

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Ratine Popular in Solid Colors With Large Figures.

Cotton Crepes Available in Many Weaves and Weights in Wonderful Range of Shades

If you would choose your summer frocks early this is the way the wind of fashion blows.

Ratine is the fabric is the word that goes forth in regard to the frocks of spring, that is, of course, in the way of cotton fabrics. Ratine was immensely popular last year, but it scarce dreamed how many frocks it should make this season. The new patterns are fascinating. There are solid colors, with large block figures interspersed at intervals, all-over check and corded patterns, ratines with a border in checkerboard effect, and, new this season, ratines with a drop-stitch or open-work check and stripe.

And next to ratine, says fashion, there are the cotton crepes. Nor is the cotton crepe which goes by the name at present anything like it used to be. There are as many weights and weaves as there are of silk crepes, which come in a wonderful range of solid colors. One of the smartest of these heavier crepes is of English weave, with an open-work lace stripe about three-quarters of an inch wide at four-inch intervals. Another rather heavy new crepe has a weave almost like corduroy.

A silk and cotton pebbly crepe, with an almost invisible stripe weave would make very smart tailored cotton frocks. Then there is a cotton canton crepe which is very popular. It is shown in a big range of solid colors. A rather coarsely woven pebbly crepe, almost as heavy as ratine is 40 inches wide.

As for the sheer imported crepes in delicate pastel colorings—well, volle, it is said, has a wonderfully big season

WINSOME FOR LITTLE MISS



This charming little dress for a child of ten is a fashion direct from Paris. It is of rose crepe marocain, plaited and girdled with tiny roses.

A SMART THREE-PIECE SUIT



This chic three-piece suit for outdoor wear is of "chummy crepe" with a bold hand-blocked Persian motif.

after several years of comparative unpopularity—but it has a dangerous rival in those sheer crepes with shadow check and cross-bar and stripe designs, but one may buy imported volles and cotton crepes strewn all over with embroidered designs.

The popularity of the printed fabric is absolute for spring, a fact borne out by reviews of lines of all descriptions. Blouses, dresses and three-piece costumes all take advantage of the many possibilities offered by the printed surfaces and employ them to the best advantage.

The plain fabrics are not neglected, however, for in many instances they are brought into play through combinations with the printed numbers. Three-piece suits for summer wear show blouses of a plain material, while the jacket and skirt choose a printed crepe. In some instances the order is reversed, but in any event the utmost that the fabrics offer is appreciated.

Beads in Small Sizes.
China beads in the smallest sizes are favored in the embroideries chosen to decorate the printed fabric frocks of more elaborate design. Both the flower and other decorative outlines that are modish in the prints show evidence of bead enhancement, while the use of borders consisting of a series of straight lines in various-colored effects is also noteworthy.

Vogue for Egyptian.
The vogue for Egyptian ornaments, though widely spread all winter, has been given a new impetus by the excavations along the Nile. A headdress designed from that found in the tomb of an Egyptian princess is now being worn with draped evening gowns. The headdress covers the whole head and has long tassels over the ears.

NEW CLOTHES FOR THE CHILDREN

Printed Cotton and Silk Crepes Very Smart; Deep Blue Shades for Kiddies' Wear.

With the vogue for printed cotton and silk crepes, the dainty sprigged Kate Greenaway type of frock is very smart.

The deep blue shades, with their new names, Cleopatra, Ramesses and Pharaoh, are always well liked for children's clothes.

Coats are mostly plain tailored affairs with an extensive use of inverted box plaits. Sometimes soutache braiding is used as trimming.

To one who would have her children frocked in the newest, practice in comfort tufting will stand her in good stead. Cotton crepe frocks with candlewick tufting are "le dernier cri" for the younger generation.

As for colors, all the shades of brown and the high shades are the most popular. And of these new shades the most popular of all is a rich, ripe corn color. Cornhusk, it is called. All shades of stone, beaver, beige and fawn are smart for children's clothes as well as for grown people's.

It is all up to the material to make a child's frock or a suit or a coat noticeable this season, for fancy trimming is little used. Wool repps and poplins, fancy gabardines and novelty French wool crepes are the most pop-

ular fabrics. The combination of two materials, a plain and fancy fabric, is quite the thing for spring.

Plaits are very smart for little frocks, especially accordion plaits, but tucks are the favorite mode of decoration this season. Tucks are used instead of gathers to take away the fullness.

Pastel Colorings.
Hand-made underthings of handkerchief linen and nainsook come now in honeydew, ivory, pale yellow and the orchid colorings, each garment ornamented with bands of a contrasting shade at hem, neck and sleeves. Often the ornamental bands are supplemented with little knots of embroidered flowers in pastel colorings.

