty, too. Or you might get a peacock blue. Make a full-length pleated skirt. For the waist a little jacket effect that slips on over the head like a middle blouse. Tie the waist with a gold cord held in place by little bands such as hold a belt in place. Have a round neck finished off with a ruffle of white or white crepe.

To Freshen Meat

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—What can be done with meat that has that close smell? Meat is such that it isn't possible for me to buy fresh. The meat I mean isn't spoiled, but I would appreciate it very much if you would tell me. ECONOMY.

Wash meat thoroughly in water with a little bicarbonate of soda added. Boil well in all the cooking water.

A Future "Ad" Writer

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—Kindly advise me concerning the manner in which to proceed to become a writer of advertisements. I will thank you for any information that you will give me in reference to this matter. I am a high school graduate and have had absolutely no business experience. A. E. M.

Personally, if I were aiming to become an advertising writer this is what I should do: Get some groundwork experience in writing by working on a newspaper. All this while I would take a correspondence course in advertising from a reliable correspondence school. In addition to this I would go to the public library and take out such books as "Psychology of Advertising," by Walter Dill Scott; "How to Advertise a Retail Store," by Albert E. Edgar, and "Selling Forces." These books get to the rock bottom of what advertising really means and give very practical lessons in how to write it. After getting sufficient newspaper training to know what the public likes to read, start to look for your "job." Positions are to be obtained with different firms and in advertising agencies. If you do not want to take the newspaper training, follow the rest of these instructions and then try to write some advertising. If you feel you have succeeded, take samples of your "copy" and hunt for a position.

A Grateful Reader

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—It is with sincere gratitude that I am thanking you for your frank, unprejudiced and fair-minded answer to my letter of the sixteenth ultimo. And allow me to state that your column is indeed a public benefit to all who will avail themselves of your most valuable services.

NO LONGER IN DOUBT.

It is gratifying to know that we were able to help you and that you are "no longer in doubt" on the matter of your little love test. If at any time you feel you want further advice or help, we will always be glad to give of our little store.

Remember This Cards Game?

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—Being a constant reader of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER and since you have helped so many others, I wish you or your readers would give me a little information about a card game which I have forgotten. It is played with the casino or regular deck with fifty-two cards in it. All the picture cards are removed, leaving forty cards. If I remember rightly, you lay four piles on the table: First, clubs; second, hearts; third, diamonds, and fourth, spades. The cards in each pile are laid in rotation from ten up to one. I am not sure about this, but to the best of my memory I think the game is played this way: After the forty cards are fixed this way you start with the first color. Suppose clubs are three and four and hearts three and five then whatever card is asked for add that number. Thanking you very much,

MRS. VAN S.

We have searched our brain in vain for a stray identifying memory about this game and so we refer it to readers, hoping that some lover of cards will be able to come to the rescue of Mrs. Van S.

Free Dental Service

To the Editor of Woman's Page:

Dear Madam—Please answer this through the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER. Is there any place near or in Kensington where one could have the teeth fixed free or for very little cost. If so, what are the hours?

MRS. E. H.

The Episcopal Hospital at Front street and Lehigh avenue has a dental department where the teeth are fixed free. The hours are from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

CAPTURED

By Lieut. J. HARVEY DOUGLAS
Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles

A True and Thrilling Tale of the Experiences of a Wounded Canadian Officer Who Fell Into the Hands of the Enemy.

(Copyright, 1918, by the Public Ledger Company)

XVI

Before the war the business firm with which I was connected had done a great deal of buying in Germany. We had a German agent who wrote me a very nice letter asking about my arm and wanting to know if there was anything he could do for me. I was not allowed to answer this letter, but the inspector did so for me.

I received, later on, another letter from a German who was a naturalized American citizen and represented a large firm with whom we had done business. He also asked if there were not something he could do. I was permitted to write an answer on the back of his letter and requested that he should send me, if possible, a couple of English novels and a French dictionary. In a very few days I received these articles, together with a box of very good cigars and some cigarettes. This man came to Cologne to see me and spent three days there interviewing officials. He was not even allowed to look at me to satisfy himself that I was well so that he could report to my family.

