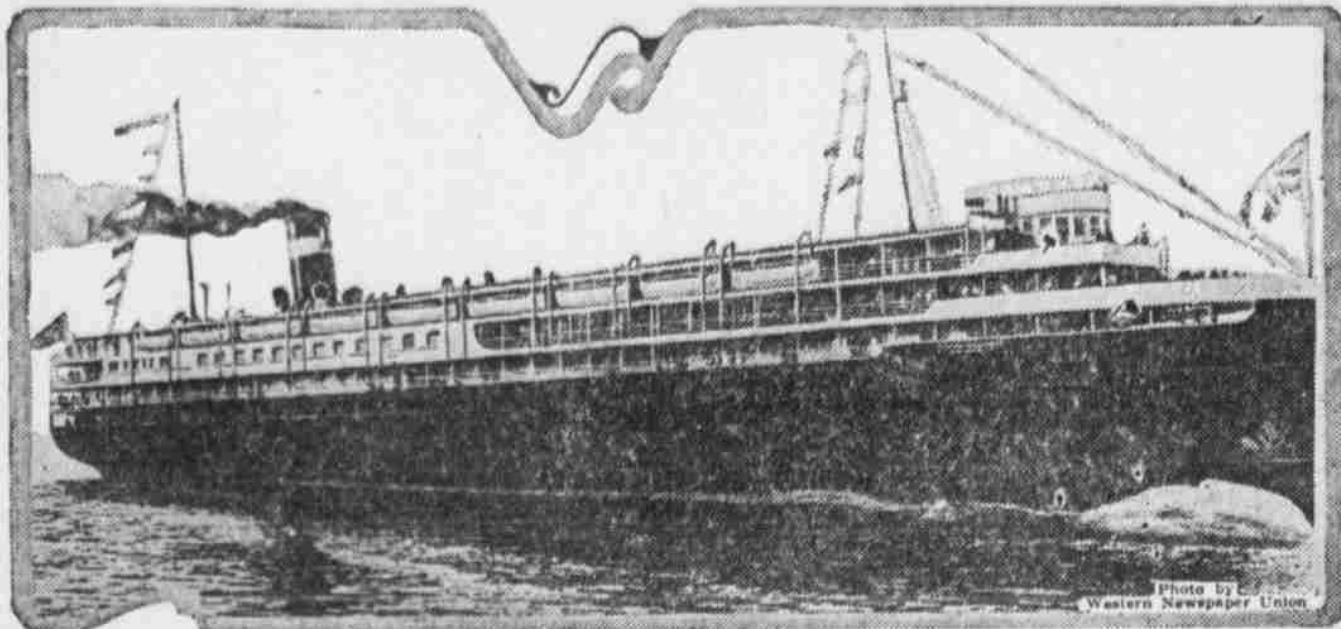


Floating Hotel to Help Solve Housing Problem



The steamship Noronic has been sent to Detroit, at the combined request of the citizens and hotel proprietors, to help solve the housing problem there by serving as a floating hotel.

Say Thousands Die from H. C. L.

United States Scientists Give Startling Facts Gleaned From Investigation.

CHILDREN MOST SUSCEPTIBLE

Claim Vice President Marshall's Adopted Son Killed by Lack of Nutritious Food—Proper Diet Is Needed.

Washington.—The high cost of food is killing thousands of Americans and undermining the health of thousands of others.

This is the deduction made by scientists connected with the government, whose job is to figure out just what kinds of foods are necessary to sustain the human body.

The reason for the H. C. L. casualty list is that the most expensive foods are the ones most necessary to good health. Economical shoppers select the cheaper food and thereby deprive themselves and their families of life-sustaining elements.

The disease that develops is called acidosis. It is not a new disease, but its prevalence in America has developed in the last five years. The word "acidosis" is so new that it hasn't got into the dictionary.

The disease is more prevalent among children. It was the malady that killed Vice President and Mrs. Thomas Marshall's adopted son. That child had been properly cared for after the

Marshall's adopted him, but he was undernourished before he fell into such fortunate hands and several years of proper feeding failed to restore his health.

