

THE U.S. RED CROSS

Wife of One Time Minister to Belgium Serves With Zest.

ON MRS. WILSON'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. Anderson, Aided by Great Wealth Social Popularity and Many Friends, is Zealously Aiding Red Cross Work on the Local Committee.

One of the most interested of Red Cross workers is Mrs. Larz Anderson, wife of the one time United States minister to Belgium, who is serving with Mrs. Woodrow Wilson on the Red Cross committee in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Anderson is one of the richest women in Washington, her grandfather having left her a fortune of \$17,000,000. An only daughter of the famous Commodore, G. H. Perkins, who was with



MRS. LARZ ANDERSON

Farragut in the great fight of Mobile Bay. Mrs. Anderson comes of distinguished ancestry. Her marriage united her to another distinguished family, Larz Anderson being the nephew of General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame.

The Anderson estate at Brookline, Mass., with its magnificent vistas, its spacious halls and brilliant interior gardens, forms one of the most imposing homes to be found anywhere. Two million dollars were spent on the buildings and grounds, and the Cupid fountain standing on the site of the original Anderson homestead is world famous for its artistic beauty. The house and garden, and the bowling green between, crown a high hill which on all sides falls away sharply.

Not only has Mrs. Anderson become famous for her charitable work and her interest in the welfare of the poor, but she has made her mark in the literary world.

She is devoted to children and takes more pleasure in providing pleasure for them than in planning splendid fetes for the famous. Her most ambitious literary effort, a book of fairy tales and other stories, published several years ago and dedicated "with much love" to her husband, is the result of her careful study of how to amuse children and at the same time to instruct them.

Mr. Anderson, who was a captain of volunteers in the Spanish war, has served as secretary to the American embassies at London and Rome. He was appointed minister to Belgium in August, 1911.

SKIRT HEMS.

How to Make Them Without Puckers or Scallops.

Home dressmakers frequently find it difficult to put in the hem of a woollen frock smoothly. This can be done with little trouble by means of shrinking. Place a damp cloth over the hem and press from the lower edge of the skirt toward the top. All the extra fullness can be entirely shrunk out, providing the hem is not too wide.

This method does away with small plaits usually found in a hem, the lines of which are almost sure to show on the outside of the skirt when the hem is pressed.

In finishing the edge of the hem do not turn the cloth in. Baste the raw edge flat to the other part of the skirt and over this edge lay a flat piece of seam binding. Sew the edge that does not go through the right side with fine or cotton thread, but the top edge should be sewed with a thread of the fabric drawn from a lengthwise piece of the material, not crosswise.

Sewing or hemming with a thread of the material is a little secret that even few dressmakers know of, and its practice will give the most satisfactory results.

This method makes the stitches as invisible as the weaves of the cloth and should be used in every part of the suit or dress where invisible sewing is desired. Of course some fabrics will not permit of the raveling of the threads, but wherever possible, this method should be tried out.

Citron Tart.

Cover an open tart tin with good pastry, upon which lay thin slices of citron, orange and lemon peel. Fill up with the following mixture: Four ounces of fine sugar, two ounces of butter and a little grated lemon rind, well beaten together, with a teaspoonful of flour and two well whisked eggs. Bake in a moderate oven.

MILITARY STYLES.

How Blue Serge and Khaki Are in the Front Row.

The shops have blossomed forth with military fashions.

Just where they got all the red, white and blue bedecked garments nobody knows. Of course it was a comparatively easy matter for some energetic manufacturer to have strips of the three nations' colors stitched to a lot of silk gloves or for another to have red, white and blue platings added to an almost finished batch of organdy neckwear. But where did all the military frocks and capes come from?

They are here, anyway, and they are very attractive. There are khaki shirts that would be admirable for the woman who intends to do her part in the farm world this summer. They are decorated with shields and other insignia of the national colors on the pockets. There are all sorts of capes with a military look. Some of them are braided some are trimmed generously with brass buttons. There are blue serge frocks that almost set one cheering, they suggest a military parade. And so it goes.

We all remember that when the world war began Paris launched a few military styles. They were accepted at first with enthusiasm, but later on other styles superseded them. Perhaps with all the world at war Paris could not permit use for military inspiration in women's fashions. Next August, when the openings that Paris has so punctiliously kept up ever since that fateful August of 1914 occur again we may know.

