NEW WAR NURSE.

Ex-"White House Baby" Has Joined the Ranks.

STUDIED BRAILLE SYSTEM.

Twenty-two-year-old Daughter of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., and the Late President Cleveland, Has Gone to France to Teach the Blind

Once famous all over the world as "the White House baby," Miss Esther Cleveland has prepared to devote herself to the teaching of blind soldiers in France. From her home in Princeton, N. J., she traveled every day to Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia to study the system in use at the Pennsylvania Institute For the Instruction of the Blind. Miss Cleveland's com

Photo by American Press Association
MISS ESTHER CLEVELAND

panion in the daily study was Miss Maria Osborne, daughter of the president of the American Museum of Natural History. When Miss Cleveland felt efficient in the work of teaching the blind how to take care of themselves in a world of darkness and how to engage in handicrafts by which they can support themselves she sailed for France, where she is now engaged with the American Ambulance corps. Miss Cleveland is twenty-two years old.

SEWING ROOM "WRINKLES."

A Dressmaker Gives Some Cues About Her Craft For Amateurs.

If your colored silk thread gives out when you lack only two or three inches of finishing tie the thread as soon as it leaves the spool to an ordinary spool of cotton thread, then it is possible to sew a distance of exactly ten inches more. The knot goes through all the openings except the needle's eye, and by being attached to the spool the thread is held taut.

Do not cut your sewing machine belt when it gets too loose. Instead put a few drops of pure castor oil on the band, run the machine a few minutes, and the belt will be tightened.

If you will cover your sewing table with white oilcloth stretched tightly and fastened with thumb tacks you will find no difficulty in keeping it free from dust, and the plain white surface is a help when cutting garments from dark materials.

When doing fine sewing or embroidering or anything that requires close attention the strain on the eyes will be much lessened if a dress or apron is worn of a color contrasting with the work in hand. If it is white wear a black apron, if black wear a white one, especially when sewing at night. When a needleworker arrives at the age when the threading of a needle is a strain on her eyes and patience let her adopt the crewel needle for all kinds of sewing.

For short lengths or piecework, where you don't care to bother with putting the ruffler on the sewing machine, simply lengthen the stitch a little and loosen the upper tension. Then stitch just as you would if the ruffler were on, and the bobbin thread will be found to make a perfect goffering thread on which the fabric may be drawn up to any desired fullness.

When cutting garments from patterns that you expect to use again mark plainly on each pattern the exact amount of material that is required. Frequently by careful cutting and a little piecing an amount of material less than the directions call for can be utilized, and a glance will tell just the amount you need when you wish to purchase material again.

About the Fall Suit.

Its line will be more or less optional, though some designs, of course, will predominate.

Three-quarter, half length and occasional hip length coats.

Slightly longer skirts that show the fullness pushed toward back.

Louis XV vests of flowered silk.

The Moyen age influence.

Coats belted or beltless.

Military collars.

Circular jackets.

Russian blouses.

Darts.

TUB FROCKS.

Style Tips About This Season's Simple Wash Gowns.

At least three fourths of the summer morning dresses are of voile, cotton voile naturally, which visits the laundress without ill effect. There are striped voiles, plaid voiles and dotted voiles, and there are flowered voiles combined with plain voile in this year's manner. One notes piping as a popular trimming this season, perhaps because it is so easy to insert tubing of stiffening in a piping and give the skirt a modish flare. Not many of these tub frocks that one buys ready made, however, are provided with hoops or facings of stiffening. They are supposed to be distended over properly made petticoats, the material of the frock itself falling in soft folds. Moderation both of flare and of length is the rule that governs them, for a correct little morning frock is supposed to be simple, fresh and sweet, never compelling attention by an undue smartness or distinction of style. One of the best models for a morning frock has a tucked gathered skirt with a yoke at the hips. This style is not particularly new, but it is always charming for a simple frock. A dotted blue and white voile priced ready made at no more than $6 has a tucked skirt falling to the ankle. There are two three inch tucks above a three inch hem, and the fullness of the skirt is gathered to a deep hip yoke cut in pointed scallops at the edge. The waist is shirred at the shoulders and has three quarter sleeves finished with turned back cuffs of hemstitched white voile. The fronts turn back in soft revers edged with a tiny white ball trimming, and there is a surplice vest of white voile to which is attached a wide draped collar hemstitched like the cuffs. The belt question is solved satisfactorily by a straight sash of the voile three inches wide. This knots at one side, and two short sash ends falling over each other are tipped with white crochet balls.