"Bread and other starchy foods are the cheapest," said Dr. Carl Voegtlin, professor of pharmacology, government hygienic laboratory. "For this reason they are consumed more extensively. They are the foods that, used to excess, bring on acidosis."

The principal symptom of acidosis is abnormality in breathing. The respiration is more difficult because the lungs are trying to eliminate the excess of poison.

What is the preventive or remedy for acidosis?

Sometimes doctors give bicarbonate of soda or magnesium—alkalines that neutralize the acids—to prevent acidosis after operations, after other anesthesin or relieving established acidosis or diabetes.

Proper Diet Needed.
But to keep from getting acidosis there is a better way. The necessary alkalines can be taken into the body in a mixed diet, containing green vegetables, fruits and milk.

"One cannot emphasize too much the value of milk, fresh vegetables and fruits," declared Doctor Voegtlin. "From these foods one gets sodium and potassium carbonates and other inorganic salts that are absolutely necessary in neutralizing the acids if one is to keep well. The juices contain the alkalines the body needs. We

Wolves in Manitoba Meet Trains, Claim

Winnipeg, Man.—According to Christopher Possett, station agent at Ouston Village, a short distance from here, the only thing wolves don't insist on doing in his town is voting.

Possett was here to get provincial permission to carry a gun and says the wolves know the railroad timetables as well as the chief dispatcher and come in droves to meet the incoming trains.

He was given the permit, bought a gun and loaded up with enough ammunition to last him a year or two.

should have them regardless of cost for it is not economy to save money and ruin our health.

"The starchy foods, such as cakes, pies, hominy, hot cakes, biscuits, bread and potatoes should never make up more than 50 per cent of the menu, and should be much less, if possible. People should eat lettuce, cabbage, spinach, carrots, turnips, onions, apples, pears, oranges, grapefruit and other fruit and vegetables.

"String beans contain about the right proportion of foods and we should eat all we can get of them. The people now eat a half-pound of meat a day per capita, which is just 100 per cent too much. Sugar is a luxury that could be entirely eliminated with no bad effects. The best rule to follow is a mixed diet, with emphasis, especially now that summer is near, on the green vegetables and fruits and milk and its products, and eat plenty of food at regular intervals."

Home Life

By REV. OTIS G. DALE, D.D.
Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him.—Gen. 18:19.

The history of all civilization proves that the home is the largest determining factor in individual character and social life. The character of the individual, and therefore his place in the social system, is determined by the teaching and influences that are thrown about him in the home.

The family has upon it the stamp of divine origin and blessing. It is so sacred in its nature that its various relations are used as the symbols of man's relation to God. God has chosen to call himself our "Father" and he speaks of his people as his "children."

The family has in it the germ of every social and political problem. There are a few basic principles which if thoroughly inculcated in the home would solve all our complicated social problems. These are (1) respect for rightful authority, (2) proper regard for the rights of others, (3) duties of helpfulness to the weak and unfortunate, (4) industry coupled with economy, (5) fear of God.

In the first place, home is the place to teach respect for authority and the principles of obedience. Parents stand for ultimate authority over their children, and while this authority should never be exercised in an arbitrary manner, it is vitally necessary to the character of the child, to the integrity of the home, to the security of the social system, that a child from his earliest days should be taught to recognize the authority vested in his parents, and to obey without question.

In the second place, the family relationships furnish opportunity for teaching the first lessons regarding the rights of others. If family life is properly ordered, parents will recognize the rights that exist between them and their children, and children will be taught to respect the rights of their parents and of their brothers and sisters. Selfishness and self-seeking will not be permitted; domineering habits of thought and action, over-reaching and over-riding the rights and privileges of others in the same little community, will not be permitted, and being required to observe these proper relationships within the home will make it reasonably certain that they will not disregard proper relationships out in the world.

In the third place, the presence of younger ones or of the weak, sick or unfortunate ones in the home could be used for developing a sense of duty toward all such as they are found in society generally.

Again, common home tasks and the living plans of every household furnish opportunity to teach lessons of industry and economy to the young which may be of very great value to them all their lives. Today our whole system is cursed with incompetency, unreliability, laziness, extravagance, wastefulness, habits of life which have come from the failure of the home to inculcate the right principles of industry and economy.

