

## AT GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION



Fathers and mothers, if your boys have the honor to be accepted by our Uncle Sam for his navy for four years, be assured that when the youngsters are discharged they will possess a very valuable industrial training that will help them get on prosperously in civil life. This picture shows a group of student seamen at Great Lakes Naval Training station, in Illinois, building a hydroairplane on the shore of Lake Michigan for use in training naval aviators. Learning to construct such a delicate and expensive machine, the boys will learn also the fundamentals of gas-engine building, electrical engineering, mathematics, wood-working, metal forging, aerodynamics, physics and chemistry. The youth accepted for Uncle Sam's navy is fortunate indeed!

### War Bread Circular

Since shortage of wheat made the price of flour soar, housewives of the country have been seeking a substitute for white flour. The most practical substitutes are whole wheat flour, shorts, cottonseed meal and cornmeal since they all make palatable bread and may be obtained in most markets. At present prices these materials may be substituted for flour at a decided saving in the cost of bread.

The University of Missouri College of Agriculture has recently issued Agricultural Extension Service Circular 25 which discusses a number of substitutes for white flour and offers recipes for making war breads. Some of the breads which may be made by substituting different materials for all or a part of the flour are whole wheat bread, shorts bread, cornmeal and wheat bread, shorts cookies, cottonseed meal gingerbread, corn dodgers and Boston brown bread.

Whole wheat flour has been suggested as a substitute for white flour because it offers opportunity for utilizing as human food parts of the wheat grain which were formerly used exclusively for other purposes. Only about 72 per cent of the wheat grain is used for white patent flour. The rest is sold as bran or shorts for stock food. Whole wheat flour contains about 85 per cent of the wheat grain. This means that a given supply of wheat made into whole wheat flour will feed a larger number of people than the same amount of wheat made into white flour.

Whole wheat bread is a better food than white bread because it contains a larger percentage of the mineral matter and other valuable food constituents than the white bread. Both whole wheat and graham flour have the added advantage of containing a large proportion of the coarse fiber of the wheat.

Shorts has also been suggested as a substitute for white flour. It may be used in any proportion up to three-fourths shorts and one-fourth white flour. It produces a dark, somewhat heavy texture bread which has a pleasant nutty flavor. Shorts may be used in combination with white flour in griddle cakes, muffins, bread and cake, and in combination with cornmeal in Boston brown bread.

Persons who desire copies of the circular on war breads may obtain them by addressing the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

### EPIGRYMES:

I don't pretend to be the sort of hero that he was, for Nathan Hale thought **ONLY** of his flag: I'm glad because there's deep within my heart a shame-faced feeling of **REGRET THAT** I am not quite man enough to die like that—not yet. We **HAVE BUT ONE LIFE**, rich or poor; myself, I have one prayer—that when I come **TO LOSE** it, they will say, "That man was there!" And so I'll give my services, **FOR**, 'neath his flag and mine, **MY** love of **COUNTRY** ought to grow like his—almost Divine.

Robert Russell.

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

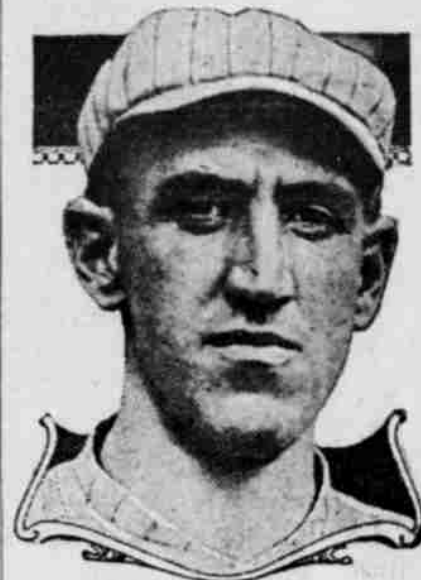
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A refrigerator made of concrete cools by the action of water flowing over the sides of the device.

### Whimsical McGraw.

Al Demaree's return to the Giants is another evidence of the eccentric whims of John McGraw.

When Demaree went to Philadelphia in a trade with the New York club, Gotham fans thought they had seen the last of him in a Giant uniform, for McGraw seldom turns a



Al Demaree.

player loose unless he is satisfied that the player has outlived his usefulness as a Giant, and he seldom calls a man back.

Because of this Demaree's "come back" marks a peculiar turn in the administration of the Giants. Only a few times in the history of the Giants under McGraw's management has a player been sold or traded and later brought back to the fold.

Charley Herzog is serving his third term as a Giant. He was brought back from Boston and later turned

loose to manage the Cincinnati club. After his fling as a manager in Cincy Buck figured in the trade for Mathewson. Red Murray came back, having been sent to the Cubs, but at that was not considered as a likely candidate for a regular job.

