

White Costumes Seen at the Races



At those fashionable sporting events in and near Paris, which are attended by a great concourse of people more interested in styles than anything else, one may expect to see the best efforts of the most capable designers of apparel in the world. The Jockey club races at Auteuil, the French Derby at Chantilly and the event of the Grand Prix mark the launching of ideas for the coming fall, as Easter sees them on parade for the summer which follows it. Here is a snapshot picture, taken at Chantilly, in which gowns made up in midsummer fabrics are cut on lines that promise well for fall. As the last word in summer gowns and as showing changes in style tendencies they are equally interesting.

At the right a gown of white taffeta is a model of elegance and midsummer comfort. The model could be copied in light-weight linen or in white voile, or voile and taffeta combined, with just as good results. From the standpoint of durability linen and fine cotton crepes are most reliable.

It will be seen that the underskirt is wide enough to allow a comfortable stride and that the tunic is longer than those of earlier design. It is laid in

side platts all around and finished with a hemstitched two-inch hem at the bottom. The blouse is plain, with three-quarter-length sleeves. It is finished with a sailor collar and turn-back cuffs, with its only decoration a small lace vest and hemstitching on sleeves and collar.

A white satin hat, lined with black velvet and trimmed with white feathers, a black enamel and rhinestone brooch, a broad black ribbon sash, with white shoes and stockings, make up the details of this exquisite toilette.

At the left a gown in white crepe and heavy lace repeats the plain skirt and long tunic style just described. It is completed with a little coat opening over a silk vest, which is cleverly cut into long points. Very handsome fine pearl buttons are set close together down the front of the vest.

The helmet turban of white feathers is a fad in which fashionables are indulging just now. It has one point of advantage over white satin or silk hats—it will outlast them in usefulness. Made of feathers it may be worn in the winter time.

Black slippers and white stockings and a very broad sash of white ribbon complete this graceful costume.

Outing and Sports Hats



If you are looking for an outing hat you may be sure that a sailor shape in one of the numerous varieties in which the sailor is made is to be found that will be becoming to you. It appears that about everything that has a brim of moderately regular width is classed under this name and it is really a matter of convenience to have it so.

Outing hats are usually pressed shapes of straw or hemp which are bought ready for lining and trimming. They are trimmed with wings or feathers or novelties that will stand more or less of the wear and tear of daily use. For trimming them, durable wings, feather breasts, pompons, strong ribbons and ornaments, especially manufactured for them, are brought out each season.

The hat for summer sports needs no trimming. The simplest of bands as a finish, or a flat bow at most, is appropriate for head-wear that fulfills

its mission when it covers the head, stays on and shades the eyes. Two pretty examples of sports hats are shown in the illustration given here. One of them is of white corduroy and the other of white satin. They are comfortable and beautiful and their life is a short but very busy one, lasting about six weeks in the heart of the summer.

The outing hat pictured is of white hemp trimmed with a long white wing springing from a feather base. Two jet pins are thrust through the band and shape. There is a narrow wing of white ottoman ribbon about the base of the crown.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Little Girls' Summer Hats.
Hats for little girls are quaint in shape and are adorned with clusters of small flowers, ribbon or lace. Frequently the underbrims are lined with chiffon or tulle.

ODD DECORATIONS OF CROSS

Standing in Front of Church in Peru, Its Embellishments Are Extraordinarily Curious.

New York.—In front of a church in Peru stands a cross which in itself differs in no important respect from similar symbols elsewhere. But for reasons which are not made clear to visitors from other lands, this particular cross is hung with a variety of embellishments which do not ordinarily have a votive significance. Among the articles noted by a recent tourist, attached to this cross, are a ladder, a trumpet, a bag of gold, a figure of the



This Cross Bears Many Objects Not Usually Associated With Religion.

sun in the style of the emblematic cartooning of the ancient Incas, a skull and cross-bones, a crescent, a worn-out dress, a pennant, two lances, a hammer, a pair of tongs, three dice, a snake, an iron hook, a rooster and a piece of pipe. The only explanation offered is that these have been placed on the cross at various times by pious persons who sought thereby to express religious emotions.—Popular Mechanics.

VILLA BEARS CHARMED LIFE

Rebel General Believed by His Enemies to Be Immune From All Danger.

New York.—The luster of Villa's name is bringing him scores of recruits every day, and foreigners who have just come to northern Mexico via New Orleans from Mexico City assure me that thousands of federals, disgusted with the bungling of their officers, are itching to get into the command of the former Chihuahua mule driver, Gregory Mason writes in the Outlook. The federals are convinced that he bears a charmed life. Time and again their sharpshooters have tried for him as he loomed up suddenly on his big bay horse, directing the aim of the artillery with quick deep commands: "Mas derecho" (more to the right), or "Poco maz izquierda" (a little more to the left), as he rode up where the bullets whined louder and dismounted to take a rifle in the trenches. One of these keen-eyed federal riflemen when taken prisoner had the brazenness to tell Villa of his efforts to bag the big leader.

"I fired at you ten times, mi general; but it's no use, you bear a charm and my old girl (his rifle) knew it and balked."