UTILITY COAT.

For Real Service Buy a Coat Something Like This.

Built of glaucous-brown is this topcoat of serge, so natty trimmed with Scotch plaids, collar, cuffs and



GOOD LINES.

laughero pocket flaps. Please note the fan of brown feathers that gives the front piece of the smart kcabout hat.

Frocks of Colored Linen.

Frocks of colored linens, hief linen elaborately run with hand tuckings and plaits with panels of flat lace at times dyed in self coloring, are being worn by smart women at Palm Beach. White linens are elaborately ornamented with soutache embroidery, with medallions of even lace forming the deep border on skirt or sectional panels.

White and colored organza dresses are trimmed with bandings of organza, embroidered the same intricate as the Russian blouse or empire crapes, waist. In chemise dresses of organza white linen crash the full length panels of applique and elaborate designs, collars and cuffs are the distinguishing features. Broad belts of white, tan or gray suede usually confine the waist.

One Chic Design.

A charming little summer frock of rose color, hifou yoke boasts an apron of the material almost covered with conventionalized pansies in rose color. A deep band of embroidery finishes the skirt, and the bodice and sleeves are trimmed with it. Such a frock could be reproduced very inexpensively by the home seamstress, and it is delightfully pretty and summery in the sheer, soft voile.

Rest and Sleep.

We can rest our bodies and our muscles by lying down and relaxing, but our brains must have sleep for perfect rest. So long as we are awake, the brain will be active to a greater or less degree, and it is only sleep that will restore the brain cells. Keep this in mind and see to it that your brain has the benefit of eight hours sleep each night.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Most Vain and Silly Beast.

HAD VERY BIG NOTIONS.

Although His Home Was in the Barnyard, He Imagined That Place Was Too Humble For His Talents—Goss on a Journey and Is Punished.

Well, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned, tonight I am going to tell you about

THE ARTFUL DONKEY.

Once upon a time there lived in a field near a fine juggle where many lions made their home a little gray donkey.

Now, this donkey was not satisfied with being just a donkey and drawing his master's little cart of vegetables to market and enjoying a comfortable home and nice meals.

Neddy wanted to be a lion, and he tried to imitate the air and walk of a lion he had once seen. He fancied that his bray sounded like a lion's roar. All the farmyard animals laughed at him, which made him very cross.

One day a hunter who had shot a lion, stopped at his master's house with the lion skin. While the stranger was at dinner Neddy stole out to where the skin lay and slipped into it. Then he ran off toward the forest, frightening foolish hens and geese and amazing the more sensible animals.

When he reached the edge of the fields he met the old black sheep who led his master's flocks.

"G-r-r-r-u" brayed the donkey.

The sheep laughed.

Near the woods he met Mr. Fox.

"Why, it's that stupid old donkey that brays whenever I come about the farmhouse at night—What's he doing running around in the skin of old Leo?" Mr. Fox said to himself.

Leo was the old lion which had been shot by the hunter. His relatives in the forest were very angry about his death.

"G-r-r-r-u" brayed the donkey.

"Ah, good evening, Mr. Leo!" the fox said slyly.

The donkey was greatly pleased.

"Glad to meet you, sir," replied the donkey.

"There are some of your relations over there looking for you," the fox went on, thinking that the donkey would turn and run home.

But the foolish donkey was so sure that the lions would gladly welcome him and never suspect that he was not one of themselves that he went trotting off toward a brook where some of the animals were drinking.

"There he comes, the monster, dressed in my poor dear husband's skin!" roared Mrs. Leo, and she made a leap that landed her on the donkey's neck.

"That was all! The next day the farmer who went out to hunt for Neddy, found the lion's skin behind the donkey's skin in the woods.

Why Water Puts Out Fire.

Water puts out fire for two good reasons. First, if a thing is covered with water, the oxygen of the air cannot get at it to burn it. But that is not nearly the most important reason why water puts out fire. It is that water has a great capacity for heat and can hold a great deal of it. It takes so much heat into itself, and so quickly, that it lowers the temperature of the burning thing that it can no longer burn.

Summer Sport.

