

Beach Togs Must Be in Gay Colors

Lively Ensembles in Varied Styles of Line, Shade and Material.

Beach dress has come to mean something far more elaborate than a mere bathing suit and the necessary accessories. It includes a whole outfit, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, from the suit itself to an attractive costume of wrap, in which to go from the bathroom to the water or to lounge in on the beach...

The ensemble idea is dominant in dress of both the simple and intricate sorts, and the new models present many varied styles in line, color and material. In a way the bathing suit of the season reflects the general mode in dress, being more feminine, more artistic and distinctly more individual than the fashion of past seasons.

For Style and Comfort. The leading couturiers both abroad and at home have given their attention to the beach costume with charming success. Lucien Lelong has blazed the trail with a number of striking ensembles which include everything for style and comfort that can well be included in one wardrobe. His bathing suit is of a more definite design than the simple slip-on of past seasons. It has now a semblance of being in two or three pieces, with a belt with which the trousers are held to the shirt. In some of the two-piece suits the shirt is made in the shape of a waistcoat or cardigan and buttoned down the front and sewn to the short trousers. With these, a belt is worn at the normal waistline.

This model is varied in several ways. In one design, the shirt is cut like a sweater extending well over the hips. It is finished at the neck with a small turnover collar, and is buttoned down the front and belted with a narrow strap of the material. This model is made of one of the new artificial silk jerseys.

Another designer, Mary Nowitsky, makes a bathing suit in which the shirt, of jade green jersey, is worn with a pair of wide trousers of brown, green and white checked wool. These are belted, and are cut almost knee length. Jane Regny is making some smart bathing ensembles, using much white, white and black and scarlet. Most of her models include a sleeveless shirt, trousers that fasten at one side with a row of pearl buttons, and usually a shirt, worn outside, which is trimmed with an applique motif and belted with a bright contrasting color.

Little straight coats of the same material as the suit are shown with these models, trimmed in so decorative fashion. Odd coats are made of different fabrics with an applique of a geometric pattern in a contrasting color. White jersey, flannel or more is used for the suit, and over this is worn a jacket of green, scarlet or blue wool, or one of white with a decorative applique in color or black. All of these coats have caps and shoes to match.

Introduces Beach Coat. Letong has succeeded in introducing the beach coat as a part of the conventional bathing costume of this season. It is shown in designs that may suitably be worn with any of several suits. In one of the complete beach outfits yellow and brown jersey are effectively combined. The shirt and

trousers are of pale yellow and have stripes of deeper yellow and brown woven to form a border about the top and bottom. A knee-length coat with the stripes used down each side of the front is tied about with a sash of the goods, and the sandals are made of yellow rubber-tipped leather with straps of brown.

This ensemble includes a parasol, a flat valise-shaped bag and cushion, all of the same material and all trimmed with the stripes. The same designer is making other original models in combinations of different fabrics, using linen or wool, and other fabrics on silk backgrounds in geometric patterns.

The bold, modernistic designs in sharply contrasted colors are especially effective on bathing suits, and some ultra-smart models of this type are shown. A suit of athletic type is made with a shirt of white tussah silk and trimmed with a narrow band of navy blue flannel stitched about the edge of the square neck, a monogram of the same cloth being applied in front and a wider band forming a V running up from the waistline. The trousers and wide belt are both of the flannel.

Jean Patou makes a smart suit of moss green flannel, the shirt and trousers being joined with a fitted yoke, and a topcut cut finger-tip length. The trousers of this suit are made wide, almost like a shirt, with a cluster of plaits at each side, and both shirt and coat are monogrammed in light green cloth.