Tams for Children.
Tams and sailors for children this season are trimmed with ribbon bands which, instead of being laid flat as formerly, are made as follows: One-inch tucks are placed at intervals of two inches along the band, and the corners of the tucks are turned backward to make a V. This additional ornamentation to the band lends added charm to the hat.

Sashes Featured.
The sash is to be a feature of the summer frock. There is no doubt about it, a sash is one of the most youthful accessories that can be added to any gown—particularly the wide butterfly bows so popular now.

SERVICE CROSS FOR FOREMAN

One of Highest U. S. War Decorations Goes to One of the Legion Founders.

"I was mad as hell at the enemy." Thus does Brig. Gen. Milton J. Foreman, one of the founders of the American Legion, characteristically describe his action near Maucourt, France, on November 4, 1918, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, one of the highest of United States war decorations. The announcement of the presentation was recently made through army officials at Chicago.

General Foreman commanded the 122d Field Artillery, a unit of the 33rd division, but which was assigned temporarily to the 89th division during the final days of the Argonne engagement. This became a part of the "flying wedge" which General Pershing has commended for valor in action.

The particular act of heroism, which has won for the Illinois man the coveted decoration, took place on November 4, 1918, when his outfit had been subjected to continuous and deadly machine gun fire from the enemy. Asking for volunteers, General Foreman headed a handful of enlisted men, which sallied out from the American lines, saluted the unseen gunners, and soon drove them out with fire from his own batteries.

General Foreman was born in Chicago of poor parents, but made his way, by dint of hard efforts, to the top of the legal profession in his home city and state.

Early in 1894, he enlisted as a private in a cavalry of the Illinois National Guard, to become captain of his troop during the Spanish American war. He was advanced to colonel, and headed the organization in 1916, when in service on the Mexican border. At the outbreak of the world war, he understood that a cavalry organization was not to be taken overseas, and converted his regiment from a cavalry unit to an artillery outfit almost overnight.

His outfit, the 122d Field Artillery, went overseas as a part of the 33rd division, and while there, General Foreman was cited by the French and Belgian governments for his part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He has already received the Distinguished Service Medal.

General Foreman presided at the Legion's first caucus held in Paris, and was one of the framers of the constitution. He was chosen as first department commander of Illinois, and ranks as a past national commander of the organization, because of his executive activity at Paris.

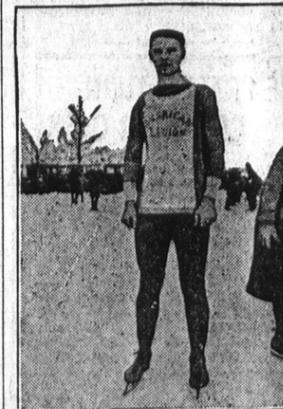
One of the founders of the "Illinois Veterans' Trust" which proposes to turn over the funds received from the state bonus, for the creation of a trust to aid disabled men, General Foreman heads another movement which will become of great benefit to ex-service men of his state.

NAVY POST CHAP, ICE CHAMP

William Shepherd, Cleveland (Ohio) "Gob" Pulls Down Coveted Honors in Skating Events.

Skimming along the ice at the speed of an express train is the favorite sport of William Shepherd, Cleveland Legionnaire. At least that is what the "gob" of Bill's post will tell you, for along with being finance officer of the Kelley Ingram Navy post 55, of the Ohio Department of American Legion, he also breaks records for the post in the skating events held in and around the city.

In the recent Ohio outdoor championship, held at Edgewater park in Cleveland, Shepherd annexed first honors in the 220 and 440-yard events,



William Shepherd.

took second in the half-mile race and third in the mile, scoring a total of 90 points. He made record time in the 220—18 seconds, and in the 440, just exactly doubled that time, 36 seconds. That American Legion emblem on "Bill's" jersey somehow just seems to flash across the line ahead of his competitors in most events. Even his thirteen-year-old brother, "Art," wins too, for the little fellow took the class C championship in the same meet, while a sister, Edna, also placed in events during the day.

The Kitchen Cabinet

Thoughts are as material as bricks and mortar. Never yet was a structure built, a reform launched, a poem written, or a dollar earned that did not first exist in thought.

WHAT TO EAT

A good filling for sandwiches is the following combination: Soften a cream cheese with a little cream or salad dressing, add finely-chopped nuts and raisins using one-fourth of a cupful each to one cream cheese. Spread on buttered slices of graham or whole wheat bread.

Raisin Corn Muffins.—Take two cupfuls of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of white corn meal, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of chopped seeded raisins, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well, put into gem pans and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

Crumb Muffins.—Take one cupful of flour, one and three-quarters cupfuls of milk, one egg, one cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-half cupful of seeded raisins, and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Soak the bread crumbs in milk, add flour and other ingredients, mix well and put one spoonful of the mixture into each muffin tin. Bake twenty-five minutes.

