

OUT OF BELGIUM

Wife of the Minister to Brussels In Relief Work.

WAS ON THE BATTLE FRONT

After Months of Heartrending Experiences Near the Carnage Mrs. Whitlock and Her Husband Now Rest in France.

Together with her husband, the American minister accredited to Belgium, Mrs. Whitlock recently visited the section of the battle front held by the Belgian soldiers. The minister and his wife, with King Albert of the Belgians, were in the danger zone most of the time during their visit.

Through all the strife and bitterness of desolation Mrs. Whitlock has been with her husband, aiding and comforting. It is not a life of ease and luxury, if the stories that are coming



Photo by American Press Association.

from there are true. Correspondents say that Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock have been forced to live on black bread and the other coarse and meager fare of the natives of the country.

As mayor of Toledo Mr. Whitlock established an enviable reputation, and his writings have intruded him in literary favor. Mrs. Whitlock also is well known in literary circles, having contributed to leading magazines.

In every Belgian town you will find some kind of witness to the people's regard of this pair. The shops sell a variety of cheap little colored postcards, poorly drawn, some of them, but all bearing Mr. Whitlock's likeness and a few words of devotion and gratitude. Medals bearing his profile have been struck. Engravings of him are on sale in many cities. Almost everything he says or does goes by word of mouth from one to another all over Belgium. When Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock walked down a Brussels street all the men doffed their hats, and all the women, and even the children, bowed to them.

Mrs. Whitlock has done relief work for these stricken folk, through months of devotion.

HANGING THE FLAG.

Points About the Display of Your Patriotism Worth Knowing.

Since our people have been stirred up to the point of asserting again their respect and regard for their national emblem by displaying it more frequently than usual certain little points of propriety should be remembered.

Every one knows that the flags on public buildings and ships in the army stations are raised in the morning and lowered at sundown just as regularly as the days come and go.

But a noted military authority recently gave out a code of etiquette in regard to the use and treatment of a flag which every householder should know.

The proper time for raising or putting out a flag is at sunrise or after, never before. The flag must be lowered at sunset. It is an actual mark of disrespect to allow the flag to fly throughout the night.

This is rather disconcerting to the average citizen, who thought he was performing a patriotic duty in flying his flag during some special celebration lasting for several days or a week. Naturally if it is more or less trouble to raise it and lower it, so it was just allowed to stay during the entire period. The idea of offering disrespect to the flag was furthest from his thoughts.

The same authority also states that in draping a flag against a building the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or toward the east.

These are little things, but there is a right way as well as a wrong way for everything, and surely every one wants to treat the flag properly.

Cork For Filling.

Get from your grocer a quantity of ground cork in which grapes are packed. With it fill pillows for the porch and hammock. They are light and comfortable and not injured by storms. They will not mat and draw dampness as so many fillings do.

TUB FROCKS.

Points About the Washable Models For Summer.

Some of the new gingham frocks are of the simplest and most practical character, frocks meant to stand hard wear and to be sent to the tub whenever necessary, yet a line here or a line there, the cleverness in cutting, the charm of color, the daintiness of collar and cuffs or gaiters—such things as these give even the plainest of the models an air of modishness.

Much is done with the rather large black checks in blue and white, black and white, pink and white, etc., and one of the simplest yet most popular of these black check gingham frocks, good blues and bluish and pippings of white.

Less practical because not tubbable but extremely good looking and original, is a little dress in which Scotch plaid gingham is wedded to black taffeta. The gay plaid forms most of the upper part of the frock, but from the hips down the skirt is of black taffeta, and there is a little of the black taffeta about the collar and cuffs and buttons.

Plain gingham was combined with check or plaid very successfully in other models, and white piping or white organza often relieved the darker colorings. One red and white broken plaid frock trimmed in narrow pipings of red and with a delectable little poplin vest and collar of fine white batiste, hand tucked and embroidered was a great favorite with buyers and pretty enough for summer afternoon wear whenever one might in other seasons have worn a smart linen frock.

There seems to be a definite effort to place the white linen frock in the limelight, and it would be hard to find anything that would look cooler, crisper, more immaculate, for midsummer wear than fresh white linen, but that word "fresh" is the shibboleth that linen pronounces only with great difficulty. If there is a material that loses its freshness more easily and speedily than white linen, that more quickly looks mussed and wrinkled and all that the summer dress should not look that material is unreliable indeed.

