

Calles Spreads Terror Through Jalisco State

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Guadalajara, Mexico, June 7.—At least thirty thousand men, women and children in the State of Jalisco, of which this great Catholic city is the capital, have been thrust from their humble homes in the last fortnight and today are refugees without food, as a result of the latest barbarous deed of President Calles of Mexico. Others by the hundred lie dead in the embers of their homes.

Calles has deliberately and cold-bloodedly laid waste with sword and shell this entire Mexican State, one of the most fertile in the Republic, sparing only the larger cities. Villages everywhere have been shelled and bombed, haciendas have been razed, and the slaughter probably never will be counted.

His announced aim was to rid himself of every man who opposed him, and Jalisco held hundreds of these, some of whom were fighting openly against his tyranny. If he has accomplished his purpose momentarily, he has raised thousands more to oppose him and committed an outrage which will go down as one of the blackest in Mexican history.

Thousands Flee for Their Lives.
Everywhere in Jalisco thousands have fled terror-stricken from the scourge of Calles' soldiers. Sometimes they have reached safety; many times the treachery of the military has resulted in their butchery as "rebels."

Refugees in some of the cities run higher than 12,000. Every town that was spared is swarmed with farmers and their families or small villagers who fled for their lives. Virtually all are without means of subsistence, having brought with them only what possessions they could carry. Famine seems imminent.

Here in Guadalajara, a Central Board of Assistance has been organized to care for the stricken people of the State. It has been working day and night sending out consignments of corn and beans.

Every village on the outskirts of Guadalajara is glutted with refugees, and many have entered the city itself. Word from Tepic is that about 13,000 refugees are concentrated there. At Jalisco Totatlan 800 families are gathered, and at Zapotlan 200 more. At Acapulco there are 7,000 refugees.

The Central Board of Assistance here has sent large quantities of grain to Tlaquepaque, Zapotlan, La Barca, Ocotlan and several other villages, where large numbers of destitute also are gathered in improvised shelters amid the direst want. Six tons of corn and two tons of beans were rushed to the municipal board of assistance in Valle de Guadalupe, where many refugee families were without the bare necessities of life.

Aid also has been sent to Tepic, Tlaxiaco, Acapulco and San Juan de los Rios. At San Juan there were 800 families without food. Three tons of corn were hurried off to Tlaquepaque, and later more food supplies were despatched.

In the crisis, a medical commission also has been formed to nip any epidemic which may appear among the swarms of refugees, but fortunately disease has thus far spared the unfortunate. A sanitary commission has gone to Los Altos and Ayoa Chico to render medical aid.

Gen. Amaro, the Butcher.
It is the great army of General Amaro, Minister of War, acting on orders from Calles, which has swept the State. His troops have been especially concentrated for the deplorable, being brought in from many parts of Mexico. The Government's excuse for the murderous campaign is that it is determined to exterminate all revolutionary bands.

The refugees fled to the larger cities upon orders from Amaro that all who did not do so would be considered rebels. Thereafter, the villages and haciendas were shelled and destroyed, and any unfortunates who remained were murdered.

Treachery on the part of the military has led to great loss of life. It has shown itself in many ways. A favorite one, however, has been this: A group would be told to leave their homes and go to a city, otherwise they would be killed. When it had gone some distance, however, it would be surrounded by the troops and simply slaughtered. It was then reported that "another band of rebels" had engaged in battle and exterminated.

Graphic details of ruthlessness and murder are coming in. Meantime, Guadalajara is bending its every energy to care for the refugees, where conditions are pitiable in the extreme.

Fr. Maxwell Directs St. Louis Boy Scouts

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

St. Louis, June 7.—Archbishop Glennon has appointed the Rev. Charles P. Maxwell, assistant pastor of St. John's church, here, to be the archdiocesan director of the Catholic Boy Scouts. It is announced here that Father Maxwell succeeds the Rev. James J. Downey, who recently resigned. The director's duties include the making of arrangements for Mass at Boy Scout camps, and for other religious needs, as well as the promotion of their activities.

The Ghost of a Letter

By H. IRVING KING

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HERE seemed to be every reason in the world, looking at the matter in a calm, common sense way, why Adele Norwood should say "yes" to John Wickford's proposal of marriage. He was a young lawyer rapidly making his way at the bar, and his father had left him a very considerable fortune. Personally he was a good-looking young man, morally he was all that could be wished for, and his social standing was high. What more could a girl want? That is what Adele's parents asked her. She might have answered with the single word—Love. The reason she didn't was because she really did not know what love was. She thought she did, of course. When she liked a person uncommonly well she always said she "loved" him. She still had a lot to learn.