The frown that had begun to cloud Villa's unshaven face broke into a smile.

"That's right, boy. No use wasting ammunition on me. Now go back and tell that to your companions." He waved toward the hills that sheltered the enemy.

"But, mi general, I want to fight for you," pleaded the little sharpshooter.

"Do as I say; andale (hurry up)," bellowed Villa, and motioned to three soldiers, who threw the poor federal on to a knock-kneed, razor-backed mule, which, under the urge of a bayonet thrust in the flank, sped for the distant hills at a jack rabbit's speed, with the unhappy soldier bounding on the animal's sharp back like a live crab on a grill.

"He'll tell his friends some good stories if they don't shoot him before he reaches them," said Villa, with one of his queer, characteristic facial puckering, as he turned to help a brother officer who was having trouble with a new saddle.

Unearthed \$60,000 Gold.

Prescott, Ariz.—From Ehrenberg has come a tale of three mysterious Spanish strangers who came by automobile from California, for a few days, dug around in the ruins of the deserted camp of La Paz, and who left with golden treasure valued at \$60,000 found under the floor of a saloon of the olden days conducted by a Portuguese, Francisco Rabana. Of the digging there seems no doubt, however much attaches to the rumor of treasure found. There have been many such explorations in the past of the ruins of the old camp, where millions of dollars worth of gold dust were handled about 60 years ago. Even some of the tombs have been desecrated by the searchers for hidden gold.

One-Legged Beggar Wealthy.

New York.—Joseph Vone, a one-legged beggar, arrested for plying his trade, had three bank books showing deposits of \$12,000. He maintained a well furnished apartment in a fashionable section.

MERITS OF BELGIUM

No Country in Europe Has More Interesting Features.

Yet, for Unexplained Reasons, Traveling Americans Do Not Seem to Favor It—Antwerp Is a Most Wonderful City.

London.—From the tourist point of view no country in Europe can be said to be more accessible, more convenient in its traveling facilities, more moderate in its hotel and other charges, or, with regard to its size, more interesting than little Belgium.

Yet, for some exceptional reason or other, Belgium does not seem to be sufficiently acquainted with the traveling American. Ostend certainly is familiar ground; Antwerp has been regarded as an interesting port of arrival; Brussels as a smaller edition of Paris; Spa—well, of course Spa is Spa. And what else? Bruges, perhaps, or Liege, are more or less known, because Longfellow discovered a belfry in the first-named city, and Scott managed to murder a prince-bishop in the other. But what about Ghent, with its glorious cathedral and its wonderful marbles and its ruined Castle of the Counts, and its crypts, and its sleepy Beguinage, with the lace workers, and its old guild houses? Or the marvelous relics of the past in the almost forgotten cities of ancient Flanders, such as Tournai, or Andinard or Ypres? Or the Edenland, which stretches along the undulating banks of the Meuse, with the medieval citadels of Huy and Dinant highlands of the Ardennes stretching from Namur to the moorlands surrounding Spa? Belgium, indeed, is a country which is a panorama of constantly varying interest, with the towns all close together, only divided by beautiful landscapes.

Half an hour's railroad ride from Brussels and you are in Antwerp, the commercial metropolis of Belgium and the birthplace of Rubens. In all the world there is not a more wonderful city than Antwerp. Its miles and miles of docks and its countless shipping prove its proud boast that as a port it is second to no other—not even to New York or Liverpool or London. But



Old Mill Near Antwerp.

In the midst of its colossal activity are the towers of the old Steen castle, the fortress palace of the former marquesses of Antwerp, breaking the center of the line of docks and looking as solid and formidable as it did in the days when its presence was necessary to guard the shipping.

The Steen is not a ruin; it seems to have always escaped destruction. The great chambers are filled with ancient furniture, curious collections of beds and musical instruments, armor and awful instruments of torture. In the basement you can see fearsome dungeons and two or three "oulliettes," those terrible pitch-dark vaults, where men and women were placed and left "to be forgotten."

BEAR CHEWS KEEPER'S LEG

Animal, Crazy by Excessive Heat, Loosens Hold Only When Prodded With Poles.

St. Louis.—Crazed by the excessive heat, a polar bear in the Forest Park zoo attacked and severely injured its keeper here. The injured man, Henry P. Zimmerman, is at his home with one foot mangled and the other cut and bruised. Zimmerman had climbed to the top of the cage to feed the bear. The bear threw aside the food held by the keeper. With one lurch he reached Zimmerman, caught his right leg in his mouth and tried to make a meal of it. The bear finally was driven off with long poles.

Six Men With Wooden Legs in Court.

Springfield, Mass.—Six men with wooden legs were witnesses in the case of John Collins, twelve, against the Holyoke Street Railway company. The boy lost his leg in an accident. The wooden-legged witnesses testified concerning their earning capacity before and after the loss of a limb.

Steals Man's False Teeth.

Putnam Valley, N. Y.—A footpad who held up James S. Butterworth, took the victim's set of gold-trimmed false teeth from his mouth, a watch, scarfpin and \$18.

The Christian Finding His Place

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
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TEXT—"As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." . . . Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you: as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." John 17:18; 20:21.



