

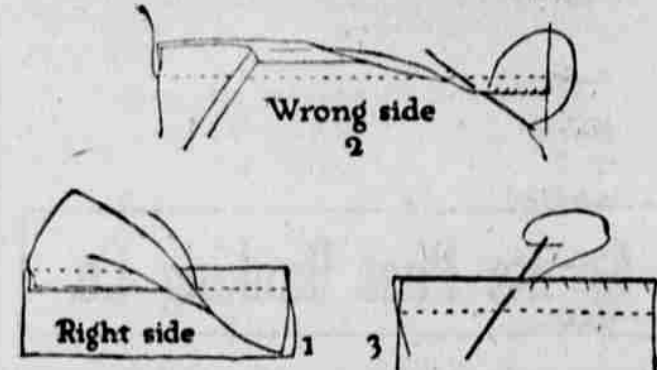
Finishing Touches

By Marion Moore



A Class for Home Dressmakers

I. Why is a French Seam? What is a Flat Fell Seam? and which is the Plainest Kind of Seam?



No. 1. To make a French seam first take an ordinary seam on the right side of the material, then trim off one of the seam edges close to the seam. Now reverse the fold of the seam so as to hold the seam edges between the fold, then stitch again.

No. 2. For the flat fell seam take an ordinary seam on the wrong side of the material, then trim off one of the seam edges close to the seam. Turn the deeper edge over the trimmed off edge, then fell it down flat to one side.

No. 3. A very simple finish for a plain seam is to overcast both edges together to keep them from raveling.

So many different kinds of seams! Why does the dressmaker use this kind here and that kind there? No, it does not just depend on her humor. There's a reason for every kind of seam. The French seam is nearly always used for tub dresses and blouses of fine materials, such as voiles, lawns and flannels, for chiffon, georgette, crepe, crepe de chine and other soft silks, and it is often preferred even for such sturdy materials as ginghams and linens. It is much stronger and neater than the overcast seam, which does not hold well in fine materials.

If you are tempted to economize in making French seams—don't! Cotton for the first sewing and silk for the second alone is poor economy, because the silk is stronger and more elastic.

While it will "give" with the material and not pucker after a laundering, the cotton seam does the reverse and therefore must snap. This applies to chiffons, crapes and silks, which are always sewed with silk. Cotton, of course, must have both seams cotton.

The flat fell seam is used chiefly for underwear. It is preferred to the French seam for this purpose because it is so much smoother on the wrong side. The French seam, however, is run up more easily, and it is often used even in underwear.

Overcasting is used on materials of a fine weave, which would not ravel easily. These are usually the heavier cotton materials, and for such there are also other more popular finishes.

any. In each case they are veritable death dealers.

"The rifle grenade weighs about 550 grams. It contains seventy-two bullets weighing 2.5 grams and seventy-two grams of explosives. The seventy-two bullets cover a space of at least forty to fifty square meters. The rifle grenade may be fired from an ordinary army rifle at any range up to about 400 meters. The great destructive effect of the grenade is due to the fact that the explosion takes place immediately after the grenade strikes the ground before it has had time to bury itself in the soil.

"The 'howitzer' grenade weighs one kilogram and contains 215 bullets and a bursting charge weighing 200 grams. It can be thrown with the hand forty meters or with a 'howitzer' 300 meters. The 'howitzer' is a contrivance made of a cylinder and weighs twelve kilograms. It may be carried like a rifle. The bullets of this grenade cover a semicircular space of at least eighty square meters and spread only to the front and laterally, but not to the rear toward the thrower. They are, therefore, of especial value for fighting at close quarters. They are constructed so that they may be exploded only after they have traveled eight meters toward the target.

"The hand grenade weighs one kilogram and contains 190 bullets weighing 2.4 grams and a bursting charge weighing 110 grams. In contrast to the above described 'howitzer' grenade the bullets fly in every direction, so that it is only used for throwing from cover.

"The last kind of these grenades is the mine grenade. It weighs about four kilograms and contains 400 3.3-gram bullets and a 200 gram bursting charge. The 400 bullets will cover a space of at least 800 square meters. These grenades, together with their electrical connections, are placed about one-half meter under the surface of the ground, so that they are completely invisible to the enemy.

"When it is set off the grenade rises about three-fourths of a meter above the ground, then explodes and throws the bullets in all directions parallel with the ground. At a distance of ten meters the bullets will go through wood at least a hundred millimeters thick and retain deadly effectiveness for a distance of fifty meters. A detachment of a hundred men can lay a line of these mines over a front of 4,000 meters in less than two hours.

"In a test three mine grenades were laid in the corners of a triangle whose legs were thirty meters long among a group of 145 wooden double silhouettes that were scattered over a space of 2,700 square meters. The grenades were set off electrically one after the other. The result was that 120 silhouettes were hit 700 times."