She had met Wickford at a summer resort and had found him very agreeable. Her parents had "looked him up" and approved of him.

Wickford, on his part, had found Adele entirely charming and all that could be desired in the wife of a rising young barrister. He had "looked up" Mr. Norwood as carefully as he himself had been looked up and found everything highly satisfactory. Then he proposed to Adele.

There is a saying that "Matches are made in Heaven." But here was a match so flawless in construction, so beautifully machine-made, that it appeared as if made in a match factory—a finished product. No wonder Adele's parents asked "Why not?" and Adele repeated the same query to herself. She did have a feeling that there was a little something wanting somewhere; but could not, for the life of her, discover just what it was. So when John proposed she told him that, while she admired him immensely and would feel safe in committing her future to him, yet—yet she wanted a little time to think it over. He was going to his home in Chicago next day, and she would write him.

After a heart-to-heart talk with her parents, in which everybody agreed with everybody else, Adele sat down and wrote a letter to John Wickford accepting his offer of marriage. She went for a walk and dropped the letter in the first handy letter box.

That very night she met Jack Forster at a dinner party. The next day she met him again—quite by accident—as she went out for her daily "constitutional." She seemed to run across him everywhere after that. She found herself thinking about him when she ought to have been thinking of something, or somebody else. She was worried; it was not right for her to think so much about Jack Forster when she had accepted John Wickford. But why did not John acknowledge the receipt of her letter? "The days had gone by; he had had plenty of time. Had he repented his bargain as Adele told herself with a groan, she was beginning to do?"

Then finally came a letter from Wickford. It was very proper, very precise and almost—but not quite—lovely. He reproached her mildly for not having written him as she had promised, giving her decision with regard to his proposal, and hoping that the delay did not mean an unfavorable answer. Adele was perplexed, and she confessed to herself, relieved. Then the thought struck her that her letter must be wandering around somewhere, "misent," in the mails and would reach John eventually.

She realized, thoroughly now that she did not want to marry John Wickford—and she would not if she could get out of it. If it was not for that letter of acceptance roaming about, and liable to reach John's hands at any time, all she would have to do would be to sit down and write Mr. Wickford a nice letter declining his "kind and flattering offer." Her parents? Oh, Adele felt sure she could manage them; like most modern parents, they were amenable to discipline. Besides her father had gone to Central America on a business trip and her mother was in Boston in attendance on Aunt Jerusha, who was ill.

But there was the fact of the existence of that first letter of hers. Suppose she wrote Wickford a letter saying that, on such and such a date, she had written him a letter accepting him, and now wished to call that first letter off and "give him the mitten?"

For three days she put in a considerable portion of her time writing letters to Wickford, reading them and tearing them up. That undelivered letter of acceptance became an obsession with her; it haunted her thoughts by day and she dreamed of it by night. It was a grisly specter, lurking in ambush and liable to spring out upon her at any moment. And every day she felt her love for Jack Forster growing and his for her.

Then one day there was "placed in her hand an official envelope," "government business." She opened it wondering and out dropped her letter of acceptance, returned from the dead letter office at Washington—because Adele had forgotten to put any address on the envelope before she mailed it! In half an hour a letter came from Mr. Wickford's "mattering office" was on its way. A week later Jack Forster proposed and was accepted. This time the transaction was verbal—and it held.

HOW

"NOSE PRINTS" ARE USED TO IDENTIFY ANIMALS.—The loss of some valuable pedigree live stock caused the owner to work out a plan of identification that has since been adopted by insurance companies as a measure of protection. It is the system of taking "nose prints."

On several occasions thieves have made away with cattle, and have later tried brazenly to resell them in the vicinity of their original homes. And it has been found impossible to prove the correct ownership by ordinary methods of identification. With nose prints, however, positive proof of identity can now be given. For it has been found that the designs on the nose of a cow or bull do not change, but merely increase in size. And it has been proved that no two animals have the same markings.

In order to obtain a nose print, it is necessary to hold the animal's head firmly under one arm. Then wipe the nose with a soft piece of tannin or rag. Then take an ordinary office stamping pad, rubbing it over the nose until the edges are well inked. Next take a piece of nonpareil paper that has been securely fastened to a board and press it firmly against the nose, beginning with the lower part, and press it in a rolling fashion gradually upwards.

An insurance company recently used this method with success in connection with a claim.