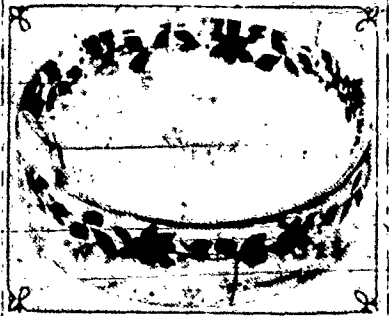
The colored linens are not only fewer than usual, but seem on the whole less attractive in color, a fault they share with many of the season's materials, thanks to the complications regarding dyes and stuffs. However, there are linens of lovely colors, even if not in the usual quantity, and here and there one sees a linen frock that is altogether charming.

Coat frocks of linen in which a smock like coat of the stuff falls over a skirt hung from the shoulders by a suspender or skeleton underbody of white muslin are made up in various colors, and are genuine smock frocks in two pieces, and are comfortable and useful for sports wear or workaday uses.

THE BUTTER TUB.

Interesting Novelty For Light House-keeping This Summer.

Cut glass is always beautiful to replace the heavier silver articles of winter regime. This dish is cut with a



JUST A PAD.

sunburst on the bottom, while around the edge is hand painted a floral wreath in old blues and greens to keep your butter cool in July.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Distinctive Points That Mark Her Racial Type.

We may be asked, "Well, what is an American girl?" She is just this: A vital person, with a combination of health, vigor, wholesomeness and beauty. The fact that many American girls have in some instances a certain amount of hereditary foreign blood makes them, as a class, a delightful combination of personalities. The typical American girl is usually described as being a tall, slender person, with free and graceful carriage, plenty of poise and a face that bespeaks a well balanced mind. One is apt to visualize her as a person who can adapt herself to any and all circumstances and be an interested and interesting conversationalist in groups of young and old. Taking her all in all, she is a person who is a delightful companion.

The American girl is generally considered beautiful. If technically analyzed, the main charm of her beauty lies in the fact that her features are chiseled, while many of her contemporaries are beautiful from the standpoint that their features are molded. There is a subtle difference. It would be difficult to state authentically just what the coloring of the American girl is, for she is invariably a blending of nationalities and thus is a variation of type.

Painted Floors. No floor is so bad but that it can be made presentable by painting. Two coats are usually necessary and after that one or two of varnish or shellac. If the cracks are very wide they may be filled prior to painting. So many women feel that their floors are too bad to permit the use of rugs, but paint will work wonders.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Useful and Interesting Fish.

CRUEL AND GREEDY FEEDER.

Chases Smaller Denizens of the Ocean to Their Terror—How the Squid Sometimes Manages to Escape—Its Method of Defense.

Well, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned and Polly Ann, I am going to tell you about

THE BLUEFISH.

As you know, the bluefish lives in the ocean. There are a great many of them to be found along the Atlantic coast, where they are first seen in the spring, when the mackerel and bluefish are plentiful.

The bluefish is a greedy, cruel fellow and feeds on other fishes. He is especially fond of mackerel and weakfish, and that is why he follows them. He chases them about, and whenever he can lay his teeth on a young fish down his throat it goes.

The mackerel are very much afraid of their enemy, the bluefish, and will spring out of the water or even dash on shore to escape being caught. It doesn't do much good if the bluefish has set his heart on eating them, for he will follow right after and get them in the end, no matter how fast or how far they swim.

Though he is cruel, yet the bluefish does some good. He is fond of the young of the ugly squid and catches and eats them whenever he gets a chance. He even attacks the squid itself, and then sometimes there is a battle before the matter is settled. The small squids, of course, are the ones he chooses to kill, and as they are sometimes only a foot or two in length the fierce bluefish has no fear of them. The squid, though, is sometimes able to get away, and he manages this in a curious way. Inside his body is a black ink, and he can squirt this into the water, making it so cloudy that other fishes near him are unable to see.

When the water gets dark the bluefish isn't able to see the squid and he goes on till he finds out what is the matter. Then the squid swims away squirting ink behind him and not caring much if the bluefish has bitten off a leg or two, for he can grow others in their place without any trouble that is worth mentioning.