Indian Pudding With Apples.—Scald two quarts of milk, stir in one cupful of corn meal, cook until the mixture thickens. Remove from the fire, add one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon and two cupfuls of sweet apples pared, cored and quartered. Pour into a deep earthen dish and bake four hours. After the pudding has baked for two hours add one pint of cold milk. Serve with a hard sauce. If suet is added to the pudding, one cupful finely minced and mixed with three tablespoonfuls of flour, the pudding will need no sauce.

Minced Lamb on Toast.—Put leftover roast lamb through the meat chopper; sprinkle it with flour and brown in a little hot-bacon fat. Simmer it slowly in a gravy; if none, add flour browned and a cupful of water; with a minced onion and a dash of lemon juice, salt and pepper, it is ready to serve on toast. Serve very hot.

A handful of choice plump raisins will make a sufficient dessert to satisfy the appetite for sweets.

Added to almost any salad a few raisins will improve the combination. Keep any leftover beef loaf for sandwich filling. Cut the slices very thin and lay on the buttered bread.

EVERYDAY FOODS

If any members of the family are prone to like kidneys, the following will be a suggestive dish:

Deviled Kidneys.—Whip one-third of a cupful of butter substitute to a cream, add one teaspoonful of dry mustard, the same of lemon juice, and salt to taste. Clean the kidneys and let them soak in salt water an hour. Wipe dry and cut into small pieces and saute in two tablespoonfuls of butter, cook twenty minutes, add the creamed butter, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and the mustard and lemon. Stir until well-seasoned. Serve on toast garnished with thin slices of lemon sprinkled with minced parsley.

A delicious sauce to serve with sliced roast of beef is:

Bordelaise Sauce.—Take two tomatoes, one small onion, one green pepper, two tablespoonfuls each butter and flour, one clove, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of water, one saltspoon of red pepper. Chop the onion, green pepper, add the tomatoes, salt and clove, simmer ten minutes. Rub through a sieve. Melt the butter, add the flour and cook together until brown. Then add gradually the tomatoes and one-half cupful of water. Let simmer ten minutes, add the red pepper and another tablespoonful of butter. Mix well and serve hot with the meat.

Asparagus Omelet.—Beat until light the whites and yolks of three eggs separately. Into the yolks stir three tablespoonfuls of water, one-fourth of a teaspoonful each of pepper and salt. Then fold in the whites of the eggs. Melt a tablespoonful of fat in an omelet pan, turn in the egg mixture. Cook on top of the stove, then place in the oven to finish cooking the top. Have ready a sauce made of the asparagus liquor in which the vegetable was cooked. Use half of the liquor and half milk, thicken with butter and flour cooked together, season well, stir in a cupful of asparagus tips and serve with the omelet.

Nellie Maxwell

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE SURPRISED TWIGS

"It is a curious thing," said the little weed in the flowerpot, "but my family are not usually so popular, and yet I was welcomed so delightedly."

"I will explain," said the hyacinth which was in the flowerpot and which was very handsome and fragrant. It was decorating the center of the table, and everyone hoped it would last a long time.

"Do explain," said the little weed.

Now the weed was in the same flowerpot with the hyacinth. It was very small and very delicate in appearance, and it could really only be noticed when one looked carefully at what was growing in the flowerpot.

"It is true," the hyacinth continued, "that weeds in gardens are not very popular. But in gardens they are strong and they are stubborn."

"Oh, yes, they go about where they are not wanted and they don't care in the least. They are dug up and thrown out of the way and they crowd about again."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, weed," said the hyacinth suddenly, "I forgot that it was about your family I was speaking."

"Never mind," said the weed, "I know that what you have said is true, and we aren't sensitive."

"But what surprised me was that I was welcomed so gladly and so delightedly in this flowerpot."

"Ah, yes," said the hyacinth, "and I am going on to explain about that. It takes me a long time to finish all I mean to say."

"Take your time, take your time," said the weed, "for I am in no hurry. I don't mind if you take all the time you want."

"Well," said the hyacinth, "it seems so like a garden—so like out-of-doors, so like really growing things to see a little weed in a flowerpot indoors."

"It is true that out-of-doors you are not so popular. But indoors you remind them—not of the trouble your family makes out-of-doors—but of the out-of-doors without the trouble."

"And so you were welcomed. But I notice that those twigs on the sideboard have something to say."

"Yes," agreed the twigs, "we have. You see we are in this big vase and we are near a window and the sun and light and air all reach us."

"Then too we are not far from a radiator and the warmth helps us. There is not too much warmth but there is plenty—and this warmth is making us grow."

"And we are very surprised. You see we were picked by a little girl who thought we were going to be pussy willows. Poor little dear, she did not know!"

