VARIED WORK OF SMITH RELIEF UNIT : MAY IS WORRY CHASER : WOMAN'S EXCHANGE : WAR MENU

YES, IT WILL ALL COME OUT IN THE WASH—IN MAYTIME

You Can't Live on Violets or the Warm, Lovely Touch of the Sun, but, Oh, How High They Make You Fling Your Spirit in the Face of Things Gone Wrong!

"IT IS an absurd way to feel about it, I suppose. But nothing material really matters in Maytime. I am thinking of Suzanne, who was fired the day before yesterday. Suzanne, whose services in the interior decorating shop were no longer required. At first she went into the little back office and cried. And then she put on her hat and went out—into the arms of May.

"It was five minutes later I met her.

"'How goes it, Suzanne?' said I.

"'It doesn't go,' said Suzanne. 'I have just been relieved of my honest-to-goodness job.'

"And before I had a chance to ask why or how she went chattering on.

"'I was shocked to pieces at first. Seemed as though a brick house had fallen on me. Went into the back office and wept a little. And then I came out here.' Suzanne looked around at the green city square. 'And, honestly, I just suddenly stopped worrying. Why, it just occurred to me I was in more or less of a rut anyhow. I'd never have had the courage to leave for fear of not finding anything else. And now—why, who knows but this might be the making of me!'

"OH, THE blessed escape from taking life too seriously, Maytime stretches out! Suzanne never stopped to analyse, but those of us who have lived through similar days know what happened. When she stepped out of that office she felt yet even more that Maytime that opened kindly arms and turned dead hopes into gold-tinted dreams.

"It employers must do with one less in the shop what a blessing that they make up their minds to do it in May-time. If hours must come, what a heart's ease that they come in May-time. One cannot live on violets and the warm, lovely touch of the sun. I know the velvet lily is usual with the violet that comes from standing in a field and looking at the endless distances of blue blue sky. But on occasions one must fling your spirit in the face of things gone wrong. How brave, how very, very, very, brave, how very eager you can be! Why, it just occurred to me I was in more or less of a rut anyhow. I'd never have had the courage to leave for fear of not finding anything else. And now—why, who knows but this might be the making of me!"

Maytime.

ADVENTURES WITH A PURSE

ROSE AND GRAY ROOM WAS MADE AT HOME

The Old Oaken Bed Got a Coat of Paint and Some Cretonne Did the Rest

THE days of fairy tricks and magic transformations by the mere wave of a wand have departed, to return no more. Never again will the rubbing of a lamp accompanied by an appropriate wish change a few drops into diamonds, nor wee white mice to dashing steeds.

But while the rubbing of a lamp in these days of scientific facts does little more than impart a certain luster to the surface, the rubbing down and painting up of that old bedroom set of oak or maple will transform it into a self-respecting suite of furniture which will do credit to your most cherished guest chamber or extra room. No longer need you keep the door shut to the room that you have been waiting to refurnish until the demands on your purse were less. Here is what one woman did to a "Bluebeard closet" with poorly matched furniture and oak bed.

A can of paint was purchased and by the simple expedient of "rubbing down and painting up" there emerged a well-mated bed, bureau and rocker of dull gray finish. Colorful hangings of old rose which were secured at extremely low price in a carefully chosen adventure stood guard on either side of sheer window curtains of cream-colored net, and were reflected in the rug ring of blending shades which a short hunt discovered among a very moderately priced assortment.

Well-colored prints in dull gilt frames and but two in number, for the room was not large, imparted a pleasing atmosphere, and borrowed color and slip for the chair seat of pretty cretonne, added a certain cozy air.

A more inviting and charming bedroom and more restful bedroom could not be found, and yet the total outlay had involved only the expenditure for curtains, rugs and paint.

For names of the shops where articles mentioned in Adventures With a Purse may be purchased address Editor of Women's Page, Service Bureau, Lenox, or phone the Women's Department, Walnut 3000.

Tomorrow's War Menu

The recipe for any dish mentioned here will be sent upon receipt of self-addressed stamped envelope.

