

AMERICAN FASHIONS

By Core Moore; Design by Lillian Young.

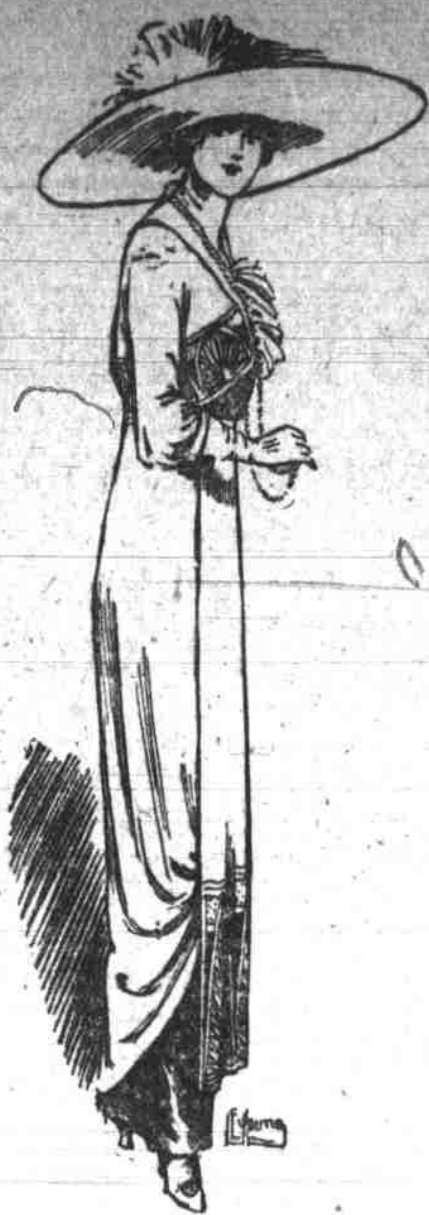
Blue serge and chevrot, which are always in good style, were never so popular as they are this season. With the new fashion regime they have assumed a new distinction and are not by any means to be reserved for the class of materials that require strict tailoring.

Fetching frocks of the semi-severe character are made of them while the cool suits in which they figure are very different from the straight, prim models with which both fabrics have become so closely associated that it was difficult to consider them in any other guise.

In the sketch is depicted an autumn dress of midnight chevrot combined with black satin and oriental embroidery. The skirt is very narrow, straight, and unadorned. The tunic consists of a stole front panel that stops at the knees, where it is given a deep banding of the embroidery, done in the queer reds and blues that only the easterners have succeeded in producing, and a draped side and back. These latter are in one piece, just a width or a part of a width—for chevrot is usually very wide—hung smoothly from the waist line, and each side caught up to meet the corners of the stole panel which falls over it. The effect is very graceful and easy to arrange, while the bodice, smart as it is, is no more difficult.

The sleeves, terminating just over the elbow, are cut in one with the body portion and pouched just a bit before they are brought into the narrow band that finishes them. The fronts are surplined and the neck given one of the soft, turnaway collars of the serge that fits easily and continues down the front, forming itself in the band of embroidery. The embroidery, started at one side, awaves down under the arms and then up the opposite side, enclosing the pointed bib of black satin that forms a heading for the panel on the skirt.

Blue and black especially in this combination of chevrot and satin is a much favored duo, and where the Indian colors are introduced also, by way of a finishing touch, the effect is sure to be tremendously satisfactory. Moire is used a great deal with serge, and although the serge has not been, in other seasons, considered at all a formal material, it is now being made up with rich stuffs and so treated generally that the finished costume is quite appropriate for any afternoon occasion. Broad-



Blue chevrot is made distinctive by being combined in a clever manner with black satin.

cloth, embroidered in some simple pattern, with coarse worsted is frequently substituted for the more expensive bandings as a trimming.

Methods Used for Cleaning Men's Clothes

By Elizabeth Lee.

It is not a difficult task to keep men's clothing in good condition if the garments are not too much stained and soiled before attempting to clean them. Many a dollar can be saved that would be paid for cleaning and pressing if one is willing to take plenty of time and be patient.

Even the cleaner can be home made. An excellent solution for cleaning woolen goods is made by dissolving a good white soap into a jelly. Use one part of soap to four of water. Mix the jelly with an equal weight of ammonia, the well beaten white of an egg, and a little liquor of any kind, say one gill to four ounces of jelly. Alcohol will answer if at hand. It is used chiefly to make the drying quicker after the garment is sponged. Mix thoroughly and strain into a bottle for use as required.