One day we were surprised at the arrival of another officer named Barnes, of the Canadian Engineers, who had been taken prisoner on June 2, but since that date had spent his time in another hospital in Aachen. He had been sent to Lazareit VI, to have one of his eyes removed which had been damaged by the explosion of a bomb, and was placed downstairs in the same room as the French captain in order to be directly under the care of the head specialist.

Barnes managed to give us some new information regarding the events of June 2, and I was particularly interested in hearing that he had been in the hospital with a man named Martin, who was also an officer of the Fourth C. M. R. and who had been badly wounded in both legs.

Barnes's eye was removed by the head specialist who used the operation as the subject for a lecture to some students, who come regularly to the hospital for instruction. All he had to deaden the pain was a very badly applied local anesthetic. The students sat around in a semicircle while the doctor snipped each nerve and muscle separately, calling out their names and going into explanations as to their functions, while Barnes drew blood from his lower lip with his teeth in trying to keep from screaming out with pain.

From this time on we nicknamed Barnes "Cyclops," a name which stuck to him until he left the hospital.

Across the hall from our ward was a bathroom containing four baths. It was in charge of two Russians who kept the place very clean, and always had hot water on hand, which was provided by two small stoves in the room. Nearly all the beds on our floor were occupied by Russians, many of whom had filthy diseases. We objected strongly to bathing after these men, no matter how well the tubs had been scrubbed out. We were afraid of having our wounds infected, and finally made arrangements to have a bath curtained off at one end of the room for the exclusive use of the Englishmen. As soon as this had been effected an assistant doctor, and all the sanitaires located on our floor, admired the arrangement so much that they decided to seize this bath for their own private use. Hallam had an altercation with a sanitaire over this and just restrained himself from striking the man. He got into a great deal of trouble, and as a direct result was later on sent to camp. We eventually succeeded in having another bath allotted us.

Soap was nonexistent in the hospital. A greasy sort of substance in tins, somewhat similar to soft soap, was supplied for washing purposes. The Russians in charge of the bathroom used to do our laundry, but this soft soap stained everything a weird combination of green and yellow.

We were always looking for something to vary the monotony of our existence, and one day thought of investigating the pig pen. The man in charge had no objections to our doing this, and we went inside. Some one noticed an egg lying on the straw and slipped it quietly into his pocket. We thoroughly investigated the pigs, collecting about five eggs in doing so. The next morning, with the assistance of our little spirit stove, we had a wonderful breakfast and laid plans for the next day. For nearly a month these pigs got more attention than they had ever had in their lives, and we had better breakfasts than we had since being taken prisoners, whereas the inspector, who had been counting on these eggs for his own meals, grew more perturbed every day. We made the horrible mistake of taking all the eggs we could find, and a large padlock was put on the pig pen.

Toward the latter part of August parcels began to arrive for all the Canadians who had been taken prisoner on June 2. The Canadian Red Cross parcels were particularly welcomed by those men whose families were not in a position to keep them supplied with a continual stream of food. Those of us who had friends in England were especially fortunate in receiving parcels both from this source and from our homes in Canada.

The Englishmen envied the lot of the Colonials, as they said that we were looked after better than they were, both in France and in Germany. Any little unevenness in the distribution of parcels was overcome by the generosity of those who received more than their share, and men who did not get sufficient food to supplement the rations issued by the hospital, and any new prisoners who arrived destitute and hungry, were always taken care of by their more fortunate friends. Many of us received parcels of bread sent twice a week from Switzerland, but, unfortunately, owing to the fact that the censorship at Wahn was so slow, in most cases the bread arrived in a moldy condition. Prisoners in camp received the Swiss bread in excellent shape, as the parcels went direct from Switzerland to the various camps, where they were censored and at once given to the addresses. On rare occasions we received a loaf or two of bread in perfect condition, although very hard and dry, and then we celebrated accordingly. But more often I have seen a parcel of Swiss bread which had been in Wahn for a month arrive with the center all eaten out and sometimes containing a rat's nest.

