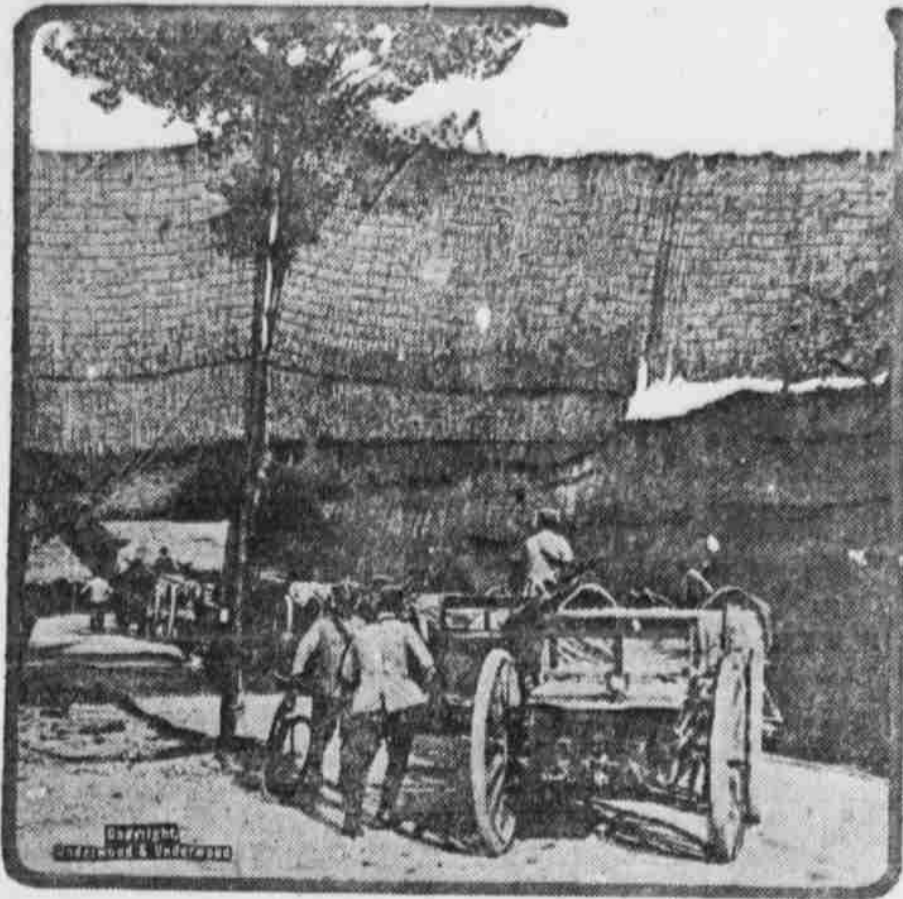


CAMOUFLAGE PROTECTS ITALIAN ROAD



Where the Italians are driving back the Austrians high in the mountains on the Isonzo front camouflage is practiced extensively by the Italians to protect their lines of communication and supplies. This photograph shows the road to Vipulzano protected by a screen of straw from the artillery fire of the enemy that is constantly sweeping over it. A supply train is passing along the road.

LEGAL SIDE OF SOLDIER'S LIFE OFFERS MANY TANGLES

Department of Judge Advocate General Kept Busy Sorting Out Difficulties.

IS ALWAYS FRIEND OF MEN

Legal Questions, Which May Be Puzzling, Explained in Thorough Fashion by Men Who Have Been Trained to Understand the Points at Issue.

New York.—To relieve the perplexed minds of our soldiers awaiting a call to the battlefields of France to make complete the final rout of Europe's unmasked ruffian and what he stands for, and the subsequent assurance of world democracy, the judge advocate general's department is busy these days advising them of many legal questions most likely to affect them. At Camp Mills and Camp Upton, in this section—in fact, in every training cantonment throughout the United States—soldiers have sought advice on the allotment of pay, the making of wills, the guardianship and custody of children, actions in court, debts, mortgages, goods bought on installment, insurance and many other legal questions that usually tend to confuse the ordinary lay mind.

Here is the judge advocate general's department, especially installed to aid the soldier seeking legal advice and particularly equipped to give advice based on latest decisions of the court of appeals. A guide for soldiers—and seamen, too—has been compiled by able lawyers here for the legal aid bureau of the Educational alliance of this city. The guide is distributed free to the soldiers in the camps. Many of the knotty problems are explained in thorough fashion. Being reminded by this pamphlet of certain obligations that bind him, the soldier then seeks the judge advocate general for the more technical procedure.