BREAKFAST

Stewed Rhubarb with Pineapple
Oatmeal
Potato Biscuits Bacon Strips
Coffee

LUNCHEON

Baked Hominy and Cheese
Apple Sauce Gingerbread

DINNER

Chicken Pie with Cornmeal Crust
Potato Croquettes Peas
Lettuce with Russian Dressing
Caramel Bread Pudding

BAKED HOMINY AND CHEESE

One tablespoonful of chlomargarine or drippings, one tablespoonful of corn starch or two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of milk, one-half to one cupful of cheese, grated or cut fine, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, two cupfuls of cooked hominy and one-quarter cupful bread-crumbs.

Make a sauce of the fat, cornstarch, salt and milk. Add the cheese and paprika to the sauce, arrange the hominy in baking dish and pour the sauce over it. Cover with crumbs and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

PIGEONS DO THEIR BIT IN THE THICK OF WAR

Six Hundred Miles Is Average Jaunt Into Danger—An Incident at Verdun

Pigeons are doing noble work in the war zone. W. P. Dunne, a trainer of them in Washington, D. C., explains some of the tricks in his trade and tells of an incident at Verdun where the birds distinguished themselves.

"A company of Allied troops, he says, was cut off from the rest by a certain of the Huns and surrounded by overwhelming odds. Finally, under the leadership of some soldiers who had been there two days, a basket of pigeons was dispatched. The little messenger was pretty fagged, and the men were downcast and asked doubtfully if it could get through. In a few hours they came. The pigeon had passed through what we may safely imagine.

"The training of pigeons takes from six to eight weeks. Mr. Dunne says. Birds of different breeds can be trained successfully. The pigeons are first taken a mile from the home loft and released to fly back to their home. This distance is slowly increased to 5, 10, 20, 100 and finally to take in 500 miles.

"But it is not the exceptional pigeon that is reliable after 100 miles," Mr. Dunne said. "They are, of course, started off mated, and they instinctively carry them back to the place they first had lived. It is found that pigeons with young make the best speed.

"The average speed of a racing pigeon is 500 miles in fourteen hours, though it cannot do this against the wind. The fastest known speed is nines to miles an hour, but this was with a strong favoring wind. Pigeons do not take their course as the crow flies, as the expression is, they adapt it to the wind. Distances in open country are measured by a straight line between two points whose latitude and longitude are known."

Deck Paint for Kitchen Floor

I have a whimsome kitchen floor where a housekeeper, by chief, decorating, from which the paint had worn, had vanished. It was exceedingly difficult to clean and to keep clean. Finally I scrubbed it and when thoroughly dry had it painted with three coats of an enamel dish paint containing carbolic powder, on top of dried varnish. As soon as the last coat was thoroughly dry, I treated it like a linoleum and it is as good as new.

MOTHERS' PROBLEMS

For the Children's Year

By MARY L. READ, B. S.

Director of the School of Mothercraft, War Service

Stages of a Child's Development—Later Childhood

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Have you special problems with children? Send them to Miss Read, in care of the Evening Public Ledger. Write your questions distinctly on one side of the paper only. State age of the children in months and whether boys or girls.

LATER childhood is from about six to nine years of age.

This is the time when the children are not interesting from motion picture fans, but are in their teens (mostly). The four-year-olds, whom we saw last week, with so much life, are now quiet. They are not quiet. This is the time to have crossed or irregular teeth corrected. They will not correct them. This is the time also to have the adenoids, which are slowing up children's minds, corrected. In every city there are now special classes for the correction of speech defects.

About the ninth year there seems to be a lull in a boy which perhaps causes alarm. It is necessary to guard against their interfering. It is believed that the "growing pains" now often complained of are rheumatic pains. Such complaints should be reported to the physician, for rheumatism at this age easily weakens the heart.

Under any circumstances, and especially if a child attends an indoor formal school, he ought to be examined every quarter for symptoms of overtiredness, nervousness of the eyes, nervousness. The discussion should be omitted whenever the child shows symptoms of cold, sore throat, chills, fever or indigestion, for all the common infectious diseases begin with some of these symptoms, and every such disease requires quarantine and special care. The method of indifference or old-fashioned, and is very expensive in the well of lives and in lifelong defects which are either never cured or neglected.

This is the easiest time to teach boys to use the muscles in many ways, such as shooting, swimming, dancing, correct social manners, walking (realize measures, wearing hospitality).

This is the glorious stage of fairies, fairy stories, fairy school, the beginning of stories, the making of chums and pals and rabbits. Children now naturally begin to play organized games, games such as "London Bridge," "Farmer in the Dell."