It was well that our parcels had begun to arrive at more frequent intervals as the hospital rations were cut down owing to the great shortage of food and the failure of the potato crop in Germany. Horse meat was a luxury, which we got very rarely, and fish appeared on the menu more often than ever. Another substitute for meat was a species of large sausage containing mostly bones and gristle and made from all the otherwise unusable parts of an animal. It seemed to us that there were about eight meatless days in every week.

Loefelsind, the little German who had charge of the hospital linen, and whose home was in Cologne, told me that, short as our rations were, we got more and far better food than was allowed the civil population of the city. He had a wife and three children, and their weekly allowance of meat was not enough to make a decent meal for the average man, while the supply of milk and other nourishing foods was not enough to keep the children healthy. This state of things prevailed in every large city in Germany, but the farmers, in spite of strict regulations as to reporting the total output of their farms, managed to secrete a certain portion, and live fairly comfortably.

SHARED GOOD THINGS

Moodie had told us a month or so before that some one had sent him a small phonograph and records. We had been eagerly looking forward to the time when these should arrive, and about the first of September the parcel came. We happened to be in the middle of a meal, but food was forgotten for the time being, and we played every record through behind doors and windows and with a fine needle, as we had not received permission to use the phonograph in the ward. We knew that trouble might ensue if this were not obtained, and did not dare ask permission as we were "in wrong" with the hospital authorities, and knew that it would be refused on some technical grounds, such as that of disturbing the other patients in the hospital. The phonograph and records were always kept carefully hidden under a bed when not in use. From that time on it was worked overtime, and always with the greatest care. If a footstep was heard in the hall the machine was immediately shut off and pushed under the bed.

(Continued tomorrow)

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M. D., LL. D.

A PERSON who has not sufficient strength in the muscles of the back needs such exercise as will strengthen the muscles on either side of the spine and the lower part of the trunk. These very important muscles are called into action in nearly all kinds of labor. One who is weak very easily strains the muscles by some extraordinary exercise, giving rise to much pain and suffering. This shows the importance of making these muscles stronger by special exercise calculated to develop them.

First. Sit upon a stool with the feet secured by loops fastened to the floor. Place the hands upon the hips and bend the body slowly forward and then back to the erect position several times. Bend the body backward in the same way, and to either side, repeating each movement a number of times. Or stand erect, the feet half or two-thirds of a yard apart; clasp the arms above the head and sway the body back and forth and from side to side.

Second. Standing against the wall, place the hands upon the hips and bend the head down as far as possible without bending the knees. If the muscles of the back are rigid it would be well to have an assistant press the head down a little farther when the body has been bent as much as possible.

Third. Stand a foot or two from the wall. Lean against the wall, supporting the body by the head against the wall, keeping the trunk and limbs rigid.

Fourth. Place two low stools far enough apart so that the difference between them will be about six inches less than the height of the body. Now lie down and place the feet upon one stool and the head upon the other, so that the body will be supported between the two.

Fifth. Kneel upon the floor with the thighs and trunk erect and the feet placed under the edge of a heavy sofa or some other similar support. Now inflate the lungs and bend forward to the floor. Return to position and repeat several times.

The muscles of the loins are developed by the use of dumbbells, Indian clubs and pulley weights, as well as by such occupations as hoeing, shoveling, lifting, carrying weights, etc.

Sore Throat

How can a sore throat be treated without drugs? J. N. S.

The best remedy is almost the easiest to obtain and that is hot water. It should be applied outside and inside; outside, by means of fomentations for fifteen minutes or half an hour twice a day; inside, by a gargle of hot water, as hot as can be used, from fifteen minutes to half an hour until relieved. Drink plenty of hot water in order to induce profuse perspiration.

If there is fever cool the skin with sponge baths. Keep the feet warm. If the symptoms are severe apply ice in a bag to the outside of the neck and give the patient little pieces of ice to swallow. A few hours of this treatment will effect a cure in simple cases. The inhaling of steam is a most efficient means of relieving pain and inflammation. Application of oils and grease of all kinds to the throat are useless notwithstanding the popular opinion.

Coated Tongue

My tongue has a thick fur in the morning. How can I keep it clean? EDITH.