May Assign His Pay.
The pamphlet tells the soldier that an allotment of pay is much like an assignment of wages. A man in service instructs the government regularly to send part of his pay direct to his wife or his mother or other dependents. It prevents delay and possible loss, and is generally the businesslike thing to do. Cases may arise where money orders sent home by enlisted men are lost or delayed for weeks in the mails, with resulting hardship to the families. Blank forms may be obtained from commanding officers, and they forward the allotment to the quartermaster general. The government then sends the money direct to the soldier's family so long as he is in the service.

As to the making of a valid will, the soldier is given implicit instructions. He also is shown how the law distinguishes between real estate and personal property. How the law distributes his personal property should he die without making a will is foretold brought home to him. If he leaves a wife and children his wife is entitled to one-third, the remainder going to the children in equal portions. With respect to real estate, his wife has dower rights in a one-third interest as long as she lives. Subject to this dower, the real property descends to his children, which includes legally adopted children.

Exception in Making Will.
If he leaves a wife and no children or grandchildren and no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, his wife takes all his personal property. Should he leave a wife and no children or grandchildren, but a parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, then one-half of the personality and \$2,000 of the residue go to the wife. Being unmarried, his entire estate goes to his fa-

ther. If his father be dead, then his mother shares the estate equally with his brothers and sisters and the children of deceased brothers and sisters, the latter taking the deceased parent's share. These seem to be the principal difficulties that beset the soldier's mind. If he does not want his property to be distributed in the manner prescribed by law he must make a valid will.

At least two witnesses are necessary for the will's validity and the testator must sign the will at the end, telling the witnesses the instrument is his last will and testament. There is a notable exception: If the soldier is engaged in active service in the United States army or navy, he may make a valid will by telling two persons what he desires to be done with his property. They must write it out according to the instructions of the soldier. A will in this way can dispose of his personality, but not his real estate. This sort of will should never be made except in contemplation, fear or peril of death.

As some states do not permit this kind of will, it is not safe for the soldier to tell his comrades from other states that they can make a will in this way. If his home is in New York and he is in active service and not on furlough or detached from active service for any reason, he may take advantage of this sort of will.

Then comes guardianship of children's property. If a soldier's children own property and he is leaving them without anyone in whom he has confidence to look after that property, as may often be the case if his wife is not living, it is desirable that a guardian be appointed. A general guardian is guardian of the person as well as of the property. They are appointed by the surrogate's court or the probate court for the county in which the children live. If more than fourteen years old, the children, subject to the approv-

LEADS GREATEST OF BANDS

Sousa, Who Joined Marines When Small Boy, Now Back in the Service.

Great Lakes, Ill.—One warm June afternoon in 1868, a small boy strode into Washington barracks and announced to the Marine recruiting offi-



John Phillip Sousa (Left). He did "make good." That boy was John Phillip Sousa, and today his enlistment papers are

of the surrogate or probate judge may select their own guardian.

There is a mistaken idea that a man entering military service is protected as to debts and litigation against him. The idea has arisen from the fact that in Europe, after the beginning of the war some of the governments suspended the obligations on debts and contracts.

Not a Light Excuse.
The best opinions are to the effect that state governments under our Constitution cannot suspend these obligations. This means that the fact that he is away on military service is not a legal excuse for failing to perform obligations, pay debts, insurance premiums, instalments due on furniture, etc.

If there is a case now in court against a soldier he must make proper provision for attending to it. He should engage a lawyer and have him advise whether to appear or defend. This is a protection, for thereafter all notices of proceedings in the case will be sent to the attorney and he will look after the soldier's interests. A soldier must remember that an action may legally be brought against him in his absence and after he has left home. There are rules governing this phase that give a defendant an opportunity to answer in an action brought against him.

However, if he be served by publication or by personal service outside the state and there is no one to take care of his interests a judgment by default may be entered against the soldier. His property may be seized and sold on execution, excepting those chattels the law specially exempts. The advisable thing for a soldier to do is to close up his affairs before leaving. For protection in the event that action be brought against him, he should instruct some one living in his home to take any legal papers immediately to his attorney.

If he has any goods such as furniture, clothes, jewelry, or other chattels which he has bought by instalments of which he owns under a lease or a conditional sale, the fact that he is called away will not relieve him from conditions in his contract or from making the specified payments as they come due.

The best thing to do, if he cannot pay up the balance due, is to arrange to have some responsible person make the payments regularly for him.

Goods May Be Taken.
If he fails to make any provision, the goods are liable to be taken away from him on default. After this the seller must go through certain formalities for the law makes certain provisions in his favor. These matters are somewhat involved and technical, so that it is wise to take the contract to his attorney and have him advise as to his rights and as to his obligations.

In regard to mortgages on real estate and personal property, his absence is no legal excuse for failure to make payments as specified in the mortgage bond or the mortgage itself. Foreclosure may follow.