To clean men's clothing first look for mud stains. Rub and brush until all the mud has disappeared. It will probably leave a faint stain. The garment should be placed on a table or board, right side up, and the cleaning mixture applied with a rag, rubbing well in. The vegetable sponge, called the loofah, is excellent for the purpose, because it is firmer than the regular sponge, and does not leave lint, as will a rag. Some people use an old nail brush. Of course, the loofah must be cut. A whole one would be entirely too large.

Only the spots and stains need this vigorous treatment. When it is thought the cleaner has done its work, sponge off with clear water. Some authorities advise cold water, but in my opinion tepid is better for woolen goods. The next step is to hang up to dry. It will then be seen whether all the soil has disappeared. If not, then the scouring process must be repeated. When ready for pressing proceed as follows: Lay the garment right side upon the board and cover with a clean cloth wrung out of warm water and ammonia in the proportions of about one teaspoonful to a pint. In the case of cleaning light clothes substitute oxgall and salt for the ammonia. Press thoroughly with a hot iron until the garment is dry. For obvious reasons it is best to press the coat a little at a time.

Trousers are not difficult to press, but the wet cloth must cover the entire length. Otherwise there will be markings showing where the ironing is stopped, also where it begins again. After the pressing garments should be placed upon hangers and allowed to remain there from 12 to 24 hours, when they will be thoroughly dry and the creases well marked.

Trousers may be washed with perfect success at home. They can be put into a tub of soapuds and ammonia and be scrubbed with a nail brush, afterward rinsing in warm water and pressing as directed. This method would not answer for coats, of course, on account of the padding, canvas, etc. It would be almost impossible to press a wet coat into shape, so when it gets beyond the cleaner it must be sent to a professional.

In the face of Providence to wash that buggy after such a warning. Had I been an unmarried man I should have laughed the warning to scorn, but a husband and father has responsibilities which cannot be ignored. Had I the right to take my life in my hand by washing that buggy? No! A thousand times no! Had I the right to get my feet wet and develop half a dozen diseases and leave my wife a widow? My duty was plain before me. I dropped the bucket and brush and hastened to the house, thankful that I had the self control to resist such a temptation.

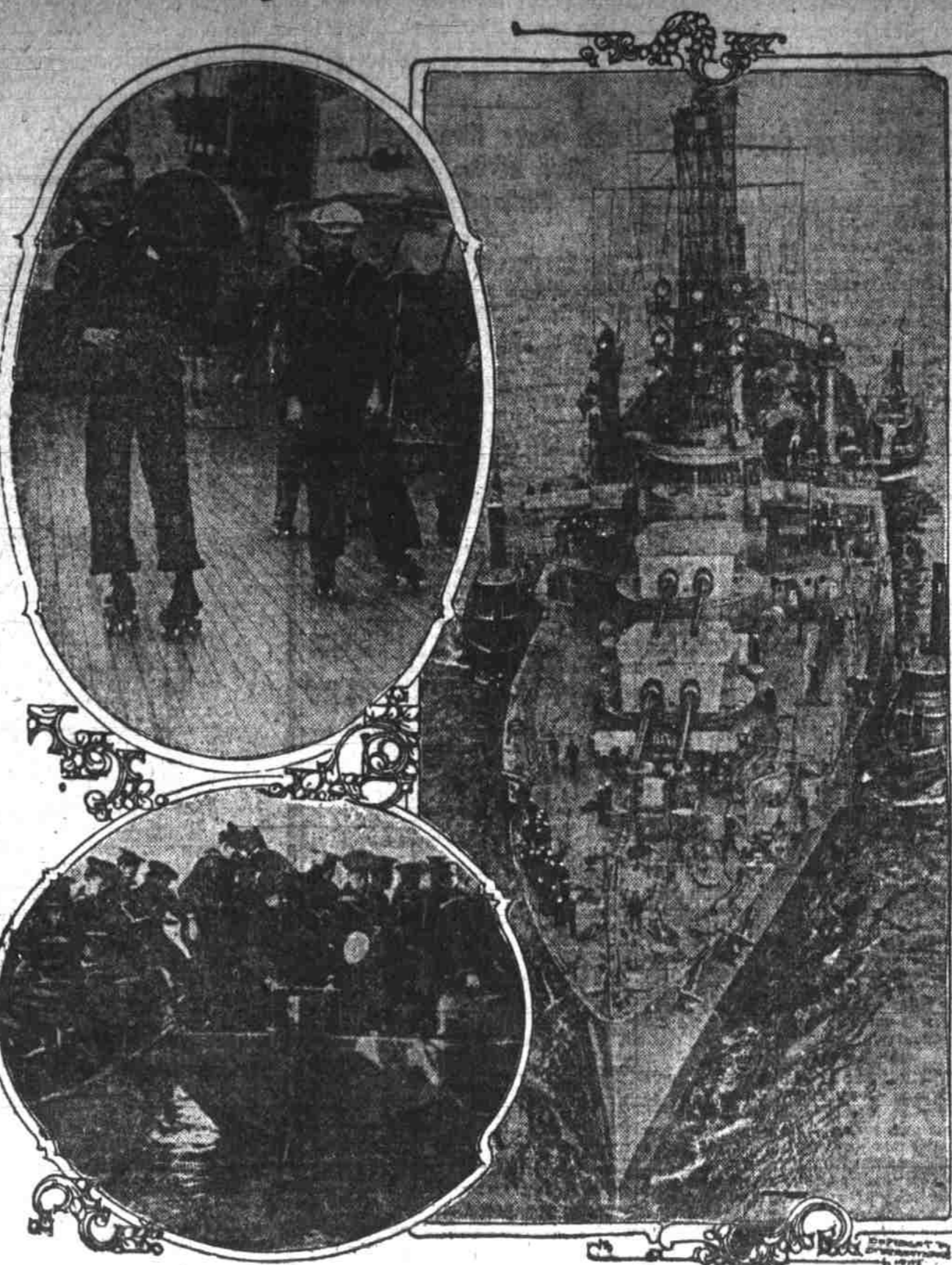
"Of all the frauds that ever talked a woman to death you are the worst," remarked Mrs. Turnover coldly.