A coated tongue is an indication of a diseased state of the blood. Poisons are being circulated through the system. The cause is usually a sluggish colon. Constipation is the usual cause of a coated tongue and foul breath. Constipation must be cured by a laxative diet of fruit, fresh vegetables, etc.

Sea Sickness

How can one prevent sea sickness? MISS H. J.

Eat lightly several days before sailing. Keep the bowels open by means of laxative food.

(Copyright)

Tomorrow's War Menu

BREAKFAST

Baked Bananas with Brown Bread
Creamed Finnan Haddie
Coffee

LUNCHEON

Creamed Macaroni and Oysters with Tomato Sauce
Celery Muffins
Orange Marmalade

DINNER

Braised Hearts
Baked Stuffed Potatoes
Lettuce with Pickled Beets and Cold Peas
Raisin Pie

BRAISED HEARTS

Three lambs' hearts, two small onions, three medium carrots, one pint boiling water.

Trim, wash and quarter the hearts. Roll them in flour and brown quickly on both sides in bacon or ham fat in which the sliced onions have been fried a golden brown. Then add boiling water and simmer for twenty minutes; turn into a baking dish, add diced raw carrots and bake for one hour in a medium oven. Mrs. C. H. T., Jr., New York.

Calves', lambs' or beeves' hearts may be used in this very economical recipe. When the different cuts of meat are so expensive, the housewife must resort to the meats which, although tougher, are just as nutritious and, if properly cooked, are equally palatable. A very appetizing flavor is developed during the long cooking, owing to the bacon, onions and carrots which are added. The recipe will serve four persons and costs only twenty-two cents.—New York Tribune.

MRS. DANIELS REVEALS CAUSE OF DRY NAVY

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, at a reception held for 250 officers of the navy and the marine corps in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, 1925 Walnut street, told how prohibition came to the United States navy. Mr. Daniels, she said, ordered it because a young officer who had never tasted liquor before he entered the navy was court-martialed and reduced seven points for intoxication.

Mrs. Daniels and her sister, Miss Ethel Bagley, whose brother is Lieutenant Commander David Worth Bagley, who commanded the destroyer Jacob Jones when it was torpedoed several weeks ago, paid an unexpected visit to the Stotesbury home. Their arrival upset the plans of the Stotesburys to serve the usual New Year eggnog to fifty men and women prominent in society, who in addition to the officers and their wives, attended the reception.

In place of the eggnog a supply of grape juice was substituted.

"A young officer had been court-martialed by the proper authorities for being intoxicated," said Mrs. Daniels, "and Mr. Daniels had approved the finding when an uncle of the boy, a member of the Society of Friends, came into his office and upbraided him for having approved the sentence. He said the boy didn't know what the taste of liquor was until he went into the navy. My husband then issued his order, feeling that it was right for him to do so even if it only meant the welfare of one young officer."

WAR WORK ROMANCE OF WOMEN CRITICIZED

Gentler Sex in America Not Fitted for Heavy Tasks and Disdain What They Can Do, Says Expert

By M'LISS

THE American woman, as healthy as her foreign sisters, but of a much lighter build, is not likely to prove efficient in heavy war emergency work.

This is the opinion of Paul Gendell, until recently the superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of the State Department of Labor, now the employment manager of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

American women have read with a quickening pulse how the women of the Allied nations have filled the labor breach vacated by their wargoing men. They have seen pictures of them in businesslike attire attacking work which heretofore has been regarded as beyond the ken of woman's ability. They have thrilled at the news that the women of England have made good at the building of ships, reckoned as the most exhausting as well as the most important work that must be done if the war is to be won.

And American women have fairly panted for the opportunity to display a similar prowess.

WON'T DO WHAT SHE CAN

Summed up tersely, however, Mr. Gendell's opinion of the American woman's attitude toward war work is not flattering.

"She can't do what she wants to do," he said, "and she won't do what she can.

"The great need, for instance," he elaborated, "is for women in the textile and clothing industries. As many women as apply for jobs in these industries can get them. There are more jobs than there are women for them. Enormous contracts for war equipment have been let. Women are needed to make hosiery, underwear, uniforms, horse blankets.