But his very greediness and cruelty at last get the bluefish into trouble. The fishermen know his tricks, and some day as the bluefish dashes along through the water he will see a squid or a curious looking fish hanging from a line. Rushing for the bait, he is firmly enticed by the cruel hook, and in a few minutes the new man draws him into the boat. When caught the bluefish has been caught the bottom maker's home, where he has wife or he may send them to market, where they are sold.

As he is so cruel himself, no one feels very sorry for the bluefish either.

Scouts Plant Trees. All boy scouts in Altoona, Pa., recently turned out under the direction of District Forester Walter D. Ludwig of Johnson's and planted 1000 trees, allotted to the city by the state forestry department, on the Kittanning Point watershed guarding Altoona's water supply.

Scouts Aid Red Cross. The three troops of the Boy Scouts of America in Glen Ridge, N. J., have raised \$450 for the Red Cross through donations and new memberships.

Animal Babies. The little lambs grow into sheep. The kittens grow to cats. The mother hens—once were peeps. But rats were always rats.

Young Planters. The two little gardeners are doubtless very much pleased with their work, also they are taking precautions



IN THE GARDEN.

that their planting shall not be in vain by building a guard and support for their shrub. It is hardly to be doubted that the plant will be carefully tended and watered until it has grown to maturity.

HER MOTORCOAT

Smartest Kind of an Outfit For Sport Uses.



UP TO DATE.

Natural toned tussore affords this handsome garment so gracefully cut. What makes these silk coats so attractive is often the linings of oriental soft silks smartly figured. You may catch a flash of this one's lining in the monk's hood of the long tassel.

SUMMER PESTS.

Getting Rid of Them Is One of a Housewife's Tasks.

If you suspect that bedbugs are in your bedchamber first remove all the bed clothing, but do not take from the room, as that will only scatter them, and then with your favorite insecticide in an oil can with a long spout go carefully all over the spring, paying special attention to the corners. Any kind of insecticide will do provided it has a strong odor. Some prefer gasoline, for three reasons—first, it is inexpensive, so can be used lavishly; it does not soil or stain the bedclothes, carpet or furniture, and the disagreeable odor soon disappears. Do not forget, however, its extreme inflammability and never use it in a room containing a light or a fire and do not even strike a match until at least thirty minutes after using. After going carefully over the spring with your can cover all over with a large sheet. Be sure the sheet and ends are covered. In about ten minutes examine the sheet and you will find the bugs have left the odorless springs and are on it. Bear in mind, however, that at least half of these bugs have left a small unhatched family, and it will be necessary to repeat this process several times for at least two weeks to entirely clean them out.

Filling in Cracks.

One of the bits of repair work that need occasionally to be done in the house is the filling up of cracks in the walls or baseboards. Cracks should always be filled promptly. Putty, plaster of paris, sawdust and glue are all good fillers for cracks of different sizes and in different places. Any of them may in time wear out and need renewal. Very thick putty is a good filler. Putty is whitening mixed with linseed oil, and if applied to unfinished wood the inner surfaces of the crack or hole should first be touched with shellac. If this is not done the oil from the putty will be absorbed and make a visible line or ring. Perhaps wax is better.

By the handy man or boy or by the woman who can use a few tools fairly well large cracks can better be filled with small wedges of wood driven in tightly. These may be so well filled and matched in color that they will not be noticed.

The Fragrant Bath.

Every one knows the comfortable feeling which results from a hot bath after a hard day's work. That feeling is enhanced when the bath is made fragrant by the addition of a muslin bag of powderedorris root, about a tablespoonful in a bag, and a dessertspoonful of tincture of benzoin, which is a balsam.

The aromatic and perfumed atmosphere that permeates your bathroom as the result of this herb and spice mixture is delicious, soothing and mildly stimulating.

Cracker Dish.

There is a dish for crackers, cheese and jam that definitely suggests crackers, cream cheese and strawberry jam or barbeque jelly, either of which combinations forms a fitting finish to the light veranda luncheon.

CAN YOUR EGGS!

When They Are Cheap Preserve Them In Water Glass.

EXPERTS TELL US HOW TO.

Instead of Relying on Wartime Prices and Cold Storage, Be Ambitious and Hoard Your Eggs in a Big Crock Down in Your Cellar.

