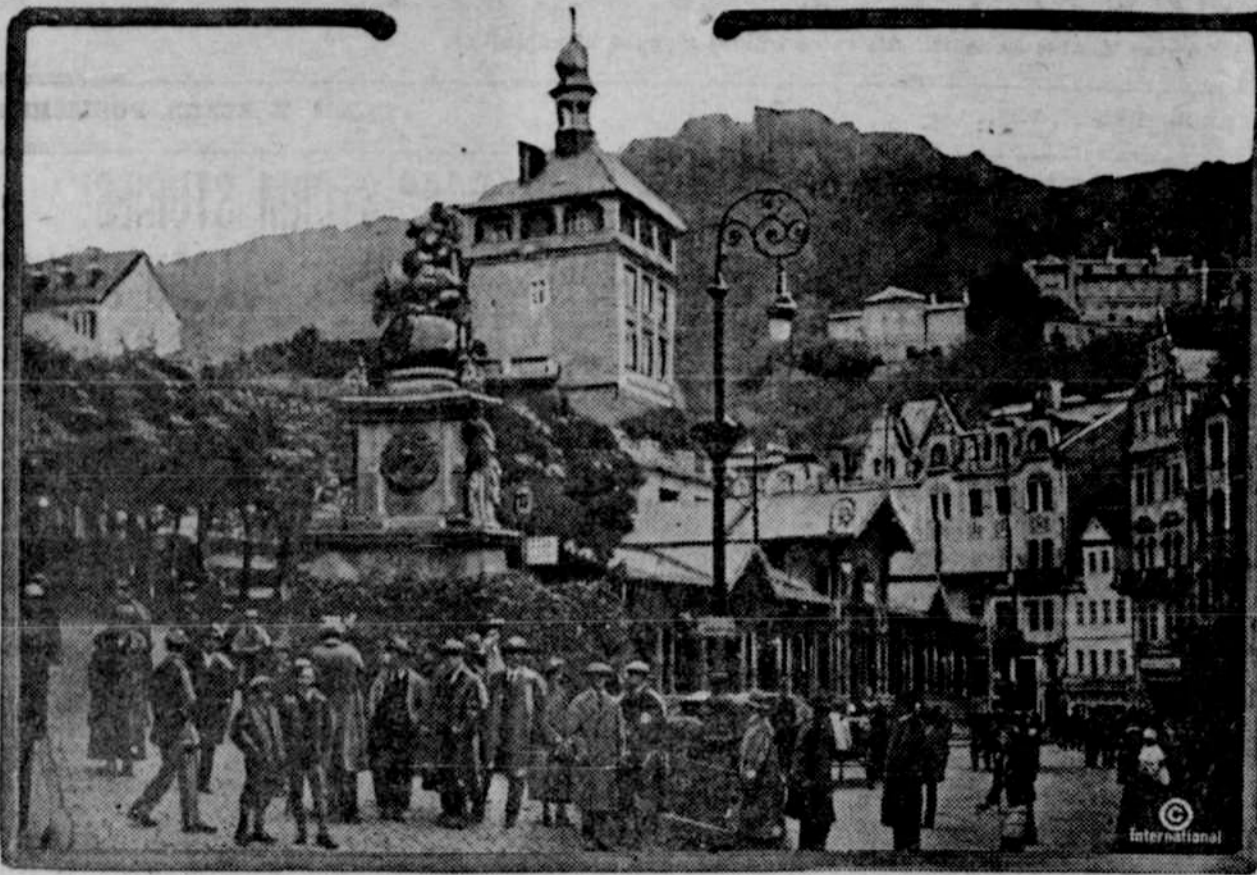


## WHERE ONCE WEALTHY HUNGARIANS TAKE REFUGE



Scene in the pretty and famous town of Carlsbad, Bohemia, where the nobility and once wealthy people of Hungary took refuge when the communists and other revolutionists gained the upper hand in their country.