The three-piece suit, which is a modern version of an old fashion, is very stylish. It consists of a shirt bodice, a short skirt and "shorts" of flat crepe, all in one shade of blue. The shirt is sleeveless and the skirt, which is laid in inverted box plaits back and front, is attached with a wide girde to the crepe tied in a bow at one side. A bathing suit of white washable moire built on the Vionnet bias lines is cut in one piece but with a godet at each side to give the appearance of a skirt. This is sleeveless and décolleté, and has stitched bands forming shoulder straps, all of the edge and seams being piped with coral silk. Each of these suits has a cap and sandals to match, and many have also a coat, parasol and smaller accessories in the same color scheme.

In a wardrobe that is planned for a season of the seashore some designers are making a sort of ensemble now called a beach set. It consists of a beach coat, umbrella, rug and cushion of decorative material that will serve as a background for the bathing suits, which are made in harmonizing colors.

Pajama Suits Popular. Pajama suits are an item in seashore dress that has become very popular. They are made to replace the bathing suit for the sleazo on the beach, and one made of crepe, tussah silk or lightweight jersey, of silk, wool or artificial silk. A wide assortment of colors and color combinations is shown, especially the new blues and greens, purple in several shades, and yellow. Another pajama suit of yellow washable taffeta is bordered with havanna brown, with a line between of deep orange.

Pajamas of vivid green crepe are edged with broadened ribbon in bright purple, yellow and blue in a small flower design, and others in a solid color are trimmed with the fancy "wash" ribbons, which are now shown in many pretty patterns. Some lovely beach pajamas are made in ombre tinted crepes and tub silks, usually in pastel shades.

In one of the new French models a jacket in three tones of blue is worn with trousers of the deepest tone. Riotous patterns and vivid colors are shown in some pajama ensembles in which coat, unlined, is made to match the suit. Charming suits of Chinese brocade crepe are shown in solid blues, greens, browns and rich gold and cocoa shades.

Baptist Minister Warns Conferees Against Politics

Atlanta, July 25.—In an open letter to the Baptist preacher of Georgia, published by the Christian Index Dr. John D. Mell, president of the Georgia Baptist convention, urges all ministers of the denomination to keep out of politics. "There are three great issues in the race for President of the United States," the letter said, "prohibition, the racial question and the religious question, any one of which has enough dynamite in it to destroy the peace and harmony of any church in the world. They all combined have enough dynamite in them to work irreparable injury to our Master's cause and to make wounds so deep that none of us will live long enough to see them healed."

Dr. Mell has been president of the Georgia Baptist convention since 1912 and is the active pastor of three Baptist churches near Athens, Ga. The letter warned the minister that "you can not separate your personality from your office in the minds of the people. Whatever you do in this matter will be charged for or against you in their minds as a preacher and not as an individual. "When you throw aside the 'wisdom of God' and the 'power of God' from your pulpits and hold up to your people instead the platform of any political party or the name of any candidate for office and expect by that to save men from the sin of intemperance or any other sin, you will only become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

Catholic Children's Bureau In St. Louis Branch of Charities

St. Louis, July 27.—Representatives of the child-caring institutions of St. Louis and vicinity met at the office of the Central Bureau of Catholic Charities here, Tuesday afternoon, to organize a children's department of the bureau. This department, suggested by the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, is an outgrowth of a study of Catholic child-caring work in the archdiocese of St. Louis made last year by the Rev. Dr. John O'Grady of Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. The Rev. John J. Butler, appointed by Archbishop Glennon to head the work, presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Dr. Grady.

This department will act as a central clearing house for Catholic neglected and dependent children of the St. Louis archdiocese. All applications for admission to Catholic institutions, it is announced, will be referred to a committee of representatives from each institution. Miss Violet Barnacle for several years a social worker for the St. Louis Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will be Father Butler's assistant in the work.

The following institutions were represented at the meeting: Convent of the Good Shepherd, Father Dunne's (Newboys) Home, German St. Vincent Orphan Association, St. Ann's Foundling Asylum, St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and St. Philomena's Technical School.