GRENADERS IN WAR

Terrible Weapons When Charged With High Explosives.

MERCILESS DEATH SPREADERS

They Are Made Now to Be Flung by Hand at Close Quarters, to Be Shot From a Howitzer or to Be Planted as Mines and Fired by Electricity.

The use of hand grenades as an implement of war dates back nearly four centuries, and this deadly weapon remains today, as in the sixteenth century, one of the most effective weapons of warfare. In the United States Infantry Journal there is an article dealing with grenades which is a translation from the German military publication, *Militar-Wochenblatt*.

"Hand grenades," the article reads, "as an implement of warfare date back many centuries. History records their use as far back as 1536 at the siege of Arles. Up to the close of the eighteenth century soldiers were trained in the throwing of hand grenades. They were for that reason called grenadiers. "The grenades were hollow balls of iron or other metal about two and a half inches in diameter, filled with powder and provided with a fuse, which was lighted before being thrown. At first there were a few in each regiment, later entire companies were formed, and still later every infantry battalion had its own grenadier company, which in the different armies had precedence over the other companies at parades and other formations.

"During the war between Russia and Japan hand grenades were again used in great quantities by both sides, especially in fighting at close quarters, and so deadly effective were they that it is not surprising the inventor's mind occupied itself with this means of combat and endeavored to adopt it to the requirements of modern warfare.

"First of all, it was very important to invent a projectile that would unite deadly effectiveness with complete safety of the thrower. Mr. Assen, the Danish inventor, constructed a number of hand, rifle and mine grenades which are said to fulfill these requirements.

"The hand grenades are carried by the man until required and then thrown by hand. The rifle or 'howitzer' grenades are fired from a firm rest such as a wooden stand made from a rifle placed on the ground and directed at various angles of elevation by means of stakes. The mine grenade is anchored in the ground and discharged by electricity upon approach of the en-

emy. In each case they are veritable death dealers.

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Serious.
"He takes life very seriously."
"Yes, indeed. He can't understand how the world ever got along before he was born."—Detroit Free Press.

Wrong cannot afford defeat, but right can.—Tacoma

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THE MENAGERIE

They may be done in linen, silk or wool embroideries and used as medallions or as friezes. They are easily copied.

A classified ad will give results.

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and shines like four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use on your own stove, your neighbor's stove or your car engine. If you don't find it the best stove polish, you never mind, your dealer is obligated to refund your money, based on the trial. It's your money, made to last, or your money back.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works Sterling, Illinois

Use Black Silk Stove Polish on Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Gas Burners, Radiators, and Brass. It has an equal for every metal.

A Shine in Every Drop

Cultivate Enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm is the dynamics of your personality. Without it, whatever abilities you possess lie dormant. You may have knowledge, sound judgment, good reasoning faculties, but no one will know it until you discover how to put your heart into thought and action. A wonderful thing is this quality which we call enthusiasm. If you would like to be a power among men cultivate enthusiasm. People will like you better for it; you will escape the dull routine of a mechanical existence, and you will make headway wherever you are.—J. Ogden Armour in Leslie's.

Evils of Poor Cooking.

Poor cooking often makes proper food either difficult or impossible to digest. The hard, earned money of the household goes to the purchase of good food, which is often ruined by the housewife ignorant in the art of cooking. Good cooking is not a matter of whim or flattering the palate. It is an absolute essential to health. Therefore the art should be taught in our schools, says a food expert.

Hard to Kill.

Snails are slow, even when it comes to dying, and one naturalist who had mounted a shell upon a card was surprised to find four years later that the warm water employed in soaking the shell off the mount had revived the inmate, which he had long supposed to be dried and dead.

Don't Be a Quitter.

It is nothing for a man to hold up his head in a calm, but to maintain his post when all others have quitted their ground and there to stand upright, where other men are beaten down—this is divine and praiseworthy.—Seneca.

Storm Warning.

Stude (facetiously). This streak is like a day in June. Mrs. Boredom—very rare. Landlady (earnestly). And your board bill is like March weather—always unsettled. Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

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All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot.

For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Public Service building, or phone 131 for same.

Coffee

To keep coffee fresh on its way from the roasting plant through the grocery store to your kitchen was long an unsolved problem.

The airtight tins in which Schilling's Best is packed have solved it.

They keep all the flavor in; and all the odor out.

They make such fine coffee practicable—and economical.

It goes further.