HERE'S A TUB SUIT.

One That Holds Its Own With All Freaky Models.

Buff linen cut with a moderately full skirt and a Norfolk jacket gives this serviceable result. A satchel pocket

THE TRAVELER

depends irregularly from a belt, which, as well as cuffs and front, is held by white pearl buttons to match the white pique sailor collar.

Coloring Rugs and Carpets.

If the faded ingrain or other carpet shows no holes, it will pay to color it. After beating it and cleaning all spots with soap and water or gasoline lay it flat on the floor and follow the directions on the package. Apply while hot with a scrub brush. This will color one side. Fiber rugs and plain carpets may be freshened wonderfully in this manner. Use light blue on a blue rug, tan or orange for brown, light green for a green rug. Do not get the dye too dark or the rug will look muddy.

To remove ink from a rug or carpet immediately sop sweet milk over the spot and dry as much as possible with a dry cloth. Then apply gasoline to take out the grease that the milk would otherwise leave. To remove soot from a carpet sprinkle the spot with salt. Let the salt remain on the spot for about twenty minutes; then sweep it hard with a broom. The spot will disappear.

Breaking In New Shoes.

Sprinkle your shoes inside with a generous quantity of talcum powder. You will find this the greatest relief to the burning and smarting caused by the drawing of new leather.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Beautiful and Loyal Maiden.

HER LONG AND WEARY WAIT

Legend of the Lowly Place of One of Our Common Wayside Plants—Game and Puzzle to Amuse Small People. A Handsome Prince.

Tonight, said Uncle Ben to little Ned and Polly Ann, I am going to retell an

OLD GERMAN LEGEND.

Once upon a time a beautiful maiden who lived in a little village in Germany had a lover, a great, stalwart fellow named Bertold.

Thuda was a very pretty girl and had many admirers. Indeed not a girl in the village was so sought after.

However, she only cared for Bertold, and as Bertold was as fond of her as she was of him they decided to marry.

As it happened, to their dismay, one day the king of their country and the king of another land decided to go to war, and all the young men were taken away to fight whether they were willing or not.

"I'll never forget you, my Thuda," declared Bertold.

"Come back, come back soon, my dearest," cried the unhappy Thuda.

"I will, I will!" said her lover. "You will wait for me?"

"Yes, yes," answered Thuda. "Every day I'll be looking adown the road hoping to see you coming."

The soldiers marched away, and Thuda began her weary waiting. Every day she stood by the roadside patiently waiting for the day to come when she would see Bertold traveling along the path toward her. A month passed, a year, and still Thuda stood patiently by the roadside. Two years passed, three, five, seven; yet she still waited. Ten years passed, then more years, twenty years, thirty. Thuda was an old woman. Her beauty was gone, but still every day she stood by the roadside waiting.

Forty, fifty years passed away. Thuda was a little old shriveled up woman, still waiting by the roadside.

People jostled her aside, wayfarers pushed her out of the path, but still she waited until finally she shrank into such insignificance that instead of a girl or woman she became a low growing plant which we call plantain or waybread.

It still grows by the roadside no matter how it is trodden upon or jostled aside. It is always there, and whenever we see it patiently upreaching its long, slender leaves we are reminded of poor Thuda waiting for the lover who never came back from the war.

A Rainy Day Game.

Here is a game that is popular with French children. Perhaps it may help you to pass away some dismal moments when it rains steadily. Choose a letter of the alphabet, "D," for instance. Give pencil and paper to each player and tell him to write the name of a country, river, mountain, city, soldier, artist, writer, musician and statesman, all beginning with the letter "D." At the end of five minutes the lists are closed. One reads the names from his list, and those having the same names on their lists scratch them off. The winner of the contest is the one having the most names not on the lists of the others. The fact that his names are more uncommon shows that he has greater knowledge or memory.

Charade.

My first is a title of honor used
By a nation well known to fame.
My second in skeleton is much abused
And for many a robbery is to blame.
My whole is a beast of burden small
Whose voice gives forth a strident call.
Answer.—Don, key—donkey.

A Handsome Little Prince.

There are a number of princes named William in Germany, but the lad here shown is the eldest son of Crown Prince William, the kaiser's oldest son,

Photo by American Press Association
PRINCE WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

and therefore heir apparent to the crown. The small William is next in line of succession and is called heir presumptive. Little Prince William is ten years old, and he has three brothers and a sister, who is the youngest of the family.

MORE VACATION GARB.