A lease of his residence is not terminated by the war or the necessities of the draft. If goods are in storage the warehouseman has a lien and may sell them to satisfy a bill. A power of attorney, under seal and acknowledged before a notary, is a safeguard for the interests of the soldier.

Entering the service does not excuse him from paying his premiums on life insurance, and failure to do so may cause the policy to lapse. The beneficiary will suffer.

He should arrange with some one to pay the premiums as they are due. The "war clause" in the policy—some have it—provides for payment at long intervals and that insurance is not to be paid if the insured meets his death in active military or naval service within a certain period after the issuing of the policy.

treasured in the archives of the Marine Corps.

As the years passed John Phillip Sousa gained promotion until finally he was director of the band.

It was not so many years ago that Sousa, master musician, made a triumphal tour of the world, playing his famous marches in all the royal courts of the world. Everywhere he was feted and hailed as the world's greatest march king.

The years passed and Sousa retired from active association with the Marine band, which he had developed in to the greatest military band in the world.

When this country was plunged into war Sousa, now past middle age, was eager to do something for his service. Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training station, Great Lakes, Ill., wished to have the station bluejacket band developed into the greatest in the navy. Sousa was enrolled as a lieutenant, and musicians throughout the United States made Great Lakes their mecca.

Today this band is the largest organization of its kind in the world and Sousa modestly believes that leadership of the great band of American sailor boys is as magnificent as any thing else in his career.

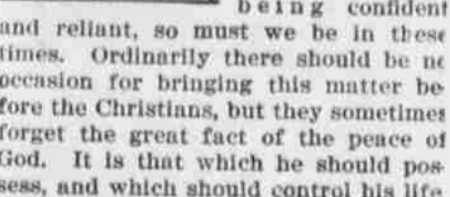
Beavers Doing Damage.
Helena, Mont.—Rev. E. J. Stanley reports that the beavers are doing considerable damage in damming up the water in the White Tail Deer creek on his ranch north of the town. Every day it is necessary to send someone up the creek a couple of miles for the purpose of removing the obstruction placed in the channel every night by the busy beavers.

The value of Canadian manufactures last year was \$2,000,000,000, compared with \$1,392,000,000 in 1915.

The Peace of God
By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.
Secretary of Correspondence Department,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee—Isaiah 26:3.

In the day in which we find ourselves, there is need for a clear eye and a steady hand. All of us are caught in the swift onrush of things, especially in connection with the world war. We cannot avoid this, and we would not if we could. But as the hand of the pilot on the great steamer, as it shoots the rapids of the St. Lawrence river, must be steady, and himself in all his being confident and reliant, so must we be in these times. Ordinarily there should be no occasion for bringing this matter before the Christians, but they sometimes forget the great fact of the peace of God. It is that which he should possess, and which should control his life.



In our day the word peace makes great appeal, and there are Christians who are taken off their feet by it, and they have become pacifists in the popular sense, when they would not be considered so for a moment if they would think soberly. We sing very lustily, "Lord, give us peace in this our day," and with only cessation of hostilities in view, the return of soldiers to their homes, and the resumption of business activities and the many rounds of ease and pleasure to which we have become accustomed for many years. But great principles are at stake, and to secure the peace now at the sacrifice of these principles, would be both unwise and unrighteous, as it would have been to have sought peace after the first or second battle of Bull Run in our Civil war, for the great principles were not settled at that time.

The peace of the text is a peace that applies to the time of war and social agitation as much, if not more so, than to a time of political tranquility and universal amity among men.

A Difference.
It is easy to include too much in the term "peace of God," for sometimes we mean "peace with God" which is clearly a very different thing. This peace of God has to do, not with a relationship, but with an experience.

This peace is the very peace that God himself possesses. We cannot conceive of God being agitated, flustered, excited. To speak reverently, he could not afford to be, as his business is too vast on the one hand, and too minute on the other, to allow this. It is the peace also of Jesus Christ himself; his voice was not heard in the streets; his insults, threats and persecutions of his enemies did not throw him into anger or resentment; as a lamb, he goes to the slaughter, and as a sheep before his shearers, he is dumb. In the storm of the sea, he says, "Peace, be still," and the winds obey him. On the cross, while suffering intense physical agony, he calmly prays for his enemies and speaks words of comfort to his mother. It is the peace which millions of Christians have exemplified in the past.