Children who live near the Atlantic seacoast know what fun it is to play in the sand on the beach. They think about it all winter, and as soon as



Photo by American Press Association

A PHOTO OF A CHILD.

school is out away they go to Atlantic City or some other place on the Jersey coast, where they spend hours building cathedrals and castles, grottoes and palaces in the fine white sand. There will be thousands of them, like the pretty little girl here pictured, doing that all this summer.

Baby Birds.

Does the little birdie sleep? Does he shut his eyes? Does his mamma rock him? Every time he cries?

WARTIME GARB.

How Women Are Donning the Khaki Instead of Silk.



ON THE MARCH.

Khaki is fast becoming a favorite fabric for sports and work clothes. A regulation army shirt, soft felt hat and bloomers of khaki worn inside leggings of the same material make up the uniform of this movie actress who is tramping across the continent, winning recruits on the way.

Baked Ham.

Wash a twelve pound smoked ham and soak overnight in cold water. Over-drain, put in a stock pot, cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Simmer three hours or until tender. Peel off the skin, place in a dripping pan, spread one half inch thick with brown sugar, add a cupful of garlic vinegar and bake in a hot oven three quarters of an hour, basting every ten minutes. Spread with another layer of sugar, stick with cloves, an inch apart, reduce the heat and cook slowly without basting for twenty five minutes so that the ham may be well glazed. Serve hot the first time and later cold thinly sliced with whipped cream and horseradish sauce.

YOUR ROSEBUSHES.

From Buds to Broken Roots Here Is Sound Advice.

Prepared by the U. S. department of agriculture.

IN planting dormant bushes it is desirable to trim the ends of broken roots and any that are too long just before they are put into the hole, so that there will be smooth, fresh surfaces which can callous and heal over. It is usual to have this fresh cut surface on the under side of the root. The hole in which the bush is to be planted should be several inches larger across than the roots will extend and ample in depth, with a little loose earth on the bottom. The roots should be separated, well in all directions, with the soil well worked in among them, separating them into tiers, each of which should be spread out as the fingers of the hand.

When the hole is partly full the plant should be shaken up and down so as to make sure it is in close contact with the soil under the roots where the roots have to be. When the roots are well covered the soil should be firming. This is best done by tramping. If the soil is in proper condition tramping will not injure the plants. This will leave a depression about them, but all the roots will be covered.

When all are planted each one may be watered, although this usually is not necessary, especially if the roots have been puddled before planting. If water is applied permit it to soak in about the roots and then fill the hole with dry earth. Do not tramp after watering. With the soil wet it would be injurious to compact it more. If not watered the depression should be filled with loose earth, the same as though it had been watered. After planting no watering should be done unless very dry weather follows, and even then care must be exercised not to overdo it till after growth starts.

In watering it is desirable to draw away some earth from about the bush, apply the water and after it has soaked in draw dry earth about the plant again.

FRESH CHICKENS

How to Choose One From Among Embalmed Poultry.

PUT WHOLESOMENESS FIRST

Tips About Dry Picked, Air Cooled Birds and the Great Danger of Bacteria Entering a Dressed One, Thus Causing Ptomaine Poisoning.

We should place wholesomeness ahead of plumpness and youth. In other words, the points of greatest importance to consider are: Is the bird unflinched or reasonably fresh? Is there danger of its giving ptomaine poisoning to some one who eats it because the bacteria decay have begun their deadly work?

The time was when it was considered safer to purchase poultry which had been drawn, it being argued that the entrails were likely to contaminate the meat. Heads and feet were removed, and the purchaser felt she was getting net weight and not paying for that which must be discarded.

As a matter of fact, it is now believed by the majority that it is safer to buy poultry un-drawn and with the heads and feet where nature placed them. Once an opening has been made into the body cavity of a bird or the head and feet cut off, the moist, delicate tissues are laid open to the air, fairly inviting the invasion of bacteria. These bacteria soon impart the flavor of the meat, even if actual decomposition does not set in.

The feet and head tell a good deal about the age of the bird. Young birds have clean, smooth legs and feet, while old ones show a rough, scaly condition with the development of spurs. Some poultry specialists also claim that a fowl with yellow legs is of better flavor than one having black legs.

