## TODAY'S BEAUTY HELPS

Nothing excites more criticism than a woman with her face all daubed with face powder in her destre to hide a faulty or an aging skin. Instead of using powder, which clogs and enlarges the pores, it is far better to use a good face lotion that will improve and permanently benefit the skin. By dissolving four ounces of spurmax in a half pint of hot water you can make an inexpensive lotion that will do wonders as a skin whitener and complexion beautifier. It removes all shininess, sallowness and roughness, and gives the skin a smooth, velvety tone, while it does not rub off easily like powder, nor does it show on the skin.

By washing the hair with a teaspoonful of canthrox dissolved in a cup of hot water, afterward rinsing thoroughly with clear water, one finds that it dries quickly and evenly, is unstreaked, bright, soft and very fluffy, so fluffy, in fact, that it looks more abundant than it is and so soft that arranging it becomes a pleasure. This simple, inexpensive shampoo cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly of all dandruff and dirt, and leaves a clean, wholesome feeling. All scalp irritation will disappear, and the hair will be brighter and glossier than ever before.—Advertisement.

## GOVERNMENT PUT TO TEST

**Patriotism Prevents the Officials of Russia from Precipitating Strike in All the Factories.**

**DIFFERENCES SMOOTHED OUT**

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The prorogation of the Russian Duma, according to accounts that have reached London from members of the octobrist and progressive parties, was one of the severest tests which representative government in Russia has met since it came into being. Only the sheer patriotism of the men who guided the majority in that body prevented the prorogation from becoming a disaster of the most far-reaching import. At one time it threatened to precipitate a general strike in all the factories supplying the army—a strike which would have left the army helpless.

The following account of the crisis comes from a member of the progressive group:

"First of all, it is necessary to realize exactly what this Duma meant to the Russian people. That people was enduring the heavy mental strain of a long period of retreat—a retreat on a scale so gigantic that its effect was obvious even to those many hundred of miles from the front. Wounded soldiers returning to the heart of the country brought to town and village stories that made the lack of ammunition more than an intellectual problem. The result was that the common people were clamorous for open criticism and some sort of control of the bureaucracy, which it felt was responsible, and the Duma seemed to all classes the only hope of such criticism and control. For a time it was refused to them. Then, under the stress of the fall of Warsaw, the government decided to yield and summon the Duma.

**Fourteen Distinct Parties.**

"The Duma, conscious that the nation for once was united behind it, astonished everyone by the thoroughness and frankness with which it attacked in a hundred speeches the problems that had been in the minds of all. It soon became evident that this was to be a different sort of a Duma from those which had preceded it. It was to be a parliament in fact as well as name, for the membership, always heretofore broken up into tiny political groups which made anything like concerted action well nigh impossible, began to wield itself into two or three parties and a real majority party began to appear, for the first time in history.

"There are fourteen so-called parties represented in the Russian Duma, as follows:

Extreme right, nationalists, progressive nationalists, right octobrists, zemstvo octobrists, left octobrists, Poles, Mohammedans, peasants, progressives, cadets, labor members, social democrats, social democratic minority party.

"While thus disunited the Duma was weak. But things began to assume a very different aspect when Miliukov, leader of the cadets, and Guchkov, leader of the octobrists, working together, succeeded in forming what was called the progressive bloc. They combined all the parties in the preceding list except the first three and the last two. Then for the first time the government was faced by a Duma with the power of making itself felt. The majority enjoyed by the progressive bloc was absolutely overwhelming.

**The Next Stage.**

"The next stage in the story was the result of the peculiar character of the Russian politician. No sooner do any two Russians agree on anything than they sit down to draw up a platform or program, dealing not only with the matter in hand, but extending far afield to all the subjects upon which they are able to agree. So with this progressive bloc. No sooner had the constituent parties agreed to unite for their work in the Duma than, in spite of the fact that every man was solely concentrated on doing what should be done for the winning of the war, they met to elaborate a serious program which should show all the subjects on which they were agreed. They produced a program embodying about a dozen points, including such untimely matters as the reform of the zemstvos or municipal councils, a broadening of the electoral franchise, recognition of trade unions, and the establishment of a ministry not recruited from the ranks of officialdom.