## THEY FLEW AROUND THE RIM OF THE UNITED STATES



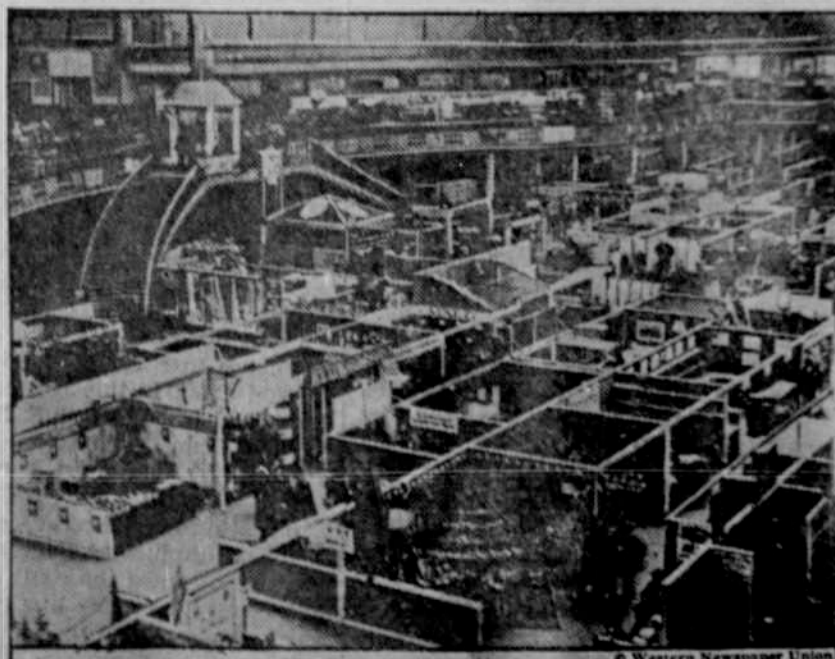
This is the crew of the U. S. Martin bomber which has completed a flight "around the rim" of the United States, starting from Washington. Left to right: Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz, Lieut. E. G. Harmon, Lieut. L. A. Smith, Mechanic Jack Harding, Jr., and Electrician Jeremiah Tobias.

## RED CROSS WORK IN WAR IN SCULPTURE



This striking group, a memorial to the work of the Red Cross in the war, is the masterpiece of Onorio Ruotolo, an Italian-American sculptor of New York.

## GERMANY RE-ESTABLISHING INDUSTRIES



The interior of the annual exposition at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, resumed now that the war is over. Germany is making rapid strides toward re-establishing its industries.

## SHE IS A REAL MINER



Mabel J. Gray, an attractive young business woman of Tonopah, Nev., is probably the only woman president of a mining company. She is shown here at work on one of her claims. Mrs. Gray wears a man's clothing while on her prospecting and mining trips, and she is a familiar figure in this garb on the streets of Tonopah.

### Marine Corps Drum Honored.

Drum was not won by men alone on the battle fields of the world war, as the Popular Mechanics Magazine illustrates, there is the bass drum which returned from France recently in a regiment of the marine corps, decorated with a wound stripe and service chevrons. These marks of honor were painted on one head of the instrument, as shown in a photograph illustrating the article. The wound stripe was considered appropriate after the drum had been damaged by a bursting shell.

### Recognized Her.

Some one went by our house in a car and spoke to my little sister, who was in the yard. She did not recognize the person at the time, but later found out it was an acquaintance and said: "I knew it was Eva. I just knew it was her tune" (meaning her voice).—Exchange.

## BROWN THE POPULAR COLOR

Warm Tints Used for Gowns, Millinery, Footwear—Brown Face Powder Paris Vogue.

Whatever has happened to the designers and the manufacturers that they are trying to clothe the world of women in brown? It's all one sees to walk about the streets and look into shop windows. Golden brown duvety suits with sable fur elbow beige gowns, taupe furs, vandyke boots and tobacco gloves, all of which appear to be also made in every tone that one desires, to "match up" a costume. Brown has reappeared after a long absence and it leads with it a new combination. Black and brown have been strangers used together but this season they neighbor with entire felicity. A brown duvety or tricotee or jersey may be heavily braided with black braid and edged with monkey fringe. And to turn about, a black satin model may be banded with brown fur in smart effect. Brown is a shade for women with fair skins and fresh color; it is negative tone and needs assistance to make itself felt. Purple, from which brown is made with other tones, is an attractive partner. Old rose or Venetian red help a brown costume, and, of course, gold and most shades of yellow are its natural associates. The ease with which one may find gloves and boots in many shades of brown is one reason why women welcome this color for out-of-door wear. It is a brown season.