But the last named of the general principles is of the greatest importance of all, the teaching of the fear of God. I speak of it as the "fear of God" because that is the root idea of all morality and religion. There is no substantial foundation for moral training outside of religion. Precepts never secure performance. If we cannot offer something by way of motive, stronger and better than to say, "do right because it is right," we shall accomplish nothing in the way of moral education. If the child is taught to honor the law of God as represented in the authority of parents and in his written Word, as a man he will not complicate any social problem.

Every consideration of individual and social welfare points to the necessity of teaching children religion; not the mere facts about religion, but the teaching of religious experience and that from earliest childhood at home. It is God's way, who said concerning his ancient laws, "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and thou shalt talk with them when thou sittest in thy house."

Saving the home must be a matter of religion, the religion of Jesus Christ lived and taught as set forth in the Christian Scriptures, in the everyday life of parents, and made a part of that life of the home, so that it becomes also the experience of the children. This alone can save in any considerable measure the life of the coming generation for God and native land.

Evil Begins Slowly.
We are not worse at once; the course of evil begins slowly.

Knell of Lost Opportunity.
The knell of lost opportunity is never tolled in this life.

DECORATIVE FROCKS FOR BRIDESMAIDS



WHEN the talk is of bridesmaids frocks there is no telling the wide ranges it will travel, for here is where the bride may give range to her fancy, especially if she is to have a bevy of maids. She may choose to lead them back a few centuries in choosing styles or she is more than likely to pick out some period not so remote and revive its charm of quaint dress or she may decide to be very modern and frankly frivolous. But if she hopes to please everybody let her decide that her maids shall look demure and beautiful. They can do this in clothes with either an ancient or a modern flavor.

Tulle, georgette and fine net, all make lovely frocks for bridesmaids and each of them amounts to an insurance of success; yet they are as different as can be. All are beautiful in light colors, and net, in white, used to veil a color, makes a practical frock that will give a great deal of service after it has played its part at a wedding. Georgette is astonishingly durable in spite of its fragile looks, and everyone knows the virtues of tulle. A net gown that ought to please the bride who has decided to draw upon 1920 to supply the style her maids shall wear, is pictured here. Tucks and frills, all at their pretty best in net, are used for trimming. An underskirt of net has two groups of narrow tucks about the bottom and over it a long and full tunic, wired about the hips. A frill over the wired line proclaims its allegiance to the old hoop skirt effect, which is the inspiration of this frock. Below the frill two groups of narrow tucks give an embroidered band of net the proper setting. The short sleeves are very frilly, with three narrow flounces as a finish, headed with a group of tucks.

The bodice is slightly low, giving a line across the bust and shoulders that is in keeping with the hooped skirt. A frill at the neck opening has tucks and embroidered band below and at each side plain net gathered in and extending to the waist, gives an added fullness. The sash of narrow satin ribbon with hanging loops and long ends set on at each side is a charming accessory, the loops falling from clusters of little chiffon roses.

Formal Afternoon Frocks



GEORGETTE holds its own as the superlative in elegant fabrics for afternoon gowns, and will until some genius comes along who is able to excel it. It seems improbable that any thing more beautiful can be made and the refinement of georgette has made it so great a favorite with designers that they use it for many things and for all ages. But where the advantages show at their best 's in those lovely gowns for afternoon—beautiful and restrained in style—in which women put their very best efforts at gowning and which are the delight of costumers.

Another dress of satin and georgette, is a model that stout women may pin their faith to. Its long straight lines are accented with small tassels on the skirt and the bodice is a brief affair with short sleeves that aids the skirt in its striving for graceful lines. These are formal afternoon frocks in which one may face great occasions with assurance.