Schilling's Best

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

STRICTLY FANCY SEEDS—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, Scarified Sweet Clover, Rye Grass, etc. Ralph Waldo Elden, Central Point, Oregon. 9471f

\$800 FOR COTTAGE and well; \$300 for shack, barn, chicken houses and wood shed, 1 acre ground thrown in, free; 321 Rogue River Ave. Key across the street. 04

FOR SALE—5-room house plastered, with bath and toilet, 711 I street, two lots 50x100 each, barn and outbuildings; or will exchange for small house. Address No. 291, care Courier. 9411f

FOR SALE—3-h. p. motor, 3-inch pump, three transformers, 365 feet 6-inch galvanized pipe, 53 feet 4-inch pipe, one switch, one belt. Inquire G. P. Jester, at Grants Pass Banking Co. 9321f

BARGAINS in Petaluma incubators that have been used and thoroughly tested, 126 egg, \$15.00; 216 egg, \$18.00; 324 egg, \$23.00. Every machine guaranteed. Cramer Bros. 09

A TWO CYLINDER Maxwell run-about in good condition for sale cheap at \$125.00. Just the car to use in canvassing. Inquire at Cramer Bros. 09

IF YOU WANT White Leghorn baby chicks, place your order early. March and April hatches all sold. Still have to sell; May 1, 150; May 10, 250; May 14, 100; May 24, 150; June 1, 250. Hatching eggs, \$1.00 per 15, by the hundred, \$5.00. K. Hammerbacher, Route 2, phone 606-F-23. 03

FOR SALE—Baby chicks 10 cents each; also eggs for hatching, brown and white leghorn and banties. Mrs. F. O. Wilcox, 407 Rogue River avenue or telephone 323-R. 38

FOR SALE—Second hand Maxwell, five passenger, newly painted. Inquire at Maxwell Garage, 701 G street. 996

FOR SALE—30 White Wyandottes, extra fine stock. Call at 1206 D street. 997

ANGEL CAKES supplied in any quantity on short notice, 50c each. Phone 190-J. 9921f

WINONA BERKSHIRES—This week's special: One June 23, 1916 son of Laurel Champion out of great English blood brood son, Berryton Belle 31st. Ready for light service. Winona Ranch, Route 1, A-Box 10, Grants Pass, Oregon. F. R. Steel. 998

FOR SALE—Team of shetland ponies, buggies, two sets single, one set double harness. M. C. Ament, phone 252-J. 658 North 8th St.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Grant, six-cylinder, five passenger automobile. Has run only 3,407 miles. Inquire at Maxwell Garage, 701 G street.

FOR SALE—10-stamp mill, including two 5-stamp batteries; two 4 1/2 x 9 plates, two concentrators, two ore feeders, shafting and pulleys. Address W. L. VanHouten, Gold Hill. 00

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MY HOME at 622 L street, for rent furnished. Am now located at my store. Inquire Chas. Morrison, 503 South Sixth street. 9951f

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DRESSMAKING—Suits and gowns. Will sew by the day, or take home. Also have agency for Spencer corses and supporters. 417 E street. Phone 212-J. Mrs. Catherine M. LaTrell. 997

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S. LOUGHRIDGE, M. D., Physician and surgeon. City or country calls attended day or night. Residence phone 369; office phone 182. Sixth and H. Taft Building.

J. P. TRUAX, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Phone: Office 235; residence 324. Calls answered at all hours. Country calls attended to. Landburg Building.

DR. ED. BYWATER—Specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; glasses fitted. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Phone: Residence 234-J; office 257-J, Schmidt Bldg, Grants Pass, Ore.

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F. G. SHAM, drayage and transfer. Safes, pianos and furniture moved, packed, shipped and stored. Phone Clark & Holman, No. 50. Residence phone 124-k.

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Why not, in all civil service and professional tests, make the ability to repeat the "Star Spangled Banner" from memory required? Not one person in a hundred can repeat this hymn from the beginning to the end. The same way with "America." Knowing these grand anthems speaks well for the patriotic instincts of a people, while the ignorance of them shows a marked deficit in our citizenship. No one should reach school, practice law, fill a public office or preach the gospel who cannot repeat the "Star Spangled Banner" all through.—Ohio State Journal.

Sabbath Day Point.

Sabbath Day point, on Lake George, is supposed to have been given the name from the fact that General Abercrombie embarked from this point on Sunday, July 8, 1758, for his disastrous attack of Fort Ticonderoga. It is said to have borne the same name previous to this, however, even as early as 1756, according to Rogers' Journal. Putnam and Rogers in 1756 repulsed a superior force of French and Indians on July 8.—also Sunday.—"Late George."

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(Compound)

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A dry powder, easily dissolved in cold or hot water.

Makes a perfect solution; used in the same way as lime-sulphur.

No sediment; no grit to wear out pumps and clog nozzles.

No freezing—no crystallization—no leakage—no loss.

No barrel, with its leaky, sloppy mess, trouble and expense.

It is very economical to use and for your convenience put up in 1-lb. cans, 10-lb. cans and 100-lb. drums.

Send for Soluble Sulphur Bulletin. It tells you how to spray. Write

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