The failure of the church in these days is sometimes attributed to the wide prevalence of materialism, formalism, commercialism and departure from the truth, but may it not be in the members of the church not properly recognizing their mission, which is very directly presented in the text? The two small words "as" and "so" as found in the text, are very significant. "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." It is not for us to examine into the counsels of eternity, but we know there was a purpose in the sending of Jesus Christ to this earth on the part of the father, and a willingness to perform that mission by the Son, who said: "I am come to do thy will, O God." There are three phases of the mission of Jesus Christ that may help the Christian to understand what his mission is.

1. Jesus was sent to exemplify a perfectly holy life. We may indeed say that God wanted to show the world that there could be a perfect life in one wearing the human body. Jesus asked in his great intercessory prayer that his disciples might be sanctified through the truth, that is, made holy. While we cannot get along without the atonement of Jesus Christ by death, we cannot get on without this holy life. Jesus challenged his enemies to charge him with any sin, and their testimony is on record, that they could find no fault with him. The moral glory of Jesus Christ is one of the best testimonies to the genuineness of his mission.

The mission of his disciples is likewise to exemplify holiness. It must not be negative only, the avoiding of evil, but it must be positive, and will come out in making the Word of God the guide of life, in prayer, in meditation and in a correct outward deportment according to God's law.

2. The mission of Jesus Christ was also that of saving. It is true that we may think of Christ as saving us by dying for us on the cross, thus making a substitutionary sacrifice, but it must not be forgotten that while he was upon earth he was a soul-winner. He did not seem to be successful in his popular preaching. He gathered his disciples one by one; he won the woman of Samaria, Zaccheus and Bartimeus. He sought the people, those straying on the mountains of sin. His disciples in these days must remember that this work of saving is, in a sense, their chief mission. If the church would arise in its mission, the entire world of mankind would soon be brought into submission to Jesus Christ. Yet, not possibly one out of ten is a recognized soul-saver. We might ask in astonishment, Why is this, as the burden of responsibility in this text rests on Christians, and the promises of success are abundant?

3. Jesus Christ was sent to suffer in the flesh, so are his disciples. We can never think of Jesus Christ as sorrowful or lackadaisical, but as sorrowful, burdened with the sins of the entire world. He was poor, and did not know where to lay his head, had not honor in his own country, was despised and rejected of men. He worked incessantly, though hungry and thirsty and weary, and at last in early life was cruelly put to death.

His disciples are also to suffer, yet most of them seek their own ease, and congratulate themselves that they are escaping poverty, hunger, and opposition of men. Jesus Christ was not, as John the Baptist, clothed with camel's hair, and otherwise a denizen of the wilderness, but in the midst of civilization he did not take advantage of its conveniences and luxuries. Would not the suffering that his disciples today should endure by willing poverty, soon give the gospel to every sinning man upon the face of the earth, and thus hasten the coming of the Lord? Sometimes we are called to suffer pain and sickness, not connected with our work. May this not be God's method of purifying us? How few there are upon this earth that would be worthy of walking in the furnace of suffering with the son of God, the fourth one in the fire! Christians now are groveling, they are living on the limits of their privileges. Why should they not rise to the higher levels of privilege and experience? The answer to this question might be that they are not willing to live the life that Christ lived, receiving the approval of God; they are not willing to give themselves to soul-saving, and not willing to suffer for his sake.

Daily Thought.
When we ask God to direct our footsteps, we are to move our feet.

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GET WIRELESS BY BEDSPRING

Eastern Amateur Experiments With a Novel Form of Antennae and is Successful.

Cyrus H. Flandreaux of Peekskill, N. Y., gives the following interesting account of his experiments with a novel form of antennae for wireless telegraphy:

"There are many things used as antennae to catch the mysterious electric waves which carry our wireless messages through space; and I find that the springs of my bed serve as very efficient antennae. My room is on the second story of my house, and by using these springs as antennae I can easily read the signals sent out every night by the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., although they are not by any means so loud as when I use my outdoor antennae, which are 40 feet above ground, 60 feet long and consists of four wires on spreaders, the wires being two feet apart.

"The bedspring antennae are best for use with near-by high power stations. Sayville, L. I., is about fifty miles from Peekskill. With my outdoor antennae I continually hear the Arlington (Va.) naval station when it sends out the correct time signals at 11:55 a. m. and at 9:55 p. m.; also the weather reports, Brooklyn navy yard; New London, Conn.; Cape Cod and others, including amateur stations too numerous to mention.

"I have an all-round good apparatus. I hold a station license and an operator's license, both issued by the United States government. My official call is 2 V U."

His Specialty.
Employer—Not afraid of early hours, I suppose?
Young Man—You can't close too early for me, sir.—Answers.

Juniper from the Indian reservations of New Mexico and Arizona may prove an excellent source for material for lead pencils.

The man who is his own worst enemy and the man who is his own best friend have little respect for each other.

Barring hand organs, some good comes out of everything.

GOOD CHANGE.
Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an ill, young lady. She writes: "I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled—15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly—30c and 50c tins. The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.