How Temperature Is Affected by Trees

In a discussion of the effect of trees on temperature, Mr. W. B. Leach, city forester at New York, points out that if American streets and parks are well supplied with vigorous trees the summers would be cooler and the winters warmer. He gives as his chief reason for this theory the fact that the temperature of a tree never varies, in summer or in winter, from 54 degrees Fahrenheit. "If we cross one of the avenues on a hot day," states Mr. Leach, "when the temperature is 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and pass under the shade of a tree, we are refreshed by the cool air that meets us. What makes the change? Not the shade alone, but chiefly the fact that we are in the presence of a body that has a fixed temperature of 54 degrees Fahrenheit, or 46 degrees cooler than the street temperature." Likewise, on a cold winter day, in passing from the soft temperature of the street into a group of trees, the warmth experienced is due not only to the shelter afforded by the trees but to the warmth of the trees themselves.

How Sawmill Men "Talk"

To make themselves heard above the noise of the saws, workers at the mills have developed a curious sign language, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Rubbing the stomach signifies approval, "go ahead" or O. K. If the boss is about striking the chis or combing an imaginary mustache gives warning. "Stop" is indicated by holding up one hand, palm forward; "sleepy," head to one side with hand against ear; "help wanted," right hand on muscle of left arm, which is bent to indicate strength; "it's raining" or "going to rain," hands spread out, palms down, while the fingers are worked to indicate falling drops; "talking too much," moving the hands to signify a wagging jaw; "cleared," holding the nose and waving the other hand at the offending object as if to say, "go away." The language changes very little except as modifications of machinery necessitate new "words," and the system is used with few variations in most large sawmills.

How Muskrat Acts as Host

Naturalists find frequent evidence of the habits of many water birds and other animals in using in one way or another the houses built by muskrats. Such water birds as the black tern, the mallard, canvasback and ruddy ducks, wild geese and green herons utilize muskrat houses as nesting places. But the most interesting encroachments of these numerous squatters upon the domiciles are those of water snakes and turtles, which sometimes may be said to make their homes in the houses of the muskrat.

How Russians Use Sugar

Sugar is costly and difficult to obtain in many isolated Russian villages. The usual way of employing it at parties is for No. 1 to take a piece of sugar, place it between his teeth and then suck his tea through it. No. 1 quickly passes the piece of sugar to his neighbor who uses it in the same way and then transfers it to the next guest, and so on until the sugar is all dissolved. A gift of a pound of sugar is always welcomed as the highest expression of regard.

How Motor Coaches "Turn"

Motor coaches used at a railroad terminal in Jersey City are turned around on a "turntable," which eliminates the difficulty of backing up and reversing direction in crowded quarters. The unit, much like those employed at railway shops, is easily turned by hand. Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Two-Piece Frock for Afternoon Occasions



Sky-blue crepe de chene and a plaid capelet of jersey in the same color, trimmed with bands of crepe de chene, make this chic two-piece dress. The skirt is of crepe de chene trimmed with graded blue galons. The hat and bag are of the same color as the dress, with trimmings to match the skirt.

Notes of the Mode for Women Who Care

Crystal earrings under no round and oblong shapes are much larger than the button earrings being worn at present. They are mounted in silver frames.

The new tailor-made are straight in line with the skirts plaited all around or in front only. Box-plats are the favorite, but some have skirts with inverted plaits.

The bolero offers an opportunity to use up some of the waists and skirts which have not been quite modish enough on account of the long waisted styles. Waists and skirts can be joined for a one-piece dress.

A glove for wear with either sports outfit or tailored suit is equally selected because of its tailored shape, and when a trim appearance is desired, these short wrist-lengths are often preferred.

To carry out a sport in bracelets, there are narrow ones made of leather in all the new colors. They have small eyelets and they buckle, but throughout on both sides are little metal tabs to carry out the sports theme.

Velvet jackets for sports have a permanent place in general favor that time does not seem to weaken. Word comes that velvet jackets are the most popular sports garments seen along the Riviera, so popular that they threaten to become common.

A lace collar always fits better if the edge of it is tucked under the neck or collar of the gown. A well-fitting collar is a decoration and a finish which every woman should appreciate.

An ill-fitting collar spoils the entire effect of many garments. When joining lace, a clumsy seam is avoided and an almost invisible union made possible by closely buttoning the edges together on the wrong side. Pass a wire from over the seam and the results will satisfy even the most exacting.

When skirts, slips and gowns are of different lengths it always is a matter of anxiety as to whether or not what is underneath shows. To avoid this, decide upon the exact number of inches by which skirts and slips should clear the floor; then adjust so all will be alike.

