

Springtime Brings Its New Brides

(Copyright, 1918, by Lillian Russell)
By Lillian Russell
SPRINGTIME brings the year's largest quota of blushing brides. Rich and poor follow their girls to the altar, all sharing in the happiness that radiates from the hearts and faces of the young brides. All the world loves a lover and all the world enjoys basking in the smiles and blushes of the girls approaching the marriage altar. And the American girl makes the world's most charming bride.

Frocks for Girl Graduates



When you write your name, pretty dear, do you follow it with '18? If you do, you have thoughts of sartorial plumage to be soon assumed. The artist-lady, who wanders daily among the garden paths of dress, offers some suggestions. At the left, you will observe a frock composed of white madras, the same material that is employed for window draperies. It is made up with French voile, while the surplice sash is composed of rose petal pink liberty satin. White organdy is utilized for the frock in the center of the picture, and the earbuckles are made of ribbon. At the right we have embroidered batiste chumming with pligin batiste all put together with delicate hand stitching.

Fancies That Are in Good Taste Today

(Copyright, 1918, by J. Keels)
ONE fancy that youth must be bored with the bromidic philosophy of middle age, especially as it is repeated ever and anon as the occasion presents itself, is the notion of a robe for daughter without prefacing her fabric chapter with the remark that youth itself is so fresh and lovely that it needs no adornment. And did ever daughter receive such trite logic without a counter attack to the effect that a little sartorial beauty wouldn't do her any harm?
We allow as how mother, revolting against her first gray hairs and endeavoring to stem the wrinkle tide, is entitled to the best of the dress pickings. But even so the child should not go hungry. Pretty clothes are fortunes to youngsters. They receive from them the full measure of joy and an overflowing quota of inspiration, every frock unrolling a new story or offering an enlivening experience. It is cruel to put the little dears into ugly attire.

way of a bit of enlivening color we have double sash drapery of rose petal pink liberty satin. Two large white pearl buttons lock the corsage.
You will love the girle effect which appears on the frock in the center of the page. This is made by placing side by side a number of cartweeds made of 3 inch ribbon with ploop edge. A snug centure holds them true to form, and loops up perkily into a bow at the left side. White organdy of fine weave supplies the rest of the sartorial landscape. At the right we have a double skirt, a draped bodice and a bolero effect, with new Chinese sleeves that are in high favor this spring. The fabric of this dress composition is batiste, the plain and decorated, put together with hand stitching, forming a delicate and beautiful effect. Ribbon borders between these three models, which are suggestive of the best modes of the season.
While the narrow skirt is the proper cut-out for the suit, the rule holds not at all when wash fabrics are considered, especially the more diphapuous materials. When linen, crash, shantung or any of the Chinese silks are used, the skirt is supplied with inverted pleats placed at either side, which provide fullness, but which impart the effect of the tube. Organdy frocks, particularly, have skirts that are fairly full, and on the best models composed of organdy we find graduated tucks, extending from hem to waistline and interspersed with bands of embroidery, though the veiled effect, the organdy being used as a veiling for a drop skirt of lace, or organdy of another color, decorated with bows of ribbons or strewn over with lovely little floral effects. Ribbons are applied in every way imaginable. Wide sashes, such as we gloried in when we were younguns of tender years, are showing up. Floating draperies are good. These may take the form of long embroidered panels, placed back and front, or at either side. Or they may assume the chic lines of the apron, with strings extending round the waist and fluffing up into a smart bow at the back.
The lingerie robe has returned to us and is the perfect expression of the beauty of handcraft embroideries. Inset soft muslin and handkerchief linen combine to form cool and heavenly wrappings which vie for favor with the crisp frocks or organdies. When color is added, in the form of centure or sash, we find that turquoise and citron are prime leaders. Lingerie dresses of sheer fabrics are worn over slips of color, and it is not unusual to see a black foundation, though this, of course, is not suitable for the young person whose page this is this day. A lining of butter color is charming, while French pink makes for old-time quaintness. A French model bears sleeves of embroidered batiste, while the skirt and bodice are composed of silk lace, laid over cowslip colored crepe georgette. Embroidered necks and silk voile are congenial comrades. A model of lavender satin and lavender organdy, decorated with point de Paris lace, is suggestive of the silhouette of 1922, the bodice being fitted and boned and topped with a ruffled fichu of the organdy. Six graduated ruffles fluff out the

In some countries girls are still bought and sold something on the order of the slaves who were once traded in this country. In others the matrimonial markets are not so openly conducted. Parents enter into negotiations and marry their daughters, providing dowry, or, in fact, offering premiums to the men who take their daughters in marriage. In some cases there are big financial settlements before weddings. There is a business end to such marriages that is handled as carefully and shrewdly as men enter into trade and traffic. In American eyes such marriages are sordid. They cannot be a part of the life in the land of the free and the land of the liberty loving people.