"This work is just as patriotic as making munitions or building ships, but your average 'woman war worker' doesn't want to do that. She wants to get into a picturesque uniform and do something different. She wants to be a machinist or a shipbuilder.

"She is not adapted to this work. She does not realize that health and strength are not synonymous. The American woman is nimble-fingered and nimble-minded. She is clever at office work and at factory work. She is not like the Italian peasant, who is bred to farming and heavy physical work. She is not even like the Englishwoman, many of whom in the industrial towns have become inured to heavy work through centuries of it. There is one town in England where the women for generations have been employed in heavy chain welding.

WOMEN HERE ADAPTABLE

"Of course," he continued, reflectively, "the American woman is adaptable, and we have only been at war a short while, speaking comparatively, and there is no telling what a few years may do to us. But my observation has been after six months of this war that women will best prove their patriotism if they keep to those essential industries that are humdrum to them, when compared to the unusual occupations that a few of their sex are getting themselves photographed about."

Before he became an employment expert, Mr. Gendell was a structural ironworker, having started at the very bottom in bridge building. He knows, therefore, about the heavy kinds of work from the employe's as well as from the employer's point of view.

"At this time, with so many of the best physical types away at the war," he commented, with further emphasis, "it is even difficult to get men strong enough for the heavy kind of work."

CLASS FEELING HINDERS

The greatest stumbling block to woman's expression of patriotism in her work is the class feeling that exists among women. A woman may want to work in that industry in which there is the greatest need for her; she may want money badly; she may actually be clever at textile work and a speedy sewer; but the fancied stigma of "factory" girl is something she doesn't lightly assume, according to the labor experts.

Unless her family has been associated with the work for a generation or two, she regards the factories as a step "beneath" her. And an $8 a week clerk in many cases is apt to regard herself as rungs ahead of her $18 or $20 a week factory sister.

War is expected to knock the pins from under the social ladder. But as yet the consensus of opinion among those watching the labor situation is that women working so that the world may be made safe for democracy have not tackled their jobs in a spirit noticeably democratic.

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Many handsome pieces, included in the sale, not to be found elsewhere.
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Advance Announcement!
Nemo TRIPLE STRIP
CORSETS AT NEW PRICES
FOR more than twenty years it has been our aim and ambition to keep Nemo Corsets, with their invaluable special health and fashion features, within the reach of the great masses of women to whom the Nemo special service is an imperative necessity.
To keep Nemo prices down, in the face of a tremendous increase in cost of production, we have willingly made heavy sacrifices during the past three years. Nevertheless, slight advances on certain models have been made, but with utmost reluctance and under pressure of unavoidable conditions.
FIRST ADVANCE ON WONDERLIFT MODELS
But, despite the steadily rising cost of nearly all corset materials (some have more than doubled in price) we have continued to sell NEMO WONDERLIFT CORSETS—one of the most valuable of all corset inventions—at their ORIGINAL PRICES of four years ago; for we fully realize that they give vitally necessary hygienic service to many thousands of women.
We have been hoping for some change in the material and labor markets that would enable us to avoid an increase in Wonderlift prices. Now, however, we are compelled to announce an increase of $1.00 in the price of the popular $5.00 models, in order that we may maintain their high quality without undue sacrifice of profit.
For similar reasons we are obliged to announce an advance of 50 cents in the price of the three Self-Reducing Corsets with the Nemo Relief Bands.
Therefore, we give this advance notice that—
On and After Monday, February 4, 1918
Retail prices will be increased on the following numbers:
WONDERLIFT—Nos. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557 and 558. Present Price $5.00—will be $6.00
SELF-REDUCING—Nos. 402, 403 and 405. Present Price $4.50—will be $5.00
Most women know, from experience, all about the higher cost of nearly everything, and will readily understand that these slight advances represent only a fraction of the higher cost of production. The new prices are literally forced upon us, by abnormal market conditions over which we have no control.
PRINCIPAL STORES EVERYWHERE! KOPS BROS., Manufacturers of Nemo Corsets, New York.
Nemo BRASSIERES
"FIT AS YOU FASTEN"
Give the "UNBROKEN LINE" of Fashion
All Good Stores—Various Models—$1.00 and $1.50