Over 155,000 women hold government positions in France.

Mrs. Jennie Schwoyer, of Allentown, Pa., has had 10 husbands. All dead.

When beating eggs use pinch of salt and they will be much lighter for cake.

Scenes Attending Review of Atlantic Fleet in New York Harbor



Remarkable photograph of the battleship Florida and two pictures of jacksies showing them skating on the deck and off for shore leave.

SOME DON'TS FOR THE SICK ROOM

First of all, do not whisper in the sick room nor in the adjoining room. This is very annoying to a patient. Some people seem to be so impressed with the idea that they must not talk out loud in the sick room that they go around all day talking in whispers. I have known two women to sit just outside the door of a sick room, and carry on a conversation in whispers for an hour or two. The patient could not distinguish what was being said, and yet she could hear the constant buzz, which annoyed her so much that she became extremely nervous.

Sometimes a conversation is carried on in such low tones that the patient can catch only a word or two of a sentence. She may hear enough to know that the conversation is about her, but not be able to understand what is being said.

All necessary conversation in the sick room should be carried on in a low, well modulated voice, but distinctly enough so that the patient can understand what is being said. If the nurse or member of the family wishes to talk with the physician about the patient's condition she should plan to meet him out of hearing and sight of the patient.

The Sterilized Boy

By Percy Shaw.
That wasn't so refined;
And have a chance to run and hop
With no one near to mind,
And eat an apple 'fore it's peeled,
And own some dirty toys;
And be too poor to have a nurse
And play like other boys.

Why, every time that Columbine
Comes off the street with me
She has to change her clothes and mine,
For fear of germs, you see,
And if I grab a stone or tough
A post along the walk,
You'd think it was a crocodile
To hear her line of talk.

And kissing, I can't kiss a soul
Without an awful row,
And Mother says: "Well, for sure,
'He'll get the measles now."
I can't pet cats or dogs, and when
A stranger pats my head
I get it washed with smelly stuff,
Just as the doctor said.

So if you know a real bad germ
Too strong to sterilize,
That you can catch and send around
As sort of a surprise,
I might get sick and have some fun,
And maybe then they'd see
It wasn't any use to make
A germicide of me.

ELLEN MACKAY
ILL IN PARIS

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Paris, Oct. 11.—Stricken suddenly with appendicitis after several days' illness, Ellen Mackay, daughter of Clarence H. Mackay, was rushed to a hospital and after an operation performed by Dr. Gosset, a leading Paris surgeon, the patient was reported today as steadily improving. Miss Mackay will be out of danger within 24 hours if her condition continues to improve. Mackay had booked passage for New York, but postponed his departure.

Three Cardinal Signs of Health

The three cardinal signs of great importance in health and disease are the pulse, temperature and respiration. The rate of the pulse corresponds with the rate of the heartbeat. Every time the heart contracts it sends a quantity of blood into the arteries, causing them to distend. The arteries lie nearer the surface at some places than at others, so in counting the pulse we choose a place where the artery lies near the surface. The most common place is on the inner side of the wrist, on the thumb side. At this point the radial artery lies close under the skin. The first two fingers are pressed lightly on the artery and the number of pulsations a minute are counted. The thumb never should be used in counting the pulse, not only because it is awkward, but because the pulsations of the artery in the thumb frequently are so perceptible as to cause confusion.