Customs prevailing in some countries would so disgust American girls that they could not look pretty on even their wedding day, if they were the victims. In Morocco, for instance, there are people—men and women—who make a business of fattening girls for the matrimonial market. Moors, like Turks, now residing in the United States, believe that physical beauty and charm increases with weight. When girls reach the age of 12 they are forcibly restrained from exercise of all kinds and are fed at regular intervals. They are even tied to chairs and cots when they rebel. Forced feeding and lack of exercise soon lead to accumulation of fat. When ready, the girls are ready for the matrimonial market. They are prepared very much as cattle are made ready for market. Imagine an American girl's idea of such treatment.

We have different ideals of beauty and the rights of women and girls. Perhaps there are American parents who sell their daughters, but they are in the minority. A majority of the American mothers and fathers want their daughters to marry strong and wholesome men. And those who are wise fit their daughters with such unions by making them strong and vigorous. It is wise for girls to consult with their parents when considering matrimony. Older heads are more level and their vision is not distorted by sentiment and fascination, but it is not customary for American parents to force their daughters into marriages with men who are offensive and repulsive to the girls.

BOYS AND GIRLS The Story of David Farragut

By George B. Faulkner
PERFORMED the duties of a captain's aid, quarter gunner, powder boy, in fact, did everything that was required of me," wrote young David Glasgow Farragut in his journal. He was only 12 years old at the time, but he had been a midshipman since he was 10, and now was fighting as desperately as any seaman on the Essex.
This young midshipman was born in the mountains of Tennessee. His mother was Scotch and his father was a Spaniard who had come to this country and fought bravely in the war of the revolution and in this war of 1812. So the boy inherited a fearless nature with a Scotch determination to carry out anything which he had once begun.

the north was anxious to capture that city and so divide the confederacy. It was a difficult task, but Farragut was ready for it. He knew that his ships would have to pass two forts, Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, and that two heavy iron chains were stretched across the river. So he knew that he must break through the chains, silence the forts, conquer the confederate fleet and take the city.
Porter was in command of the mortar boats which Farragut ordered anchored below the forts. He took batteries from the trees and dressed up their masts and so disguised them from the enemy, and then he began to bombard the forts. Farragut forced the chains apart and broke them, and then made a run past the forts. As his flagship, the Hartford, tried to pass Fort Philip it ran on a mud bank close to the fort, and just then a fire raft sent by the enemy set his ship on fire. For a few moments it looked as though all lives would be lost, and Farragut exclaimed, "My God, is it to end this way?" Then with sudden determination he called on all hands to fight the flames, shouting to his men, "Don't flinch from fire, boys; there is a hotter fire for those who do their duty."

passed the Brooklyn and led the fleet safely over the torpedoes and on to victory. Nor did Farragut in the excitement of conquering the enemy forget the poor sailors who went down with the Tecumseh. He sent out a lifeboat to pick up the survivors.
But the Tennessee had not been conquered, and when it boldly started for the northern fleet Farragut ordered his monitors to attack the monster. After a long, hard fight the Tennessee was forced to surrender and then the forts were captured and the victory was complete.
"One of the hardest earned victories of my life and the most desperate battle ever fought since the days of the old Essex," said Farragut.
Farragut's work was done, and when he returned to New York the citizens gave a reception for him and presented him with a gift of \$50,000 in appreciation of the work he had done to save the Union. And for his loyal, faithful service to his country congress created a new and higher rank in our navy and named David Glasgow Farragut our first American admiral.
In Madison Square, New York, stands a statue of Admiral Farragut made by the artist Saint Gaudens, and here in the city of New York the determined commander standing as he would on shipboard leading his men on to victory. It was no wonder that the people loved him, and nicknamed him "Old Salamander," and today he is regarded as one of America's greatest naval heroes.

"TIZ" FOR FEET

No More Sore, Tired, Tender Feet; No Puffed-up, Calloused Feet or Painful Corns—Try "Tiz"



Why go limping around with aching, puffed-up feet so tired, chafed, sore and swollen you can hardly get your shoes on or off? Why don't you get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" from the drug store now and gladden your tortured feet? "Tiz" makes your feet glow with comfort; takes down swellings and draws the soreness and misery right out of feet that chafe, smart and burn. "Tiz" instantly stops pain in corns, calloused feet and bunions. "Tiz" is glorious for tired, aching, sore feet. No more shoe tightness—no more foot torture. Ask for "Tiz." Get only "Tiz." (Adv.)

When he returned to the east he was given the rank of captain and put in command of the Brooklyn, one of the first steam warships in our navy.
After cruising for about two years Farragut came home and settled in Norfolk, Va. He was born in the South, his mother and most of his friends were southerners, so when the war broke out his southern friends expected him to side with them, but he told them that he would fight to preserve the Union and follow the flag which he had served for fifty years. Then one of his friends said to him, "A person of your sentiments cannot live in Norfolk."
"Very well," replied Farragut, "I will go where I can live with such sentiments." And so he moved to the little town of Hastings upon the Hudson, but his northern neighbors did not receive him cordially and they felt that the government would be slow to trust a southerner with any position of responsibility.
But soon the government called him into action and through the influence of his foster brother, David Porter, he was appointed to command an expedition upon the Mississippi.
The south held New Orleans and occupied many forts along the river, and

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit
Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise—splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back—can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.
We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels of the poisons, gas, indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.
The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderful and invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentation, gas, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quart of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is both tired and nervous, constipated, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly. (Adv.)



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