"She was a city child and she went into the country. She had seen pussy willows when they were really big and she thought that our buds would surely become pussy willows."

"She wanted to give them to the lady who lives in this house, for she knew the lady loved wild flowers and springtime things."

"Well, she did and she told the lady that she had picked some pussy willows for her."

"The lady knew we were not pussy willows, but she put us in a vase as she thought possibly our buds would open."

"We didn't think they would at first, but they are opening—we almost speak as though our buds did not belong to us."

"And now we're coming out as nice little green sprouts and we're going to be little green leaves."

"Ah, yes, we're going to have a regular little springtime right here indoors."

Community Building

TO PENALIZE THE CARELESS

Wisconsin Industrial Commission Would Have Reckless Pay for Damage Caused by Fires.

The justice of penalizing individual carelessness, when it results in fire damage to the property of others, is effectively argued in the following brief bulletin issued by the industrial commission of Wisconsin:

A crook robs a national bank of \$5,000,000. The entire police powers of the state and nation are put to work to apprehend him.

A man deliberately sets fire to a grain elevator in which \$1,000,000 worth of grain is stored. Some fire marshal's deputy, alone and unaided, investigates this fire in the hope of discovering sufficient evidence to bring the guilty man to trial, perhaps before a jury prejudiced against circumstantial evidence.

A man's sheer carelessness causes a fire which destroys \$1,000,000 worth of his neighbor's property. Nothing is done to punish this man; actually a certain amount of misplaced sympathy is wasted on him because of his own loss.

Why this widely different public attitude in these three cases? asks Safeguarding America Against Fire.

The robber can be trusted to put the stolen money into circulation and, from the economic standpoint, the country as a whole will have lost nothing.

In the other two cases \$1,000,000 worth of wealth is destroyed and the country is just that much poorer. The people, not insurance companies, will pay for this loss in larger insurance premiums and higher costs of everything. If the fire marshal's deputy is fortunate enough to prove guilty beyond a reasonable doubt the man is punished; but nothing is done to the man in the third case; although the effect in the last two cases on the community and country is the same.

It is right that the robber and the incendiary should be punished; it is wrong that the man whose absolute carelessness has caused a like injury should go unpunished. Under the Code Napoleon such a man must reimburse his neighbors for their loss and he insures for such contingency.

GET CLEAN AND STAY CLEAN

Communication to Metropolitan Newspaper Would Seem to Be Applicable to Any Community.

A communication to the Kansas City Star says:

"No time to clean up now," says Dr. E. H. Bullock. When there are piles of rubbish and trash around the city, must we wait until May 1 to dispose of them? Is that modern health theory? Is not prevention the best cure?"

Our vacant lots are alive with trash—it blows in our eyes and throats, it is in evidence wherever we go in certain districts. The town is alive with trash now, why wait until May to clean it up? Do we take a bath only once a year? Are we not compelled to wash our faces and hands a dozen times a day for the dirt and soot?"

Any time dirt and trash accumulate is clean-up time. You cannot keep up with dirt, unless you clean up as you go along, same as with garbage or any kind of housekeeping.

Trees.

Five trees are being cut down for every one grown in New York state. This warning comes from Alexander Macdonald, who devotes his time working for conservation of forests.

In 1850 New York ranked first in lumber production. Now it is twenty-third in line. Western lumber states will have much the same story to report not many years from now, unless more trees are planted.

A treeless America is quite as possible as the extinction of the buffalo and passenger pigeon.—Aurora Beacon-News.

Concrete Old Building Material.

The precedent for the use of concrete is at least 2,000 years old, structures of old Rome having dressed masonry facing on a concrete core. On exposed foundations of many ancient structures may be seen the board marks of forms, just as on concrete buildings erected now in the metropolitan district, says the New York Times. This material, withstanding the ravages of 2,000 years, is easily available in the form of concrete block or tile. Building department lists show nearly 800 manufacturers of concrete units in Brooklyn alone, and there is probably an equal number in Queens.

Costly Eggs.

Up in Allentown, Pa., the other day, I heard a Schwab story, writes a correspondent of The Nation's Business. Charlie has a large up-to-the-minute farm on the outskirts. The townspeople relish his bluff comradery and say that his favorite joke is to tell each and sundry that if ever they need anything in the way of eggs or butter or anything on the farm, just to go and take it. "I'll let you have it at cost," he adds. His friends laugh heartily. "Charlie's eggs," one of them assured me, "cost him at least \$1 apiece!"

We're Coming Out.

"She is indeed," said the hyacinth. "How thoroughly happy she is about us all," the twigs continued gayly.

"Even happy about me," said the little weed, but the most surprised of all were the twigs which really had an indoor spring opening!