**Czar's Order on the Table.**

"It is obvious that the few points noted are enough to constitute the widest possible reformation in the Russian system of government. Leaders have since asserted that they did not mean this program as anything but a statement of 'ultimate hopes,' and that for the moment they were content to concentrate their attention on matters of war legislation. But the publication of the program gave the conservative governing classes a tremendous shock, and officialdom took the opportunity to say, 'Look what these people are determined to do under cover of the national emergency.'

"Premier Goremykin, who was one of those greatly aroused by the program, rushed off to the czar and obtained a decree of prorogation, as a reply to what he believed to be a threat against his official existence. It is said that when he laid the decree before his colleagues of the cabinet they all, with the exception of one man, sided against him, but there lay the czar's order on the table, and the thing was done, the enraged Duma being politely told that it had successfully accomplished its destiny.

"But for the patriotism of the members the result might have been chaos. For a time Miliukov threatened that all members of his party would resign from their positions on the committees formed for dealing with questions of munitions and other war matters. This would have been an incitement from above to a general and disastrous strike. Miliukov was fortunately made to see the danger of it and the leaders of every party set themselves to preventing any disturbance.

"The story is not yet finished. The Duma has learned its power. It has also, perhaps, learned the virtue of tact."

## GERMANY EXPERIMENTS ON SOME NEW FIBRES

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—A special commission on new fibres recently appointed by the minister of war to find substitutes for jute and hemp, which products have been excluded from the German market by the war, has established an experimental station at Harburg, on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, where it will undertake experiments on native plants, especially nettles and hop vines. Nettles grow in the German forests in great quantities, and a successful method of making them available for fibres would be a great boon to the country.

SOCIAL EXTENSION DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Miss Eunice Ensor

## SHRINERS PREPARE FOR A CEREMONIAL

(Continued from Page One.)

els' milk and bread that will be supplied that they may feel that their burdens are lightened as they plod along.

**Candidates to Assemble.**

At 11 o'clock in the Blue lodge room of the old Masonic temple the candidates will assemble, where they will meet the recorder and relieve themselves of their coin, that their trip over the Sands may be made easier. After that they will be permitted to go their respective ways until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour they will all meet at the City Auditorium, Fifteenth and Howard streets, where they will get all that will be coming to them. In other words, they will be initiated into the mysteries of the Shrine, these officers being in charge of the work:

| | |
|---|---|
| Potentate | F. F. Whitcomb |
| Chief Rabban | F. C. Rogers |
| Assistant Rabban | C. L. Shook |
| High Priest and Prophet | H. H. Kruger |
| Oriental Guide | T. L. Combs |
| Treasurer | W. E. Rhoades |
| Recorder | W. T. Rourke |
| First Ceremonial Master | E. R. Stiles |
| Second Ceremonial Master | G. T. Ticknor |
| Captain of the Guard | J. H. Butler |
| Outer Guard | D. W. Tillotson |
| Marshal | F. C. Tym |
| Director | James Corr |
| Assistant Director | A. C. Kugel |
| Assistant Director | Oscar Lieben |
| Venerable Sheik | J. A. Howard |
| Captain of Arab Patrol | A. D. Falconer |
| Keeper of Wardrobe | J. A. Woodman |
| Alchemist | J. L. DeLong |
| Alchemist | F. W. Fitch |
| Electrician | G. H. Lavidge |
| Electrician | William Gardiner |
| Electrician | R. S. Huntington |
| Master of Transportation | Michael Clark |
| Track and Slide Inspector | |
| | Thomas Falconer |
| Official Decorator | Gus Renze |
| Guardian of Novices | J. E. Simpson |
| Dervish of First Instance | C. H. Mullin |

**Social and Entertaining.**

Candidates who survive the ordeal will by that time have become full fledged Shriners and will be fit subject to participate in the social function at the Auditorium in the evening. The evening entertainment will be for the wives of the members of the Shrine, as well as for the members themselves. It will be an artist concert, a reception and a ball and will continue until midnight.

For the evening entertainment the Shrine has secured some of the best local and foreign talent available. There will be an orchestra to discourse instrumental music, besides the following named Chicago celebrities, who will sing and play.

Wave Whitcomb, soprano; William Claire Hall, tenor; Amy Emerson Neill, violinist, and Edgar A. Nelson pianist.

In addition to the reception, music and dancing, during the evening a number of Shrine initiation features will be added to the regular program. These are added in order that the women, who are barred from becoming Shriners, may know some of the secets of the lodge room.