Kerchief Scarf Lends Chic, Youthful Touch



The kerchief scarf is an important part of the charming outfit by Doris Dawson, the featured motion picture player. Miss Dawson's dress is of white silk which she wears so smartly in "Here Comes the Band." The dress is notable for its simplicity of line and its youthful appeal. A hand-blocked batik designed scarf is of paramount importance in making the outfit chic. A white felt hat of vague-dotted lines is most becomingly chosen to complete the outfit.

On Rearing Children from CRIB to COLLEGE

Compiled by the Editors of "CHILDREN, The Magazine for PARENTS"

The supreme ambition of every parent is to inspire in the child a love of truth that will make him strong in the face of temptation and fearless when he is right. If your child is not eating his meals as you believe he should, do not force him to eat. His mental attitude will affect the assimilation of food. First, allow him no food between meals. Second, offer at first small amounts of temptingly served dishes, and by example, induce him to eat the variety of foods his body needs. Gradually he will learn to enjoy green vegetables every day, to be satisfied with fruit as a dessert, and to drink plenty of milk.

An interesting game for children is to set them to finding out the source of each thing they wear, eat or use on any one day. The answers can be found in an encyclopedia or in smaller works of reference. Another game might be to find out what chief American products go to the countries sending these various things. In this way the child would come to recognize the interdependence of nations.

Vacation time should be a time for "making repairs." Long before the end of the summer every parent ought to have his child examined by a physician and a dentist. Our schools are expensive, and children who are often absent through the school year because of sickness become economic liabilities in the community. The school class program is made for sound, healthy children.

Parents in all stations of life will do well to remember that worries about money matters are not so much in proportion to how much or how little money one may have, but rather how sensibly or how foolishly one disposes of what one has. A child can learn to distinguish between sensible and foolish expenditure by an opportunity to spend money and to profit by his mistakes.

The home must see to it that children are allowed to go to the theater often enough to learn to prefer the best plays to inferior types of entertainment. The same principle holds true of good music and good art.

Permanent habits of cleanliness are fostered not by punishment for lapses or by the payment of temporary rewards, but by helping the child to realize the sense of well-being that cleanliness contributes.

For the older child of five or six years gingham or cotton prints make attractive sun suits. To get the most complete benefit from the sun, light-colored fabrics are best. Thin, open-meshed white cotton fabrics are the most successful transmitters of the active rays of the sun. As the temperature climbs to eighty degrees it is safe to let the youngster play in the sunny part of the garden in his one garment for several hours a day. However, a long exposure of this kind should be worked up to gradually. If the small toddler is put in the sun for two hours on the first hot day, a child with a blistered skin will be the result. Tanning should be brought about even in healthy children by gradual exposures. On very hot days, ninety degrees or more, some protection for the head is advisable.

HOW SCIENCE PROVES WATER IS NOT A SOLID BODY

It takes a distinct mental effort for us to realize that water is made up of immense numbers of small particles, all free to move, and that between them there must be space, empty or filled with something else. But that is the status of water beyond any question—it is an aggregate of molecules between which there is space and we can introduce into this space other material. This we can test for ourselves by the familiar experiment of pouring some alcohol into a vessel filled, apparently, as full as it can get, without raising the level.

Water, as ice, takes up more space. Roughly, ice is about 10 per cent less heavy than the same volume of water. Evidently the spaces between the water particles, or molecules, have become greater.

When we heat water, however, enough to convert it into the condition where we recognize it as steam, there is evidently a tremendous separation of particles. Steam is water greatly expanded. Approximately, though not quite, a cubic inch of water, converted into steam, occupies a cubic foot. Condense this steam in any way and the individual particles of the water, its molecules, come back into intimate relation with each other, though still with intervening spaces, and we have the familiar liquid, which, because of the temperature range within which we must live, is the normal condition of water for us.—Detroit News.