The head of a bird which has been killed some time will tell the fact plainly to any one who can read the symptoms. Sunken eyes, darkened neck and a greenish blue color near the bill, all show that the bird is no longer fresh.

To order a bird over the telephone is to trust entirely to one's marketman. It is much better to make the selection in person and to have the chicken or duck or whatever it may be drawn in one's presence.

Sometimes chickens are dry picked immediately after they are killed, and to hasten the cooling process they are allowed to stand for a time in very cold water in order to remove the animal heat.

This is objectionable also, for a chicken cooled in water absorbs more or less of it, which is paid for at food prices. The skin of such a bird has a white look, which has been described as "powdery." It has a thick look and is inclined to be rather shiny.

A properly dry picked air cooled chicken has a loose, clear looking skin. There are sure to be short hairs, which it is necessary to remove by singeing, and the papillae, or quill sockets, show plainly.

It is not at all difficult to learn to dress poultry at home. Ten or fifteen minutes at the most is all that is needed to prepare a good sized bird for cooking, and there is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing exactly what you have got.

In these days of the high price of living and the still higher price of being sick the more we pay others for doing the less money we have for ourselves.

SUMMER BEAUTY.

Could Youth Be Garbed More Charmingly Than This?

White tulle and lacy trimmings are cut with a smart little vest in a shade to harmonize with the predominant color.



THE LATEST MODE.

or in the figure gives us this beach suit. The feature is the double belt, one buckled inside the coat revers and one buckled outside, confining them slightly.

NATTY SWEATER.

One of the Delectable Weaves Is Just 'Plain, Old' Fashioned.



REAL PICTURESQUENESS.

Knitted horizontally in good old wash cloth stitch is this youthful sweater in apple tree green, worn by the movie star Louise Huff. The softness and beauty of these long sweaters are the characteristics that make them so popular for general wear.

BABY BONDS.

Hildegarda Hawthorne of the Vigilante Tells About the War Loan.

The French nation has set itself defiantly against any premature peace because of one tremendous resolution—that the children now growing up shall not have in their turn, to meet the hideous agony of war.

This is a war more to make the children free forever from war than for anything else.

"I wish I could do something, really something, mother," said a little boy whom I know, "to help America. Don't you think I could be a boy scout even if I'm only eleven? And when I'm twelve, why can't I go on a destroyer and chase submarines?"

It was funny, of course. But it was not funny to see the glow of high devotion on that child's face, to feel that his whole being was thrilled with the desire of service. It was immensely moving. To turn aside that passionate wish to do something for the country whose history he was studying in his school, a country that to him was far more of a real object to be loved than to many of the older persons whose interests had narrowed to their own business and their own struggles, was to turn aside something vital and precious.

This boy was one of five children. Each child had something saved up, the result of self denials and ambitions. Each got certain sums weekly for chores performed or in prizes for good conduct. And all were eager to "do something."

So we talked to them about the liberty loan, explained how the country needed money to help it in the great work which they were as yet too small to share in, but which the money they might give could do its full share in making successful.

"If each one of you puts in \$10 you can buy one bond. You will have a liberty bond, and you will be really helping your country. If you earn money by work and by being good and give that money into the keeping of America you will be working for her just as much as though you were fighting in the trenches or sinking submarines."

All I say is, try it with your children. Use that beautiful young enthusiasm in a definite way. Let your child own a liberty bond and tell him or her just what owning it means. Let him grow up with a stake in his country's credit, let him feel himself a part of the tremendous work.

This war is for the sake of the children. The child can help to win it if you use his generous wish to help his country and teach him that there really is work he can do. Even if he earns only a few pennies and you have to make-up the rest he will be doing his best. He will be learning the lesson of patriotism and of service and co-operation and thrift. Let him own a liberty bond.

Fruit Corn Bread.

Two cupfuls of cornmeal, two cupfuls of chopped apples or a cupful of seeded raisins, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or lard, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cupfuls of boiling water. Put the cornmeal into a bowl, cover with boiling water, mix until smooth and cover with cloth. When cold add the well beaten eggs and beat two minutes, add apples, butter, salt and baking powder and mix well. Brush three large pie tins with butter or drippings, pour in mixture and put in moderate oven. Bake twenty-five to thirty minutes and serve warm with fruit, syrup or apple jelly.