Demaree may well consider himself a lucky player, although he is to be given some credit, too. When McGraw turned Steamer Al over to the Phils it was said that he had lost confidence in Demaree's ability to hold his nerve under fire. The cartoonist-pitcher was knocked out of the box in a number of games which McGraw thought he had no reason for losing, and he put Al down as a player without much backstop. But when Demaree became known as a Giant killer, by virtue of numerous victories over the New York club after Muggsy turned him loose, Jawn promptly changed his mind and jumped at the chance to trade Kilduff for him.

The Demaree-Kilduff deal was made at a time when McGraw was beginning to look at the spurt of the Reds and Cardinals with an apprehensive eye. He decided that he could sacrifice an infielder for a pitcher of Demaree's caliber, and at the time the Giant staff was going none too good.

As a member of the Cubs, Steamer Al had little to look forward to. Mitchell's team was out of the pennant race by the middle of July, and, with the White Sox struggling for the American league pennant, the chances of a city series and the resultant financial fruit was considered slim at the time the deal was made. Demaree is lucky, and all that, but it must be remembered that he pitched his way back to the Giant berth.

### Wise and Unwise.

The keener the critic the more cutting the criticism.

Time and silence often succeed where all other agencies fail.

A thing of comfort is seldom a joy to the woman of fashion.

It's easier to play on a hand organ than on some people's sympathy.

A woman's most amiable fault is her inclination to believe everything a man tells her.

Since the war began the babies are up in arms and opinions are fired at random.

The wife who chases her husband with a poker rules him with a rod of iron.

Darwin's theory may be all right, but lots of men make monkeys of themselves.

### Are You Particular?

If you want to make anything of yourself you must be particular. You set the standards by which you will be known. If your tastes are high grade you won't be able to put up with things below par. Once let it be known that you tolerate inferior things and a grasping world will see that they are thrust upon you. To receive proper respect you must be particular. See to it that only the best is given you and people will soon come up to your demands. Require honorable conduct in your presence, and your friends will see to it that you get what you ask. It pays to be particular.—Exchange.

or have a hard smack—anywhere you like.—Punch.

### Not His Fault.

The Sire—No, I won't let you marry my daughter. You can't earn your salt.

The Sutor—And yet you also complain of my being too fresh.

### Home Exhibition.

"Wouldn't you love to see those tanks in France wobbling along?"

"I don't have to go to France. I can see one every time the old man comes home late."

### On His Estate.

Willis—What sort of a man is he?

Gills—Well, if he had a country estate he'd have the katydid saying "Katy done it," before a week was up.

### Literal Ennui.

"He's dangling that big watch of his to amuse the baby because he didn't know what to do with himself."

"Yes, I see time is hanging heavily on his hands."

### No Complaint.

"What are we going to do about the scarcity of meat?"

"Don't say nuffin' 'tall 'bout it," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Ef we can't get ordinary meat, we'll be jes' naturally obliged to eat fried chicken."

### Safety First.

Nice Old Lady—Do you play on the piano, Harold?

Little Harold—Not when maw's around. She'd be afraid I'd fall off.

# Quality, Style, Timely Question

New York.—One of the several discussions which have been thrown into the modern hour—which breeds discussions as a field does mushrooms—is whether it is better for a woman to look for quality or for style in her clothes, notes a leading fashion correspondent.

The argumentative and problematical side of the clothes is by no means a small issue in the work of winning the war. No woman has a soul so dead that she does not want to concentrate her efforts in the right direction, and to bring to all the minor phases of life, which she may have heretofore waved away with a careless gesture the deep thought and high efficiency which the hour demands.

Once upon a time the talk of clothes turned only to fabrics, shaping, accessories and colors. This was enough to gossip about, and it gave the public and the dressmakers a lively time. But we have gone upward—or downward, whichever one wishes to call it—in a series of spirals to another stratum of air. We are intent upon the discussion of what is good or bad, what is cheap and nasty as opposed to what is cheap and worthy in woman's apparel. Intelligent women, and otherwise, find that the gauntlet of argument thrown into the arena is instantly snatched up by everyone who has a voice, and the problematical side of war-time appareling makes an enlivening discussion that puts scandal, society and love affairs in the background.

### Controversy Between Quality, Style.

This problem, which has been presented to every woman during the last six months, as to whether she should buy a gown which lasts and pay a big price for it, or buy one which she may discard soon, and at a much lower price, is of high interest. It is settled by the individual and yet it is important to the mass.

There is an advocate for each side in every crowd that foregathers to discuss the problem; and, more to the purpose, there are many advocates for each side in the commercial world.

The people who do exquisite work are loud in their claims that it is better to pay a high price for material and workmanship, that will last as long as economy demands, than to pay a fifth of that price for a ready-to-wear gown that will fall apart after a few months' service.