Every facility should be provided for the boys' strong desire to experiment and explore. A first-hand knowledge of

Children at this stage naturally prefer organized group play instead of their former individual play. They are learning that quarreling spoils the game, and that through co-operation there is more fun.

phenomena, chemistry, botany, geology, physical geography is what their minds are now hungering and thirsting for.

Rather late in this stage comes the natural desire to learn symbols, to read and write. When this stage comes, a child easily learns in a few weeks what requires months of painful effort if he is forced to it before he is ready.

A child is now able to distinguish with some clearness in his own mind between what is real and what is imaginative, so that he may justly be held close to the distinction, in his own speaking, between lies and fiction. His appreciation of the property rights of others is not yet strong and therefore needs careful cultivation. He experiments with the authority of his elders and respects most those who meet his expectations of requiring rational obedience.

The religion, like his play, is now largely an imitating of the forms he sees used by others and, like his mathematics, a memorizing of formulas but with a reverent spirit that should be always respected by his elders.

(Questions on problems regarding children at this stage may be sent to this department.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

I want to get my little boy, four years old, a pet. Would you advise me to do so? Is it wise? Mrs. [illegible]

It is believed that pets sometimes carry disease germs certainly they bring around to all sorts of dirty places. Pets are "substitutes" for children. Children are the city for animals need care and the out of doors. Any of the offering, however, can be kept in a still manner, and from the point of view of the child's health are to be preferred to a dog. Rabbits, guinea pig, gold fish are hard to battle in a small apartment. Certainly. Of course all these pets require more care. On the significance of pets in the child, read "Nature Study and Life," by Hodge.

Can you give me a day's menu for a boy of four years? She is so thin. I feel I have been asking her. In the morning fruit, oatmeal and cornbread (toast). At noon she eats meat and vegetables, potatoes, rice, cabbage, etc. She eats milk and sometimes eggs. She eats milk and bread in the morning and at noon. Do you think she could be fed one less meal a day? WORRIED.

The menu you are giving reads as though you were giving too much of the protein foods (meat, eggs and milk) and not enough fats or vegetables. It would be better to give meat for dinner than every other day and to give no milk or egg at that meal. It would be better also to give the egg in the morning instead of at night. Instead of oatmeal give some freshly cooked chopped beets, spinach, celery, peas and add frequently carefully wrapped, shredded lettuce, carrot or tender cabbage, about a tablespoonful. Distribute two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of olive oil through the day's menu. If you will send an exact statement of the height and the weight without clothing, and age of the child, and of the quantity of each food (either in weight, in pints or tablespoonfuls) ordinarily taken during the day, I will be pleased to suggest a menu more exactly.

MONDAY—SUMMER AND ITS DISEASES

Divide Vote to Beat Saulsbury

Wilmington, Del., May 3.—From stories printed in some of the newspapers every effort will be made to bring out enough Democratic candidates for United States Senator to divide the vote and defeat Willard Saulsbury for the Democratic nomination. L. Irving Handy, James Hughes, John B. Hutton and R. R. Kenney, of Kent County, are now talked of.

AMERICAN MEDICAL WOMEN IN FRANCE

EDITORIAL FOR WOMEN BY A WOMAN

By ALICE WELD TALLANT

Director of Smith College Relief Unit in France

Let no medical woman be deterred from attempting the work in devastated France, no matter what gloomy prophecies there may be.

The need for medical work among the people of the waste regions would seem to be self-evident yet when the Smith College unit went to its fifteen villages in the Somme last September it was the only relief organization in the sector which had included doctors among its workers with the idea of giving medical care to the villagers.

The medical department of the unit was organized with two women physicians and three members of the unit acting as nurses. Their plans were "encouraged" by people who told them that the doctors would not be allowed to practice, first because they had no diploma or license from the French Government, and secondly because they were women.

These gloomy prophecies came to naught. The overworked French military doctor in charge of the district welcomed the aid of the "doctoresses Americaines," and gladly handed over to them the medical work in the villages that had been assigned to the unit, even taking the time and trouble to give them a personally conducted tour and introduce them personally to their patients.

The women who are going out to do civilian work must not expect a continuous stream of patients inured to bombs, "gassed" or suffering from shell shock. The women who go seeking thrills will find it strangely inglorious to spend their time on the ordinary life of life, and still more so when to these ordinary ills are added vermin, unclean and skin diseases and ugly sores. It takes a woman with a certain amount of vision to see that to build up the health of its anemic and ill-nourished children is one of the best things we can do for France.