All of the brown furs and the various leathers in brown are in demand as trimmings. When the accessories are not naturally of the desired shade they are dyed, as is the case with some beautiful laces which have been treated to a brown bath. Brown face powders are much in vogue in Paris, because brown near the complexion makes one look very pale.

## WASHING OF DRESS SHIELDS

Directions Accompanying Article Should Be Followed to Get Satisfactory Results.

If one wishes to get the full value from her dress shields she should follow closely the directions for washing which usually accompany each set of shields, writes Charlotte E. Carpenter of the Colorado Agricultural college.

The sheet rubber, the rubberized cloth and the pyroxylin shield should be washed in warm, not hot, water which contains a few drops of ammonia, one teaspoonful of household ammonia to a quart of water. Use no soap. Dry at natural room temperature. Do not place on radiators or any hot surface. When dry the shields may be pressed with a moderately hot iron.

The balata shields should be soaked in a cold soapsuds made from a mild soap such as Ivory. The naphtha and strong yellow soaps should not be used. Scrub the shields with a stiff brush. Rinse well in cold water. Shape while wet. Dry thoroughly. Do not iron.

## NEWEST CORSETS ARE LIGHT

Creations Are Slightly Boned but Shaped to Give Necessary Support to Figure.

The newest corsets remain creations of light-weight fabrics lightly boned, but so shaped as to give useful support to the figure without themselves giving any special evidence of their inclusion as a silhouette influence. The length is still a marked feature, but on account of the scientific placement of the bones and the reduction of such to a minimum, there is not the slightest discomfort in the wearing of the long apron model.

The bust line is a bit higher, at least for those who like the slightly raised line. For slender figures the extension of the material over the waistline is a matter of but two or three inches; and there are models that are hardly more than hip confiners, so little thought do they take of the upper part of the figure.

## THE LARGE-AND SMALL HATS



Above is shown a charming black satin velvet hat, trimmed with paradise. Below is a chic little model, a feature of the trimming being small gray furry balls.

## STATISTICS SHOW NATION HEALTHIER THAN USUAL

Mortality Lower and Health Conditions Better than Past Summer Than in Any Corresponding Period in Recent Years

The health statistics of the leading cities of the United States, and for the insurance companies, show that the mortality has been lower and health conditions in general more favorable during the last summer than during any corresponding period in recent years. Public health workers attribute much of this low mortality to the cool, comfortable weather prevailing throughout the summer and to the fact that the influenza epidemic of last fall and winter caused the premature deaths of many persons suffering from chronic diseases. These deaths would have occurred under ordinary conditions throughout the spring and summer of 1919, health workers say.

The figures available in the records of a leading life insurance company, industrial department, during the months of July, August and September, this year, show exceedingly low mortality rates from the acute infectious diseases of children, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria, as compared with the corresponding months of previous years. Typhoid fever shows a low death rate. This is encouraging because it is a sign of sanitary progress throughout the country. Diarrhea and enteritis, infantile intestinal diseases which have their maximum incidence during the summer in the eastern and central part of the United States, showed this year one of the lowest rates on record. The diseases and conditions associated with child bearing also indicate improvement over the figures for preceding summers. Beginning with the month of September, there was a slight increase in the death rate for influenza and pneumonia, not enough, however, to warrant the conclusion that the epidemic conditions of last year would be repeated.

Public health officials, and the health service of the life insurance companies, are watching carefully the current mortality returns with a view to controlling, so far as possible, any unfavorable mortality situation, should it arise. The United States public health service has suggested that local and state health departments outline an adequate program for the control of epidemics of respiratory disease. The life insurance companies are urging their policy holders who have had influenza or pneumonia, to consult with their family physicians frequently in order to combat any of the effects of such diseases upon the heart, kidneys or lungs.

## New Medicine Discovered in France Is an Extract From Popular Mistletoe

There is a brand new medicine, just discovered in France; it is the extract of our old friend the mistletoe. Dr. Charles Green Crampton, Swiss correspondent of the New York Medical Journal, in reporting it to that paper, says, however, that the American mistletoe will not do, as its effects are different from its French sister.