How Absence of Sun's Rays Affects Clouds

Small scattered clouds have a tendency to disappear rapidly after sunset, the Literary Digest remarks. The presence of moonlight makes this process conspicuous; hence the popular notion that the moon itself causes the clouds to vanish. This idea is expressed in the saying, "The moon eats the clouds." What really happens is thus explained by Charles F. Kelligham, in his Science Service feature "Why the Weather" (Washington):

"When the sun's rays are withdrawn, the clouds radiate more heat than they absorb, grow rapidly colder, and cool the air adjacent to them, which thus becomes denser than the surrounding clear atmosphere. The chilled air sinks until it is again in equilibrium with the air about it. In sinking, it is heated by compression, and when it finally reaches the level of equilibrium it is warmer than it was before the clouds cooled it and started it downward. Thus it has been warmed by cooling! One result is to evaporate the clouds, and another is to make the air drier (in terms of relative humidity) than it was at the beginning."

How Sunspots Cause Crime

The influence of sunspots on human beings is said to be a probable cause of crime waves, starting discoveries having been made by a Russian scientist regarding the effects of the spots on human conduct.

According to this authority the responsibility of a person to the commission of a crime decreases according to the number of the period of the sunspots' greatest activity to the time of the crime.

Sunspots produce an enormous quantity of electrons that cause strong magnetic disturbances. These electrons also cause notable alterations in man's emotional and volitional centers, rendering him in a certain sense irresponsible for his actions.

How to Test Linen

In this day of cleverly executed substitution for real linen, even to the composition of the fine goods which is characteristic of fine linen, there is one infallible test by which real linen may be detected from other fabrics. In order to be certain of your cloth, remove a thread from the fabric, hold one end upright, wet it and tauten with the fingers. As it dries you may know it is linen if it revolves anticlockwise. You may know it is not linen if the thread revolves clockwise. Another test may be made by putting a few drops of water on the cloth. If it soaks through quickly, it is linen.

How Pearls Are Formed

The pearl formation is often due to the irritation caused by the presence of a grain of sand or some other foreign body lodged between the mantle and the shell of the animal; an extra amount of pearly matter is thus secreted and forms roughness or projections on the inside of the shell which, if becoming free and regularly spherical, form one or more pearls.

Why Water Evaporates

The bureau of standards says that air saturated with water vapor is lighter than dry air at the same temperature because water vapor is lighter than air. When water evaporates a given quantity of water is displaced through a large volume, so that the resulting vapor is lighter than a mass of air having the same volume and at the same pressure.

WHY Illusion of "Seeing Stars" Follows Blow

Usually the sensation occasioned by a blow on the head or in the eye is accompanied by a hallucination. The person struck thinks that he sees something similar to the light of stars or fireworks. Such an illusion follows the compression of the globe of the eye.

A man "sees stars" because the eye has been momentarily distracted, either by sudden action or by a spontaneous spasm. Sudden sickness, a swoon, nausea or some too poignant emotion may be enough to produce the reflex movement. The most peculiar feature is that the initial heat of the phenomenon is not in the eye, but in the ear. This is a recognized physiological fact that has been demonstrated by the best eye specialists. The sense of locality, the sense of space, to which man owes his power to stand alone, to walk straight alone, to look straight forward or in any chosen direction, the sense which regulates his attitudes and co-ordinates his gestures, is seated in the semi-circular canals of the internal ear. When a hemorrhage, a wound or a violent disturbance of any sort produces disorder in the semi-circular canals, the disturbance is followed by vertigo. Vertigo is a visual trouble. The victim cannot use his eyes. If he can see at all, his vision is blurred or deceitful and he imagines that he is either falling or rising from the earth.

There is a close relationship between the nerves of the eye and those of the internal ear, and some skillful physicians have declared that the doctor who is summoned to a case of eye trouble should begin his diagnosis by a careful examination of the periphery of the outer ear as well as the mechanism of the internal ear centers.