The well physicians found the work in the villages nothing if not varied, for there were no French doctors remaining. Now it was a child who had fallen into a pail of boiling water and was terribly burned; now a girl with a broken arm; now a baby to be brought into the world. There were such problems as curing acute rheumatism, pleurisy and bronchitis when the patients were living in cold, draughty houses with leaking roofs and dirt floors. One old man had not been carried safely through a severe attack when the expression of a German bomb outside his window at night caused his death from shock.

No woman doctor should hesitate at undertaking the work from the fear that the French village people will not accept women as physicians. These people may be conservative, but their welcome of the unit "doctoresses" was cordial and hearty, and their appreciation of their services was undoubtedly deep and sincere. Since the first thought of the village mothers was not for themselves but for their children, they were delighted to find that the "doctoresses" were interested in the children, too, and still more to see that the children really improved under their care.

A woman who provided one of her two rooms for a dispensary cried as she watched the "doctoresses" work one day, because she wished that her two daughters, prisoners with the Boches, could be cared for by them, too. Another, who lived outside the unit's district, walked three miles through the snow carrying her little boy on her back, to have him treated by the "doctoresses" at Crecquet. Thanks to her prompt action, the deep cut on the little fellow's lip could be sewed up and healed so that he will have barely a scar to remember those "doctoresses" by.

A list of some 450 patients on the roll of the unit's first four and a half months of medical service bears testimony to the welcome which those Somme villages gave to women physicians.

Alice Weld Tallant.

ALICE WELD TALLANT

Is There a Slacker Family in Your Street?

The United States food administration has asked that we eat no more than one and one-half pounds of wheat flour per person per week. That is, Jane might allow herself one and three-quarter pounds of victory bread (which would mean about one pound of wheat flour) and an additional half pound for cooking purposes, or Mary might decide not to have so much bread and use a little more for cooking. Neither Jane nor Mary will have any complaint to make against the order aside from the fact that it is not hard enough.

Patriotic Jane will probably ask, "Why doesn't the Government really make us sacrifice something?" to which Mary may reply, "If every one did that much it would be enough." "But there is the rub," declares Jane. "This is strictly between us, but you and I know two families in this street that are outand-out slackers."

"There are two things which you may do for slacker families in your street. First of all, it is your privilege to convert them. There are clever ways of doing this which will suggest themselves to you. There is the influence of the children for example, and so often just a clear explanation of the reasons why would accomplish wonders.

But in the meantime who is going to amplify their efforts (for their lack of effort is an effort for Germany)? Doesn't it stand to reason that somebody must do double duty because of the slackers?

Having reasoned all this out, the Janes and Marys of the country will quietly and unassumingly go ahead. With sympathetic understanding they have read between the lines when the food administration said, "Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction," and have answered: "I, too, pledge to my country more than I have been asked to give."

To a Butterfly

I've watched you now a full half-hour,
Self-poised upon that yellow flower;
And little Butterfly! indeed
I know not if you sleep or feed.
How motionless! not frozen seas
More motionless! and then
What you urgeth you, when the breeze
Has found you out among the trees,
And calls you forth again!
—William Wordsworth.

Roast Beef--delicious

but do you know that it is

And after eliminating the waste, for which you pay, that

WILBUR'S COCOA

"ALL FOOD, NO WASTE"

has more than half again the food value of the best roast.

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A little booklet containing delicious and economical recipes. Sent free on request to H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., Phila.

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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, or the initials, of the writer. Special queries, the fees given below are invited. It is understood that the editor does not assume responsibility for the statements expressed. All communications for this department should be addressed as follows: THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, *Evening Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.*

TODAY'S INQUIRIES

1. What is the new little service slide?
2. Is Mary Pickford that film star's real name?
3. What is her name by marriage?
4. What odd note in porch furnishings has been introduced this season?
5. How can the use of bricks on the stove keep down the gas bill?
6. In hanging clothes on the line, how does the use of wooden hanger greatly economize space and insure quicker drying?