One of the two gowns shown in the group above, reveals what has been done with georgette in an afternoon frock for this summer. Imagine this in pale tan or in twine color with white beads used in its embellishment, and little medallions of filet lace set in and edged with embroidery silk, like the gown in color. The skirt has a wide front panel of the georgette, gathered at the waist and decorated with lines and crossbars of beads. Ac-

cordion-plaiting and georgette were made for each other, and at the sides of the skirt there are three tiers of plaiting, followed by a gathered panel at the back like that in front. The bodice, with elbow sleeves is decorated to correspond with the front panel and has a perfectly plain vestee of the crepe. A very wide sash of satin-striped crepe is especially interesting in this dress and it is finished at the ends with tiny silk balls.

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Julia Bottomly

HOOVER GETS A MEDAL



The National Academy of Sciences' medal for eminence in the application of science to public welfare was awarded Herbert Hoover in Washington. The award specified his application of science to the conservation, selection and distribution of food.

German Liners Are Marked

Crafts Which Once Flew the Double Eagle Crippled by Plotters.

IMPERATOR IS ONE VICTIM

Giant Vessel Develops List at Sea—Bombs Found on Washington—Moccasin Sunk and Callao Disabled.

New York.—Former German liners and cargo ships, now being operated under the United States flag, appear to have become the objects of sabotage by Germans or "reds," who are determined that the craft that formerly flew the double eagle shall not prove of great value to a nation that helped to overthrow Germany. Great Britain is said to be following similar clues, some of which indicate that the attacks on shipping may be the result of the spread of communism and soviet teachings to the ranks of the International Seamen's union, which controls the men on the ships under the American and other allied flags.

The four most aggravated cases which are being considered involve three American vessels and the Emperor, which is flying the flag of the Cunard line since she was turned over to England by the United States. The United States ships are George Washington, on which President Wilson traveled to and from the peace conference, and the cargo carriers Moccasin and Callao.

Attempts to Damage Ships.
The Emperor, while on a trip to Europe early in March, developed a mysterious list while at sea, which her officers and crew were unable to remedy. It is held to have been caused by a deliberate attempt to disable the giant liner.

The Moccasin turned turtle in the Erie basin several months ago. When divers investigated they found her sea-cocks had been opened and so tampered with that it was impossible to close them. Several bombs were found on the George Washington several weeks ago just before she was scheduled to sail for Europe. The Callao on her recent arrival at Rio de Janeiro, was found in an unseaworthy condition as the result of deliberate tampering with her machinery.

ENDS 150-YEAR FEUD

Trouble Started by Dog Has Just Been Settled.

Egyptian Authorities Interfere When Two Villages Engage in Bloody Battle.

Cairo.—An assize case has ended which is one of the most remarkable held in Egypt for years. It originated in a vendetta, not between families—but between two whole villages, Hamidat and Ashraf, near Keneh, Upper Egypt, northeast of the ruins of Thebes.

One hundred and fifty years ago a dog from the village of Hamidat bit an Ashraf man, who died. A quarrel followed between his relatives and the owner of the Hamidat dog, which developed till all the inhabitants of Ashraf considered that all persons of Hamidat blood were guilty

of the death. The hatred of one village for the other became hereditary, and assassination was common between them whenever the conditions of the country favored disorder.

Last spring Ashraf attacked Hamidat in force. A score of Hamidatians were killed, 120 houses were burned and harvests were carried off.

Hamidat remembered the dog and bit back, killing 16 of the assailants.

These slayers have just been tried, 71 accused being brought up and one lawyer briefed for every five persons by the defense. Twenty-one received sentence of 10 years' penal servitude.

It is noteworthy that the vendetta did not include women, who during 150 years had indulged only in verbal warfare.

England's first factory for the manufacture of artificial silk has been opened near Derby.

Farmer, Plowing Up Snake Den, Killed 47 Reptiles.

Peter Neven, while plowing on a farm near Tipton, Ia., turned over a den of snakes. Neven ran for a grubbing hoe, which was nearby, and with it dispatched the reptiles. There were 15 snakes in the bunch, and they were of every kind and color.

Making another round of the field and coming to the same place, Neven turned over another big roll of snakes, which he immediately killed, and this time the number was 32, making a total of 47 snakes in the bunch. The snakes measured from 15 to 18 inches in length. The only kind missing was the rattlesnake.

It may take a woman longer to make up her face than her mind.