Why Perfect Spelling Is Hard to Acquire

The reason we have so perfect spellers is that we are trying to write a language containing 45 sounds, with an alphabet of only 26 letters. We can thank the philologists for that. All, foreigners are dismayed at the different ways we spell words of similar sound. For instance "beet" and "bit" and "fruit" and "right" and "write" and "two." This is the reason, says a noted language teacher, that the children of English-speaking parents are from one to two years behind the French, German and Italian children in mastering reading and writing. However, as a means of expression English is worth the extra year or two.—Capper's Weekly.

Why Navy Wears Blue

A riding habit worn by the duchess of Bedford in 1745 is responsible for the blue and white uniforms of the navies of the world today, according to a recent issue of "The Arizona," weekly ship's paper of the U. S. S. Arizona. The paper credits Admiral Phillips, R. N., with being the source of the information it purveys. The duchess of Bedford had, it seems, a blue riding costume faced with white in 1745. Her husband, the duke of Bedford, was first lord of the admiralty at that time. The king, third and last party to this story, admired the duchess of Bedford's costume and chose blue and white for naval uniforms for the first time.

How He Changed Mind

John, age ten, was having trouble with a knee which had refused to yield to the entreaties of his father to call the inflexible door knob into play. After considerable coaxing, scolded with the promise of a one-dollar bill if the operation were successful, John agreed to go to the dentist. The tooth was gone before the job realized it. So painless was the operation, turning to his father triumphantly, the boy asked: "Want to take another one for the same price?"

Why Popcorn Pops

Scientists say that the popping of corn is an explosion due to the expansion under pressure of moisture contained in starch grains. The expansion ruptures the outer coat, turns the grain inside out and exposes the white part of the grain.

Why Whistle Is Barred

Whistling is frowned on in many parts of the world, but in Iceland it is regarded a breach of the divine law and there are drastic regulations against it. In general, miners in all countries regard it as very unlucky and will not tolerate it in the mines.

Why Airplanes Stall

Model airplanes stall when their wings are set too far forward, since the lift of the wings tends to make the planes bow upward and lose speed.

Why Acid Causes Fatigue

Fatigue is discomfort caused by acid in the body, which is the ash or residue left when each muscular movement burns up the tissues.—American Magazine.

How Orbits Got Name

The Baltimore edition of an American oracle, in speaking of the orbits of the planets, says that the orbits are those of Lord Wellington.

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Rev. F. B. Cassidy Honored On Golden Jubilee By Friends

Chicago, July 24.—The Rev. Francis B. Cassidy, S. J., vice president of St. Ignace College, here, from 1887 to 1893 was guest at a dinner at the Palmer House, last Tuesday evening, the occasion of his golden jubilee as a member of the Society of Jesus. The hosts were Chicago business and professional men who were invited by St. Ignace College, under the direction of Father Cassidy's successor, the Rev. Edward J. Moran, S. J., of Rockford.

With the exception of the Very Rev. Thomas F. Lavan, S. J., president of the De Paul University, and the Rev. Robert S. Kelly, S. J., president of Loyola University, the addresses and musical numbers were given by students of Father Cassidy's alma mater. The toastmaster was Father J. McDevitt. There were addresses by Theodore M. Cornell, Arthur W. Kettler and Thomas H. Nash. After the dinner, a group of fifty was given to Father Cassidy to help him in his work among the students of Omaha.

Friends of Father Cassidy's alma mater the students of Chicago, presented a golden jubilee dinner which was held at St. Ignace College, Palmer Park, last Sunday. The service was presided by the Rev. W. A. Murphy, a former student of St. Ignace College.

English Education Minister's Scheme Displeases Bishops

London, July 21.—Speaking in a speech in which Lord Rothermere, Minister of Education, sought to assure Catholics that the Board of Education regards the religious views of the non-State schools as a justification, the Bishop of Salford indicated that Catholics cannot accept the Minister's assurance.

"It is a queer kind of assurance," says Bishop Hemshair. "It is like a man deciding to run a 'race' and then saying to the other: 'You may run it, I'll pay for the track, but you take all the risks. When you win a new 'bus, you'll buy it.'"