A smart sports coat in brown, plaid, cut in the favored seven-eighths length, as Jean Plouffe's choice when warmth is needed. This coat serves ever so slightly over the record-plaid skirt of plaid. The jumper of beige knuhs provides against too great warmth by being sleeveless.

Black With Touches of White, Color Harmony

No color or combination of colors ever succeeds in being smarter than black with touches of white. When these tones are put together by a master-hand of color. Black and white dress is not smart; but the black and white frock designed by the true color artist is smartly and elegantly. It has a certain distinction almost impossible to define but instantly recognized.

Velvet Evening Caps

Velvet evening caps remain a part of the wardrobe both summer and winter. Only the color and weight of the wraps change. One of the evening wraps designed this season by Ladon Long is of rich rose velvet, simply bordered in gray fox. The fulcrum is fitted in over the shoulders by means of inverted plaits which flare out into generous fullness at the bottom of the wrap.

Embroidery and Beads Decorate Evening Gowns

Although simplicity marks the day-time mode, evening models are most elaborate. Embroidery, beads and contrasting color effects decorate these models. The fashionable evening shades are pastel tints—delicate rose, pale lavender, hyacinth blue and bouquet green. Gold and white and white and silver also are popularly combined.

Youth, Simplicity, Mark Silhouette

Contrasting Fabric, Colors,
Are Featured in Newest
Fashion Card

Originally marked the silhouette which Paris has set her stamp and approval upon in the spring collection of frocks. There is a general departure from lines which have been accustomed to lead one to the mode.

For instance, there are now gowns with or without waists, frocks which feature old-fashioned treatment, bolero effects, the softened blouse style, and skirts of varying lengths and fullness.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding features in the use of contrasting fabrics in the newest frocks. This striking note introduces not only contrasting materials, but contrasting colors. The two-piece mode, of course, has illustrated the new fashion. True, most successful models show color and fabric details worked with subtlety and a harmonious result.

There is generally to be noted a softening influence in the silhouette. A band of embroidery, or a border of applique, or piquanterie, making, facings, crown effects or any other form of embellishment serves to feminize the effect of the dress. In the field gown many striking models are shown which display the use of contrasting colors and materials. Other costumes introduce a new note in the geometric plan, which ornament details.

Printed fabrics hold an important place in the fashion. These in general follow the same lines that are to be found in the frocks of a plain fabric.

The bow is a distinct fashion note of extreme importance. It may be found at all points of the dress, the



"New" Abron Waist Children in Soft Shade of Blue.

Shoulder, the waist, the hip line, the bow placed at front, at side and on the back.

One of the favorite silhouettes shows a bloomed line, a soft, feminine outline, and a highly defined hipline. Lela Wilson, the motion picture star, whose youth and elegance have themselves with delicate appeal to the femininely inclined crowd, adds herself charmingly contrasted with all that is new in her line. "Broadway Nights" Miss Wilson has selected a soft shade of blue. It possesses many features of the new mode. It has a full skirt, a delicate light scarf. A large flower at the shoulder is a delicate pink gives other contrast. While a bow at the waist also adds the newness. The skirt has an uneven hemline and is given full.

Glistening Rhinestones

Used by Slipper Straps
Counter straps of rhinestones can now be purchased at the shoe counter. They are easily attached to existing slippers and add a glistening effect that is desired on most evening models. Of course, the rhinestone counter strap requires a shoe that is especially suited for its purpose. That is a shoe which either has an inside strap to which the top of the counter strap may be attached or a shoe which is designed to tie in front. Some counter straps are extremely beautiful, being made of metal set with rhinestones in various designs. They come in the shape of a slide or a ring that goes through the middle strap of the shoe.

Flowers Are Used for Decorating Millinery

After several seasons of unadorned and millinery in Paris seems now to be broke. No result again calling upon flowers for decorative effect. One for reason of felt hats are now a variety of the new fashion. Leather runs and tulle shapes is another form. Then for the flower-trimmed hat are now only for wear with summer dress and afternoon costume.

IF YOU DON'T WANT YOUR HAIR TO FALL OUT



What's the Difference
between a hair that falls out
and a hair that stays in?
The difference is the hair
that stays in.

Just This
With a true hair tonic
you are enjoying the
natural hair that is
smaller and softer than
the hair that falls out.

The Uncle Sam Tonic
will hold your hair in
place and let it fall out
in a matter of days. It
is a hair tonic that
captures the hair and
keeps it in place.

George H. Jones, Jr.
has analyzed the
Uncle Sam Tonic and
found it to be a
true hair tonic.

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