The Haven of Peace.
The Christian has known that whoever hearkeneth to the voice of God doth dwell in safety and shall be free from fear of evil. He goes to the operating table without a fear; he sees the lions ready to tear him to pieces, and sings songs of praise to God; he goes "over the top" with his comrades falling about him, and his soul is quiet. He has the record of the Holy Spirit's injunction. As the Christian has had this peace; every Christian today should have it. The responsibility is on every one who knows it. Why cannot the Christian believe the word of God, "My grace is sufficient for thee?" The promise of this peace is one of the strongest motives that can be offered to man. As fear hath torment, is it not of the greatest importance that fear should be taken away? To man the two strongest motives might be, first, the promise of the supremacy of the spirit over the flesh in life. Whatever the earth conditions, ill-health, poverty, bereavement, persecution, the spirit should dominate, and the things of the flesh should become of little moment. Secondly, the promise of a perfect body at the coming of the Lord; glorious, immortal, powerful, honorable and deathless. Why is it that the clearest promises of God are not believed? With the peace of God in the heart, the Christian can truly say:

Thou very present aid
In suffering or distress;
The mind which still on thee is stayed
Is kept in perfect peace.

The peace of God must rest on the peace with God, and this latter peace is only secured through faith in Jesus Christ as the Holy Scriptures teach, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." While our plea is chiefly to those who have this peace with God, we would urge our friends who do not have this peace with God, to seek it in order that they may have the claim to the peace of God.

Fads and Fancies of Fashion

Crepe de chine has proven as durable and as dainty as fine batiste, nainsook, or the finest muslins, for making lingerie. All undergarments are to be had in silk or cotton, in exquisite weaves of both. Choice between them is to be settled according to individual taste for they are equally well made and beautifully trimmed with hand-embroidery and lace.

Just now the graceful empire styles are having a special vogue for negligees, nightgowns and chemise. In the last garment the envelope pattern is at least as popular as the older plain

new numbers introduced into their home-grown vaudeville. Of course, they must have their apple-eating contest, and their looking into a mirror in a dark room and the always amusing "shadow show." The last requires only a sheet stretched up in a doorway between two rooms. One of them is darkened, for the spectators, and the other furnished with a single very bright light which throws the actors' silhouettes on the sheet. Some one may read a story or legend, to be illustrated by the actors that pass across the sheet, and close to it



EMPIRE STYLES IN LINGERIE.

chemise and is likely to gain the lead as it is never inconvenient to walk in. Sometimes the plain garment will gather up about the knees and have to be straightened out. For this same reason bloomers are preferred to short underskirts, and silk makes the best petticoats for walking. A lovely night dress of crepe de chine is shown in the picture above with an envelope chemise to match. It is laid in flat box plaits across the front and back, fastened down on the underside to a line below the bust. Slashes in the material, buttonhole stitched about their edges, allow a narrow satin ribbon sash to be run through. It is tied loosely with long loops and ends at the side. The gown may be made without the slashes for those who would dispense with the ribbon girdle.

There is a narrow lace edging above a small banding about the neck, carrying baby ribbon. Tabs of val lace insertion are set in the silk all about the top of the gown and sleeves. The sleeves are merely short puffs, but in many models they are longer, reaching to the elbows and loose at the bottom. The chemise has no sleeves but is supported by satin ribbon like that used as a girde, over the shoulders.

Undergarments for women have reached the limit of fineness and dain-

ness of materials. There is little difference in price between the cotton and the silk ones and even in the most expensive things, as in the case of blouses, fine cottons vie with silk, equally sure of favor with the most exacting people.

as their cue comes. Funny stories please everybody. Processions of spooks, carrying small lanterns, and calling at neighbors' houses on their rounds, make the youngsters have the time of their lives. They become ghosts, black cats, witches or animated pumpkins, simply by making masks of crepe paper. One of these masks is shown in the picture.

A "Halloween pie," for a table centerpiece, is shown at the right of the picture. It is made of paper over a round pasteboard box. When the "pie" is ready to serve, the box is filled with all sorts of nonsensical toys, each attached to a strip of yellow baby ribbon. The ribbons are brought through an opening in the center of the pie at the top, and each ribbon is extended to one plate at the table. One by one the guests draw forth their portion, wrapped in a piece of paper, and when all are drawn, they are unwrapped.

The children always enjoy the old-fashioned "fish pond," where each one may cast a line once into a curtained off corner and bring forth some kind of prize. Flappers date on "post offices" where each receives a letter containing her fortune and everybody likes a mysterious fortune teller who reveals the future each year, even if



GAMES FOR HALLOWEEN.

the complexion of the promised hand is totally different with each new Halloween.

Julia Bottomley
About Waistcoats.
Fancy vests are quite the smartest accessories to dress that fashion has introduced this season. They lend a distinctive touch to the new fall suit and no wardrobe is complete without them. They are made of satin, faille, moire, Sammy cloth, brocades, broadcloth and novelty silks.