**An Adequate Reason.**

The moon was casting flickering shadows over a pair of lovers as they sat side by side in Battery park. He glanced out across the water and saw the Statue of Liberty in the shadowy gloom.

"I wonder why they have its light so small?" he broke in on the blissful silence.

"Perhaps," answered she in a soulful tone, as she coquettishly tried to slip from his arm, "the smaller the light the greater the liberty."—Harper's.

## *Senator Burton to Be Guest of Omaha Next Wednesday*

Nebraska republicans have planned to give Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, a warm reception upon his visit to the state of Nebraska, November 10. Prominent republicans in the larger towns throughout the state have been active in perfecting the details of the entertainment to be tendered to the Ohio statesman. Party leaders in Omaha have taken hold of the matter earnestly, and they are heartily supported by the Commercial club, which tenders a luncheon on behalf of the city, and by the McKinley club, which takes charge of the afternoon reception for the distinguished guest.

Senator Burton will make two notable speeches in Omaha. The first, to be given in the dining hall of the commercial club at the noon hour, will be addressed to the businessmen. At the speakers' table will be seated about twenty prominent men from various parts of the state. After a brief introduction by one of the officers of the club, Senator Burton will deliver an address under the caption, "1915." While the drift of his argument cannot now be predicted, it is said by those who know him well that his remarks will partake of a discussion of commercial and industrial conditions brought about by the enforcement of the economic policies of the democrats.

Senator Burton's principal address will be delivered at the Fontenelle hotel assembly room on the evening of November 10. Former Senator Joseph H. Millard will open the meeting, and former Senator Norris Brown will introduce the speaker, whose subject on this occasion will be, "The United States and the War."

HON. THEODORE E. BURTON.

## Death Calls Well Known Figure in Russian Circles

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—A marked figure in the ranks of Russian officialdom has disappeared in the death of P. N. Durnovo, the minister of the interior in the cabinet of the late Count Witte. He had occupied leading, but still subordinate, places in that ministry for a generation, and after he and Count Witte resigned together he was a member of the Imperial Council. He attained the leadership of the conservative wings of both the Council and the Duma, and held this influential place until a few weeks before his death.

A speech he delivered about the time the progressive majorities of these bodies were formed caused the leadership to pass into more conciliatory hands and contributed to the split of the conservative forces and the strengthening of the liberal.

Durnovo entered the public service as a naval officer in 1862. Ten years later he was transferred to the ministry of justice, having made special studies in law. In 1881 he went to the ministry of the interior. Three years later he was entrusted with the important post of director of the police department, which he held until 1893, a period of deepening reaction. During the next seven years he was senator, and one of those composing the highest court of Russia. From 1900 to 1905 he was assistant minister of the interior. In the latter year Count Witte selected him as a fitting instrument for suppressing revolutionary disorders and to bear the odium of repression. In Count Witte's cabinet he played a highly independent role. Disclosures in the police department led to a demand from Count Witte for Durnovo's dismissal. As a result, both left the office together. Durnovo was a man of strong will, much capacity for work, and firm faith in the old order of things.

**Lost Stories of the War.**

What became of that mighty gun which, twenty-four miles away, threw shells into Dunkirk at five-minute intervals?

What are the explanations of those periodical spells of big gun firing heard by Dutch islanders?

Those aerial raids on the Krupp works, what did they amount to?

What was the degree of exaggeration in the stories of the death of von Kluck and the German crown prince, the tale of the retirement of von Tirpitz?

Was the Queen Elizabeth sunk at the Dardanelles, as reported, the von Moltke destroyed in the Bay of Riga, as celebrated in Petrograd and London?

Some of these stories are doubtless woven of pure fiction. Some are true, but the details, craved by the news reading world, have struck a snag in the temperamental censors or have been buried under the avalanche of succeeding events. Those of us who live long enough will read the answers in the histories of the war—that is, unless the historians are all killed off.—Toledo Blade.

**Beauty a Job Maker.**

Kansas girls who desire to be stenographers and draw a salary from the state, are wondering if they should take a course with a beauty doctor before taking the civil service examination. The rules of the commission as announced show that personal appearance and demeanor count for thirty points.

Stenography, typewriting, grammar, spelling and penmanship between them count for the other seventy points.

But the girls are figuring on the possibility of being fairly proficient in all those and yet failing to get on the eligible list because they are dowdy, because their hair is not done in the latest style, because a shoe is run over at the heel or because they are too freckled.—Topeka Journal.