The Kind of Gown For Good Service and Style.

Salmon colored tussore is the fabric used here, cut with a plaited skirt and trimmed with soutache braid. The drape and sleeves of the bodice are of

LATEST MODEL.

georgette crape in a matching tone, while the belt is leather, attractively beaded. Please note the wide brimmed sailor.

FOR IRONING DAY.

Hints That Help Make a Bugbear a Day of Ease.

With the onslaught of warm weather and the wearing of wash dresses ironing day becomes an important feature of the week. Even the girl who presses her own blouses and handkerchiefs has to consider it seriously, so it may not come amiss to give a few hints about keeping the iron in good condition.

Never put a hot iron on the back of the range unless you stand it on end or lay it on its side, for it will otherwise collect any tiny particle of grease or stove black that it comes in contact with. Rub your irons vigorously before you put them on to heat with a piece of ordinary pumice stone slightly dampened. This not only removes all particles of dirt and rust, but polishes them and makes them iron smoothly.

When you are ironing starched clothes be sure to put a handful of salt on to a piece of newspaper and rub your iron in this from time to time to remove the starch that adheres to the hot metal.

In pressing crepe de chine, georgette crepe or any thin silk use an iron that is fairly cool, as a very hot iron wrinkles the material and takes the color out. In pressing ribbons wipe them with a cool iron, using a piece of linen or a handkerchief to protect the ribbon. A dampened ribbon ironed with a hot iron will turn very stiff, but if a fairly cool one is used will remain supple and smooth.

If you want a white shirt waist fairly stiff but not starched, iron it with a hot iron while it is very wet. Pongee also must be ironed while wet, as otherwise it will not be spotless. If you want the pongee very soft, however, let it dry and then iron it without sprinkling, using strength to press out the wrinkles. Never dampen pongee, as the spots will show.

If you want to keep your plaited frills looking like new, baste the bottom or the edge into place before you wash them. The plaits can thus be readily ironed back into place, and then the basting may be removed.

Knitted Oak Leaf Edging.

Cast on 10 stitches.

First Row.—K 2, o, o, purl 2 together, k 1, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.

Second Row.—K 2, k 1, loop, purl 1, loop, k 1, k 1, loop, purl 1, loop, k 1, o, o, purl 2 together, k 2.

Third Row.—K 2, o, o, purl 2 together, k 3, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.

Fourth Row.—K 2, k 1, loop, purl 1, k 1, k 1, loop, purl 1, k 3, o, o, purl 2 together, k 2.

Fifth Row.—K 2, o, o, purl 2 together, k 5, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.

Sixth Row.—K 2, k 1, loop, purl 1, k 1, k 1, loop, purl 1, k 5, o, o, purl 2 together, k 2.

Seventh Row.—K 2, o, o, purl 2 together, k 7, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.

Eighth Row.—K 2, k 1, loop, purl 1, k 1, k 1, loop, purl 1, k 7, o, o, purl 2 together, k 2.

Ninth Row.—K 2, o, o, purl 2 together, k 14.

Tenth Row.—K 2, bind off until 10 remain, k 5, o, o, purl 2 together, k 2.

OUR VEGETABLES.

Suggestions About How to Store the Surplus.

CELERY VINEGAR RECIPE.

A Scientist Tells Us How to Dry Common Rootlets So That They Last a Year and Taste Like Fresh Ones. Economy the Keynote.

Vegetables are a fruitful source of wastage. Most housewives look after cold vegetables when they have been cooked, but the care of them before cooking is quite a different matter. Small scraps of vegetables are thrown away, sprays of sweet herbs wither and are spoiled; carrots and turnips shrivel and grow moldy in the vegetable basket. It is difficult to purchase the exact quantity required, but this is no reason why the surplus should be thrown away or be allowed to decay. You may save it and also store up your home grown vegetables for winter use.

All surplus carrots, turnips and parsnips should be washed, scraped and cut into thin slices or cubes. Sprinkle the slices over a large dish, taking care that they are spread thinly. When the oven is empty after dinner slip the dish into it, leave the oven door open and the vegetables will dry slowly. The heat must not be strong enough to color them at all. Stir the vegetables every hour and as the quantity on the dish shrinks add a few more slices, but do not allow the fresh pieces to touch the half dried ones. So soon as the slices dry they must be removed from the dish, allowed to cool and then be packed away in airtight tins.

These dried vegetables, if carefully prepared and stored, will last for a year or more and will come in usefully when fresh vegetables are scarce or difficult to procure. They always are ready for soups and stews or can be boiled in the usual way.