(Prepared by the New York State College of Agriculture)

Eggs should be preserved during March, April, May and June, when the production is greatest and the price is lowest. Eggs preserved in water glass can be successfully kept for as long a time as one year. They are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes. The commercial water glass solution may be obtained from any drug store. Water glass in the form of a powder is now on the market. It can be dissolved in a definite quantity of water, as stated in the directions on the package, and for this reason is more reliable than the store kind.

If the commercial water glass solution is to be used mix one and one-half quarts with eighteen quarts of pure water; water that has been boiled is preferable. Stir the mixture until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. A stone jar is the most suitable vessel for the mixture. Two eight gallon jars are sufficient for thirty dozen eggs, using the amount of solution just prescribed. After the water glass is thoroughly mixed pour it into the vessels to be used, being sure that the vessels are absolutely clean. Place the eggs in the water glass, see that those at the top are submerged under at least two inches of the liquid and cover the jars in order to prevent evaporation. Put the jars in a cool place where they will be undisturbed during the year.

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs, stale eggs will not keep in any preservative. Have your preservative ready to receive the fresh eggs as you see them. If there is any doubt as to the freshness of the eggs candle them, or see whether they sink when placed in a dish of fresh water. If an egg sinks it is reasonably fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs or eggs that have been washed. Washed eggs will not keep because the protective gelatinous coating has been removed by the washing, and dirty eggs will become tainted in flavor.

Do not use the same liquid preservative more than a year.

Use spring eggs, they will keep better than summer or fall eggs.

Use infertile eggs rather than fertile eggs for preserving.

Rinse the eggs with water after removing them from the preservative.

Eggs that are in good condition when removed from the water glass solution will usually remain good for at least two weeks.

If it is desired to boil eggs preserved in water glass prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed by the water glass solution and without the pinhole the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

LINEN FROCK.

Good Model For the Home Dressmaker to Choose.

Irish linen is a real luxury this summer because of its scarcity and costliness. The one-piece pictured is fashionable.



MODISH EFFECT.

lined of old rose linen closed with white ball buttons and cut with a straight, loose belt and kangaroo pockets.

BEAUTIFUL LINES.

A Gown That Tells Its Own Tale of Distinction.



THE REAL THING.

Navy blue interior satin is here combined with rich masses of oriental embroidery in gold and pomegranate red. Georgette crape forms the flat neck yoke in contrast to the skirt, which is yoked with the embroidery. The buttoned up drape falls in a graceful train when unconfined.

ROSEBUSHES.

For the Arbor and Trellis That Are the Apple of Your Eye.

Prepared by the U. S. department of agriculture.

THE character of the foliage and hardness should be important considerations in choosing types of climbing roses for covering arbors, trellises, pergolas, pillars and similar structures. Roses used in this way are usually in conspicuous places, and flowers can be depended on for ornamental effect for a relatively short period only during the year. Climbing roses with a poor leaf development or those especially liable to attack by insects and diseases therefore make but a poor appearance.

The climbing roses are divided roughly into two divisions by farmers' bulletin 750, roses for the home, recently issued by the United States department of agriculture. The pillar roses are those not growing more than six or eight feet high. The more vigorously growing roses of the group are the climbers or ramblers.

Of the trellis and arbor roses the members of the wichitana or memorial group are among those most resistant to disease and insect attack. They have foliage pleasing to the eye throughout practically all seasons. The blossoms are white and single. The multiflora climbers flower in clusters. Many of them, however, especially the so-called ramblers, are subject to mildew and insect attacks. They are reasonably hardy in the north. Roses of the nevadita group, represented by the Cherokee, on the other hand, require a warm climate. This is true also of the roses of the climbing Noisette group, represented by the Marechal Niel and Lamarque. These roses are suitable for culture only in the warmer sections, where the winter temperature seldom falls below 10 degrees F. above zero.

Save Your Bottles.

A serious shortage of preserving jars and cans is threatened. Glass bottles, especially wide necked ones, are useful for putting up fruits and jellies.

Put up fruit juices in ordinary bottles.

Reserve regular preserving jars and cans for canning vegetables, soups and meats. United States Department of Agriculture.

A Cleaner's Trick.

To clean black lace squeeze three or four times through a liquid made by dissolving a teaspoonful of spirits of wine and a teaspoonful of borax in a half teaspoonful of very soft water; then rinse in a cupful of hot water in which a black kid glove has been boiled. Pull out the edges of the lace until nearly dry and press for two days in a heavy book.