Opposing this argument, and conducting a brilliant and usually successful offensive, is another line, made up of those who insist that in a day like this women prefer style to quality and workmanship; that they would rather pay somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30 for a ready-to-wear frock that incorporates the newest fashion features and gives one a smart look, even if it has to be thrown away before long.

It has always been the method of the woman on a small income, who wishes to dress fashionably, to care little for quality or workmanship and spend all on style. It is for this reason that America presents the most brilliant and dashing conglomeration of young women in the world. The shops cater to this immense crowd, which prefers five cheap gowns that are smart to one admirable gown that is conservative.

It looks now as though American women are to be divided into two camps—those who put all their money into one conservative, well-built gown that must last, and those who now and then buy frocks that are chic and that incorporate the new fashion features.

### HATS ARE MADE OF COTTON

No Apparent Need of Conservation of Straw, Yet Gingham Headgear Is Popular.

There is apparently no need to conserve in straw, observes a millinery authority, yet the summer additions to fashionable millinery might suggest that straw was needed for the victorious progress of the war.

At all events, there are many hats designed for midsummer wear made of cotton in various forms, and they are a really interesting donation to the milliner's stock in trade.

There are, first of all, the gingham hats, made of ginghams of every design and color. These are sometimes made to match the gingham frocks with which they are worn, but very often a pink and white plaid gingham hat, for instance, is worn with a white skirt and a pink sweater, or a blue and white hat finds favor for wear with a blue frock.

Then there are the really lovely organdie hats, fit companions for the other members of the garden party

America learned a good trick from Paris when she arranged to have the best models instantly copied in cheap materials, and sometimes slipshod workmanship, to be sold at small prices.

It is this trick over here, however, that is the despair of the high-priced dressmakers and the delight of the shops that sell cheap clothes.

The dressmakers rest their increasing optimism concerning high-priced clothes—an optimism based on the fact that the dressmaking business has not suffered since the war—on the idea that women will always need to be fitted for good gowns. The average figure can buy the cheap gown; but the fastidious woman cannot wear it because it does not fit her, and the woman who has a figure that departs from the normal, cannot even contemplate such a gown.

However, one must say this in praise of the cheap ready-to-wear frock in America: It is cut on the most exceptionally good lines that can be expected at such a price. Even the best workers of the Galeries Lafayette do not surpass, and sometimes do not equal, the American cutters, who work by the hundreds on gowns that are sold by the thousands. We must have an exceedingly good national figure. That is the comment of the foreigners who see our women in the ready-to-wear, quick-to-buy, smart-to-look-at, cheap gowns that are sold in every city on this continent.

### Watch for Medici Collar.

Two women have worn French gowns with high, wired, outstanding Medici collars of lace and tulle. Don't let this fact slip your memory for an instant, if you are vitally interested in the new things that come up suddenly over the horizon and promise many followers.

The Medici collar is a symbol of the history of human nature pressed into a few short, mad years of French life. It represents what the Three Feathers of Great Britain represent. It is more than a fashion; it is the symbol of a dynasty.

Now and then, it has flickered in and out of fashion. It was taken up by other gowns beside Catherine and Mary; it was worn by debutantes on stately gowns with trains a quarter of a century ago; it has been maintained in a measure in half the courts of Europe, and it may be revived this summer.

It was made of point lace, wired to its extremest points and worn with a black satin dinner gown that was guileless of all trimming and received its high light from a string of pearls. It was also worn in a black embroidered net gown dropped over black satin, with a curious little jacket of black velvet fastened in front, below the hip-line, with a glittering tassel.

There are one-piece frocks creeping into the fashions that show the Medici collar of double tulle, hem-stitched at the edge, and there are soft voile gowns over colored taffeta that have upstanding neck ruffles of white chiffon that are deftly and carelessly held up by wires.

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### Bright Colors in Neckwear.

The neckwear departments in the shops are gay with bright colors. Pinks, rose, blue, yellow, linen-color, and a gingham plaids and small checks are seen, and almost every shape in collar, vest or vestee that anyone has ever seen can be had. The fabrics include organdie, wash satin, crepe de chine, gingham, pique, and georgette crepe.

wardrobes. These are made of white or colored organdie, laid in bias folds worked around and around, like straw, and fastened on a light buckram frame. The quilted muslin hat is another innovation, quite charming in effect. It is literally quilted, in little squares, over some sort of soft frame. Usually it is made of light-colored muslin, and its only decoration is a soft muslin scarf, knotted at one side, and perhaps ending in fringe.

There are also hats for sport wear crocheted from heavy spool cotton. These have shape sufficient to render them becoming, and they are not difficult to make. Of course you can carry out any color scheme you desire in making them.

And then there are hats of cotton and straw combined—a hat with a band of straw about the edge of the brim, with another trimming the crown.

The revolving breakfast tray is a comfort which American women would do well to borrow from their English cousins. It makes it possible to do with less service.