Before boiling they should be soaked for a few hours unless you want to use them in soups or stews which will be boiled for a long time, when there is no need to soak them beforehand.

If a few extra bunches of carrots are bought when these vegetables are cheap and plentiful, a good supply can be made to last through the winter.

Celery tops, roots and the outside stalks are invariably thrown away, yet these make delicious flavorings for soups and stews and dry just as successfully as carrots. Celery vinegar is delicious for salads. Take celery roots and wash them very carefully, but do not peel off the skin. Cut them into pieces and pass through a mincer. Put the minced root into a large, wide mouthed bottle, pour over it a quart of hot vinegar and add six small chillies; add any celery roots there may be from time to time, and make the vinegar very hot between each addition of celery. Leave for six weeks, then strain the whole through a fine sieve and bottle for future use.

TREAT OF A BLOUSE.

They Say Lingerie Is Coming In Again For Waists.

Hand embroidery done on fine batiste gives this blouse for wear with suits. All seams are hemstitched, and

EASILY MADE.

the V neck closes with a lace collar and a jabot down the front. This model is a good one also for a georgette crape blouse.

One Good Idea.

If you have in your wardrobe one of those old embroidered voile dresses with the narrow skirt of two years back you will appreciate this way of fixing it over into a wearable frock. From the narrow skirt, if it is not too narrow, you can cut a Russian blouse, using the border of the skirt for the border of the blouse. It may be necessary to set in side sections to widen the blouse, but these may be tucked and look as if they were intentional. From the old blouse you will probably get sleeves and enough embroidery for a collar. Then you will have to make a new skirt, topping it with net to the depth of the blouse and using plain voile with graduated tucks for the bottom. This extra material will not be much expense, and the satisfaction from using up the good embroidery and having a new frock into the bargain will surely outmeasure it.

FOR RAINY DAYS.

This Coat For Motoring, Mountain Wear and Good Design.

For a general utility coat is this model set up in brick colored velours. It is featured with a slightly fitted waist

HER PREPAREDNESS.

line, the plaits being held by triangular buttons. The hem is boxed, and a voluminous collar serves several kinds of comfort and picturesqueness.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

Practical Hints About Avoiding Death Dealing Drugs.

Poison looks innocent. That is why so many people are poisoned accidentally. Some poisons are sweet to the taste. That is why children may easily mistake them for sugar and water.

When you buy a poison ask for a distinctive label and have it state the proper antidote. Be particular to keep your poison in its distinctive package. Never tolerate its careless exposure.

In case of poisoning by any of the poisons most commonly taken by accident follow these rules.

Always remember that the first thing in all cases is to empty the stomach.

Poisoning by mineral acids may be neutralized by chalk, magnesia, even the plaster from the wall in watery solution.

For any burning or corrosive poison much help may be given after the vomiting by raw egg in milk.

White of egg is particularly helpful in corrosive sublimate poisoning.

Carbolic acid poisoning is difficult to deal with because the anaesthetic effect of the poison prevents the action of the usual emetics. A large drink of whisky or alcohol will help to modify the effects of the acid, and renewed efforts may then be made to induce vomiting. Raw eggs and milk are helpful, but the proper antidote is sodium sulphate.

Concentrated lye has brought death to many children. The antidotes are water containing vinegar and lemon juice to neutralize the alkali, then milk, oil or butter.

Opium poisoning requires stimulation after emetic treatment. Hot strong coffee should be given and the patient compelled to move about.

After you have produced vomiting by your emetic and have given whatever antidote is in your power, do what you can to make your patient comfortable. See that the extremities are warm, give plenty of air, keep the patient awake if the poison was a narcotic, otherwise as quiet as possible. Use all the common sense you can while you wait for the doctor.

But the best time for common sense is before the necessity arises. Remember the distinctive label on the package!

Adulterated Sugar.

Do you know it?

Only experts can tell adulterated sugar.

Many substances are used as adulterants.

Water is one of the things used in adulterating sugar.

Marble dust has been frequently used for this purpose.

Other materials, finely ground, have been added to sugar.

The most frequent addition is glucose, or corn sugar, which is much cheaper.

Glucose is less sweet than pure sugar, partly because of its lesser solubility in water.

In these days of pure food inspection there is comparatively little danger of buying adulterated sugar.

For White Furniture.

Use clear turpentine and a soft cloth to clean white enameled woodwork or furniture. It will remove every spot without removing one bit of the gloss, as soap often does.