The new preparation is called viscum album. It was discovered by Dr. Fautier, and he and Dr. Doyen have had great success with it in checking certain forms of hemorrhage. It is given either in the form of pills or injections into the veins. Its effect is to dilate the blood vessels by paralyzing the vasomotor centers of the nervous system; to increase the systolic energy of the heart and slow the heart beats; to cause contraction of the unstriated fibers of the muscles.

Intestinal hemorrhage due to typhoid fever is checked by it, and it is said to be admirable for use in hardening of arteries.

## Oranges, Lemons, Pineapple and Apricots as Medicine

A diet of oranges will clear muddy complexions and reduce superabundant curves. Lemon, taken internally, quenches thirst and prevents the bad habit of overindulgence in ice water. Lemons clear the skin, assist the digestion and help one get rid of fat. Applied externally, they are a bleach that will remove stains from the fingers or neck, freckles from the arms or cheeks and sallow blemishes. Pineapples are said to sweeten the voice, restore the quality of it, if it has grown husky, and aid digestion, which means they will help to beautify the complexion. Apricots are used for the same purpose, and are much favored in oriental countries.

## "Oil of Joy" Is Produced From the Cactus Plant

Various species of the cactus plant have been used by men seeking forgetfulness of the woes of their existence. The "mescal" intoxication, which is produced by a beverage of this sort and which has in Egypt and India numerous devotees, is described as being even more enticing than the "hashish paradise," without causing the physical and mental disorders of the latter. A similar beverage is the "pulque" of the Mexicans, which is prepared from an American species of aloe. At the present time it is largely supplanted in Mexico by "tepechi," which is made from sugar and pineapple juice.

## Alligator Farming Brings Good Returns for Effort

There is much money to be made in alligator farming. The demand for alligators is large, constant and rapidly increasing; the supply is limited and there is not much competition. The few alligator farmers in America are prospering. Alligators have to be fed on meat, but they need no food from September 1 to May 1, for this is their hibernating season, when they do not eat at all. Alligator skins are used for making bags, suitcases, purses, belts, cushion covers, etc., and the teeth and bones are made into cuff links, paper knives, whistles and many forms of cheap jewelry and ornaments.

## RIGHT TO THE POINT

Nobody ever got insulted by minding his own business. The only thing we can think of which has been reduced in price lately is the postage stamp. What a happy world it will be when high wages and low prices come together? No man can have all the fun in this world, and no one man ever had all the sorrow, either.

## Ancient Deodar Trees of India, 800 or 900 Years Old, Considered Sacred

The natives of the hill regions of India consider the deodar tree almost sacred. As its name implies, it is the tree of the gods, and around many of the picturesque little temples one sees magnificent groves of fine old deodars, perhaps 800 or 900 years old, trees that no one would dream of cutting, for they are considered as the personal property of the gods. Even should a deodar fall down from old age, no hillman would dare to use its timber for his own private needs. Misfortune, as he believes, would certainly result. If a house were built of the sacred timber, either the house would refuse to stand, or—what is the more usual form of the god's displeasure—the owner's family would fall victims to some terrible disease, or his crops would fail to ripen. A hillman who has had to pass through one of these groves will carefully remove even dry needles that have stuck to his feet for fear that he may arouse the god's displeasure by inadvertently removing some of his property.

## Senegalese Soldiers Wear Spectacles as Ornaments To Impress Com patriots

Those whom fate has condemned to wear spectacles may have some difficulty in believing that anyone could regard these articles as ornaments, to be worn with pride and pleasure. This, however, is nevertheless the case with many of the Senegalese soldiers who fought in the war. While on leave in Paris, on their way home, many of these gallant warriors have invested in spectacles as the surest means of impressing their compatriots.

An optician relates that when he tried to sell a pair of spectacles with plain glass to a Senegalese whose sight was obviously excellent, the soldier complained that they were no good because they did not "make everything look funny." The optician immediately supplied the soldier with a pair of concave lenses that would have done very well for a short-sighted student. The customer was satisfied at once, paid, and went out, colliding on the way with various pieces of furniture.

## Commercial Use of Mica.

Mica mining in the United States started early in the nineteenth century in New Hampshire, which state supplied all the domestic production until about 1808. At present the greater part of the sheet mica is used in the electrical industry, and most of the scrap mica is ground for use in the decorative trade, especially wallpaper.