Laugh It Off Now

To the Editor of Women's Page:

Dear Madam—I am a boy almost twenty-one and am lonely because I feel too awful, fearly afraid, to speak to girls of my own age, or even boys. Not that I am so ugly or rough—those who know me say I am a nice fellow and good-looking. But I am worried, because I never found a girl who liked me when I felt that I liked her. I have been employed where there were a number of girls for a year, but my bashfulness has prevented me from speaking to them. One day a girl spoke to me herself and after that an acquaintance was begun. We conversed whenever we met, but I never asked her to accompany me anywhere.

I know that she is an honest and respectable girl and as shy as myself. She has not mingled much with other girls or boys. She has a sister who is very silly and who goes out with any who asks her, and she tries to take her sister along. I feel this silly sister will influence this girl I like to behave as she does.

I do no worry because I intend to marry her, but because I like her as my sister and am not thinking of marrying, but I do not wish to see her become like these other girls. So, about a week ago I wrote her a letter and gave it to her while she was at work, as I did not know her address. In the letter I asked her not to follow in the way of her sister and other girls. Her parents do not know me and I feared some one might see the letter and create trouble, so that is one reason why I gave it to her personally.

Now she has shown the letter to her sister and to boy acquaintances of the latter. These boys know me and laugh when they see me and say I was foolish to write letters to her.

Do you think I did right?

Please inform me if it would be good form to write to her parents in regard to the matter. VINCENT.

You could not well write to the girl's parents. They and the girl, too, naturally would think you were interfering in that which did not concern you. I fear you are of too serious a mind. Your account of the sister is not a very good one, but she may be just a light-hearted girl, who is full of life, and if she is acquainted with the boys who ask her to walk there is no reason why she should not accompany them.

I cannot see you have the right to warn the young girl against her own sister. It is a pity you did not write to me before you wrote to her, as I would have advised you differently. It would have been better to talk with her if you felt it necessary to warn her against other girls and boys. The letter made too much of it all.

Another time stop and consider before you act, and take my advice now, to talk with your friends about it; do not act as if hurt, but endeavor to speak to all the boys and girls. Think of going around and having good times together and forget yourself. It is the only way to overcome bashfulness.

Nurse's Aid

To the Editor of Women's Page:

Dear Madam—Will you please tell me what one must do in order to become a "nurse's aid," and will you tell me if they are paid and who pays their expenses? How old must you be? M. C.

You must be between the age of twenty-five and thirty-five to be a nurse's aid. You must have completed the course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick and have taken the twenty-seven hours' hospital training in a hospital approved by the Red Cross. These courses are given by the Red Cross. Very few of these nurses' aids, comparatively speaking, have been sent abroad. The work is all voluntary. Sometimes the aids pay their own expenses and other times they are paid by the Allied Relief Committees. The work done in this country is principally in the hospitals.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS

1. Women in some cities of the United States have decided to wear a little gold star for their boys who have fallen in France, in place of mourning.
2. Clara Ruth Mozzor is first Assistant District Attorney of the State of Colorado. She received this appointment two years ago at the age of twenty-four.
3. Mending tissue is more satisfactory for fixing the tear in last year's silk or cotton than the usual method of sewing.
4. Too much heat in the oven at first will make bread too dark.
5. Success in breadmaking depends largely on the regulation of the oven. The oven should be hot enough to raise the bread during the first fifteen minutes of baking, but not sufficiently hot to brown it. The bread should begin to brown during the second fifteen minutes. If it browns too quickly it should be covered with paper. The last half hour should finish the browning and baking.
6. Very smart ribbon fancies can be made for the summer bonnet by covering odd-shaped pieces of buckram with a foundation of silk and working on this in contrasting colors flowers in kid, wool or silk.

Club Entertainment

To the Editor of Women's Page:

Dear Madam—We are an organization of twenty-three girls. We are getting up indoor entertainment at which each girl gives some sort of play or sketch. A play for a similar affair had been staged (though one of the newspapers, and as I am reader of your paper I thought I would write and ask you to help me. I have about thirteen girls in our club, about sixteen years old.

Could you mail me a short story or sketch of any kind? Yours truly, SADIE G.

At our request, a publishing company which makes a specialty of plays and sketches is mailing you a catalog. I think you will be able to find a play there which will be suitable for your club. I am sorry that I cannot send you the sketch.