The pulse rate is much higher in children than in adults. In an infant the rate is 130 to 150. It gradually decreases as the child grows older until in adult life it is about 72, although some people normally have a much slower pulse rate, while others have a faster one. The pulse rate usually increases with exercise or during excitement. It generally is faster when standing than when sitting, and when sitting than when lying. It usually is faster in women than in men. In fever cases the pulse rate ordinarily increases as the temperature rises. If the pulse increases

as the temperature falls, the outlook is grave. The condition has been called the "death pulse." The pulse varies in fullness and regularity as well as in frequency. It is said to be full when the artery is distended by a large volume of blood. It is regular when the beats occur at regular intervals and are of the same fullness. An intermittent pulse is one that skips one out of every four beats, as every fourth beat. Often this indicates a nervous condition rather than any change in the structure of the heart. It may follow the immoderate use of alcohol, tea, coffee, or other stimulant. A pulse is said to be double when there seems to be two beats, one strong and one weaker, to each beat of the heart. In reality there only is one beat, the second one being a recoil wave. Only the first one should be counted. This condition is common in some diseases, such as typhoid fever.

If the normal pulse rate is above 85 or below 60 it is a wise precaution to have a thorough physical examination, for the change in the pulse rate is one of nature's warning signs of a disordered condition. Accompanying a slow pulse rate we not infrequently hear complaints of cold feet and hands, with perhaps a tendency to numbness of the parts which "go to sleep" easily. Many diseases as tuberculosis and exophthalmic goitre are accompanied by an increased pulse rate while yet in an early stage.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

themselves find others ready to make their acts an excuse for similar or greater foolishness. Don't think that because your actions are not talked about in your presence that others do not observe them and take pattern by them.

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Effect of Example in Making Character

By Graham Hood.
Am I my brother's keeper? Most assuredly! I may not feel that I have this responsibility. I may not see in what respect I have anything to do with shaping the life of my brother or my neighbor, but the fact that I do not recognize my responsibility in this matter does not mean that the duty does not exist.

There are few of us who realize how important a part we play in the lives of those who come in contact with us. We feel that it is we alone who are affected by the words we speak and the deeds we perform. We little know what kind of an impression those words and acts may make upon the lives of those who become acquainted with them.

There are few persons who occupy so humble a position in society as to be without influence upon at least one or two other people. No matter how inconsequential a man may deem his position to be, surely this should be done to him, and, to some degree at least, moulds his life and character upon this self-selected model. We may not suspect who these admirers are. We may not even know that any human being has so honored us as the dream of imitating us in the smallest degree. It is quite possible, in some cases, that the imitators themselves may not actually be aware of the fact that they are deliberately walking in our footsteps, yet, whether we are acquainted with the truth or not, we emulate and are emulated, instinctively if not purposely.

Case Is Cited.
A case of this kind was brought to my attention not long ago, when a man who was amply able to give his son a good education deliberately set him to work that he might the quicker become a wage earner. As there was no adequate reason why this should be done, it excited considerable comment in the town where this family resides—not all favorable to the somewhat close-fisted father.

If all the talk had been of an adverse character the harmful effects of this act must have been confined to the two persons most directly concerned—the father and the son. As it happened, however, this man's standing in the community was sufficiently prominent to give him a certain amount of influence in several directions, and one of these lines led directly to the home of another man with a son who was anxious to secure a thorough education as possible. Indeed, it had been planned that the



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At the End of the Rainbow

"I had to pay a man 50 cents for washing the buggy today," complained Mrs. Turnover, "and it was just 50 cents thrown away. You could wash the buggy as well as not if you would tear yourself loose from those silly novels once in a while."

"Your point of view is entirely wrong, my dear," said Turnover, placidly. "Your premises are not correct. You assume that I'd rather read novels than wash the buggy, whereas the truth is that washing buggies is a perfect infatuation with me. My passionate fondness for this form of exercise was a source of great uneasiness to my parents, who intended me for the bar and feared that I would end my career in a lively stable. When other children were attending picnics or circuses I was always in the barn washing the buggies, and my enthusiasm carried me to such extremes that I used to wash the wheelbarrow when denied access to the buggies.

"On this day I can't see a buggy without experiencing an indescribable longing to wash it. I sometimes have to keep from running into the street and washing such vehicles as may be passing. And yet you intimate that I'd rather read books. Several years ago, before I was so fortunate as to become your husband, I was boarding with a Mr. Ebenezer, who was an entirely admirable man, the head of a loving and united family. One evening, after we had eaten our frugal meal, Mr. Ebenezer said he would go to the barn and wash the buggy,



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