Country for Sick Boy

To the Editor of Women's Page:

Dear Madam—After reading some of your helpful answers, I thought you might be able to help me out. I have a boy six and one-half years of age who is not well. The doctor ordered me to take him away to the first of May to the country where it is dry and dry. Could you tell me what part of Pennsylvania would be suitable? How would I go about it to get room and board for him and myself, as I would have to go with him? Would like a place where there would be other boys, as I think homesickness is for the boy's disease. Must be reasonable. If you can answer me through the paper, kindly do so. If not, will you let me know by mail? Mrs. Z. L.

South Mountain or Wernersville, which is about ten miles before Reading, is high and dry and many people go there to regain health. The Pocono Mountains, too, about 100 miles away, have this same beneficial climate. If you go to the Travel Bureau at Ledger Central, the uptown office of the Ledgers, and ask for Mr. Headley he will be very glad to tell you the names of reasonable boarding houses in these locations. He can tell you the rates, too. Then if I were you I would write to several and find out if there are children in these places. There usually are. Then write and ask them to reserve a room in the place you like best. The Ledger Central office is on Chestnut street two floors east of Broad street. Good luck and good health to the little boy.

Ask the Girl First

To the Editor of Women's Page:

Dear Madam—Would you kindly tell me how I should go about asking a girl to marry me? I have known this girl for a year and I care very much for her and think she cares for me. Should I speak to her or write to her, or should I speak to her father first? CHARLES.

An American girl would prefer to have a man ask her before speaking to her parents on the subject of marriage. If you feel nervous about speaking it is well to write, but it would save you much anxiety and uncertainty just to speak out and tell the girl very simply that you love her and ask her to marry you. Time enough after she has accepted to speak to her father.

Fitting the Corset to the Figure

A Daily Fashion Talk by Florence Rose

THERE are any number of women who have written asking descriptions of those figures and asking what kind of corsets they should wear. This is something that I also at a loss to do, for there are always details about the figure which are most essential if the corset looked and which only a fitter can supply for any one at a distance to judge what is most suited to that particular figure.

There is no end these days for a woman to buy a corset at random, or to wear a corset that is in not any necessarily suitable. In there is such a variety of shapes, sizes and measurements that no matter what your needs may be there is a corset made to fill your requirements.

Just buying a corset because it is made of pretty material is not being done by women who wish to be well gowned and comfortable. Such a man may be one of the [illegible] to look up a corset from the counter and by trusting it to the fitter decide that the corset has the correct thing for her figure and carefully order her number. Instead, she may admire the line, but shows that a corset should be tried on before it can be determined regarding the appropriateness of the individual.

The time spent in a retail shop having a corset fitted on a dress mine is to the right one for you is paid a hand refund, and every about boundary would for quicker go to the trouble of it in an effort to avoid to have a customer complain. It is also a [illegible] and saving the returning goods trouble.

Perhaps it is that if the shop isn't right the mind can't be which you desire, for no matter how good-looking your clothes may be, the foundation must be satisfying.

The long lines of the dress shown today make a pretty careful estimating. This is one of the most attractive gingham dresses I have seen. Nothing is the material interesting, but the combination of the organdie and the gingham and insulating and lends a novel touch to the design.

The material is a blue and white striped gingham and, as you see, the white stripes and dots are cut on the bias, so that on both waist and skirt the stripes form a V.

The two collars are of white organdie finished with a blue braid from the gingham. The upper collar is decorated with the blanket stitch in blue silk. The pocket slips are outlined with the organdie finished in like manner.

The wide sash is of white organdie and is tied in the back in a huge bow, the ends finished to match the collar. Four of the blue stripes decorate the sash across the center front of the waist line.

(Copyright, 1918, by Florence Rose.)

A combination gingham and organdie frock. The gingham is blue and white striped, cut entirely on the bias. The organdie, which is white, forms the two collars finished with blue silk blanket stitch. A butterfly sash of the organdie completes the frock

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

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Gray or brown kid, light gray buck, mahogany tan or dull black calf.
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Cordo-calf, leather sole.....$5.90
Cordo-calf, Neolin sole.....$5.00
Dull calf, leather sole.....$5.50
Dull calf, Rinex sole.....$5.00
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A special in silk stockings, black, white and the new spring shades—$1.00.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

the Merchant Prince, and other progressive establishments of this city in their unselfish patriotic efforts on behalf of the present Liberty Loan.

We believe it a duty, in addition to our previous large purchases of Bonds, to offer the Government the use of the entire receipts of this week from our three departments—Furs and Storage.

House of Wenger

1229 Walnut Street