

All-White Costume Popular; Like Knitted Bathing Suits

THE cool charm of the all-white costume for summer wear occupies so solid a place in the affections of woman-kind that it is doubtful if its vogue will ever be successfully challenged by colors, no matter how attractive they may be. In sports things color has made rapid advances in recent seasons, but even in this field white linen or white wool still occupies first place, and for dress wear the mode

"Mother, may I go out to swim? Yes, my child, but don't go near the water." This may or may not have been a parent's philosophy in ye olden time, but at any rate we are all familiar with the quotation and it contrasts the sentiment of the modern mother whose solicitude trends to providing for the child the best the world offers in the way of equipment which shall serve as an in-



COOL LOOKING SLIP-OVER FROCK

has produced nothing of greater charm and utility than the all-white outfit.

White crepe is used in making the delightfully cool-looking slip-over frock pictured above. This combines the platted skirt and plain waist that have been featured in current fashions and has the characteristic straight lines of the mode. The round neck and short kimono sleeves are finished with a deep ruffle of the same material. Just below the pocket is a little embroidered monogram in bright colors. This is a little flair of fashion that has caught on tremendously.

A great number of the all-white outfits recently brought out are featuring white linen in tailored effects. All sorts of knitted materials are

centive and add to the comfort, joy and health-giving qualities derived from water sports, sea bathing and beach recreation.

One of the first objects of careful selection by a doting mother for her growing girl is the bathing suit. Attractive appearance is not its only consideration, but it must measure up to standard in the more practical qualities as well. The manufacture of the knitted bathing suit has especially been brought to a fine point.

In purchasing a knitted bathing suit (and most everyone prefers the knitted kind) there are certain features which distinguish it from the ordinary garment. For instance, according to the standard of par excellence a quality bathing suit must be knitted of high-



KNITTED BATHING SUIT

shown and in some instances these have an applique design in white or black braid. In linen, one very smart model has a high standing collar and a row of huge linen buttons down one side of the frock. The lighter qualities of linen are being extensively used in children's frocks.

grade all wool, so as to insure its being non-chilling, non-clinging and it should be processed so as to render it non-shrinkable. Then too, for the protection of the tender skin, long skirts and trunks are desirable for the younger girl such as are featured in the handsome swimming suit illustrated herewith. Note that in this girl's perfect fitting bathing suit the neck is purposely designed rather high and additional comfort is gained in the winged armholes.

Julia Bottomley

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The AMERICAN LEGION

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RULES FOR FLAG OBSERVANCE

National Conference Codifies Regulations for Display of Respect to Colors.

Patriots of the United States at last may pay the flag of the nation full respect, without fear of violation of some phase of flag etiquette, due to the outcome of a national conference called for the purpose of codifying rules for flag observance.

Noting the dissimilitude of practices toward the flag, and the inability to make military observance coincide with that for civilians, the American Legion set out to settle all such questions and succeeded in the purpose by calling together representatives of nearly seventy organizations of various character for the promulgation of certain rules for future flag usage.

The conference was held at Continental hall in Washington. Gathered there were representatives of the army and navy, government agencies, veterans' organizations, patriotic societies, associations for welfare and organized movements for national development. These delegates represented 5,000,000 Americans. The conference was opened by an address by President Harding.

Garland W. Powell, director of the Americanism commission of the Legion, presided and named a committee which formulated a definite code, later to be adopted by the conference.

In addition to settling on the code for flag usage, plans for education in proper flag observance were formed and a program of contemplated legislation outlined, which would fix by statute certain rules for display of the national emblem. A point which will be stressed along this line will be the setting aside of June 14 as a day of appropriate ceremony and respect to the flag in every state. Another suggested measure calls for the flying of the flag from every main administration building and at every polling place in the nation. Schools would fly the flag during school hours, if a recommendation of the committee is followed, while general laws relating to punitive measures for misuse of the flag also are urged.

The code suggested by the committee contains many suggestions for usage of the emblem, with certain "don'ts" as violations.

The flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset, only between such hours as designated by proper authority on national and state holidays, or on historic or special occasions. The flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. When carried in procession with another flag the place of the flag of the United States is on the right, that is, the flag's own right or when there is a line of other flags, the United States flag should be in front of the center of the line.

If displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs the United States flag should be on the right and its staff in front of the other flag. When flags are grouped or displayed from staffs the United States flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. The United States flag should fly from the peak of a halyard on which flags of states, cities or societies are flown. If such flags are hoisted the United States flag should always be raised first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the emblem. In flying flags of two or more nations the flags should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags of equal size.

A common misuse of the flag takes place when the staff projects horizontally or at an angle from window sills, balcony or front of buildings. The union of the flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless at half staff. If the emblem is displayed other than from a staff it should be hung flat. If displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's right, that is, to the observer's left. If hung from the middle of a street, as between buildings, the union should be to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When the flag is used on a speaker's platform it should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or to drape over the front of the platform. If used in unveiling a monument the flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be borne aloft to wave out. If used to cover a casket the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried feet first.

If the condition of the flag is such that it is no longer fit for display it should be destroyed as a whole by burning or similar method.

The emblem should never be used as drapery, bunting being preferred for this purpose. It should never be used as a ceiling, part of a costume or uniform, embroidered on handkerchiefs or pillows, printed on envelopes, paper napkins or boxes.

"SIOUX CITY IN WORLD WAR"

Historian of Monahan Post Is Praised as Author of History of the Organization.

Fred W. Pierce, historian of the Edward H. Monahan post of the American Legion in Sioux City, Ia., received the praise of the Legion's national executive committee for his work as director of the Gold Star ceremonial, a patriotic community tribute to the World War dead, and as author of a history of the Monahan post.

The production was held three days, during which it was witnessed by almost every resident of the city. It symbolized the participation of Sioux City in the World War, paying tribute to the memory of 114 men killed in the war.

Scenes from the war, pageantry, music and addresses of orators carried out an allegory, culminating in a tableau designed to portray the efforts of the American Legion in honoring the dead.



FRED W. PIERCE

A most impressive feature of the presentation was the escort to the auditorium of a large number of "gold star" mothers and wives of deceased soldiers.

Pierce was the moving spirit in conducting the ceremonial, and in compiling the history, "Sioux City in the World War." A portion of the admission fees to the ceremonial and of profits from sale of the history were devoted to the Legion's fund to provide for the permanent annual decoration of overseas graves.

WON MANY 'VARSITY HONORS

Harry Bolles, Yakima, Wash., Brother of National Adjutant, Now Naval Officer.

Captain and stroke of the 'varsity crew at the United States Naval academy, would be more than enough glory for the average "middy" at Annapolis to aspire to, add to this three years on the varsity crew, three years on the varsity football team, and membership on the boxing and wrestling squads, and you have quite a record. Add still the Naval academy cup, awarded to the graduate contributing most to the advancement of athletics in the academy during the year, and you have a part of the accomplishments of Harry Bolles, of Yakima, Wash., a brother of Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion, who has just received his commission as a naval officer from Uncle Sam.

Ensign Bolles is a World War veteran, and a member of the American Legion, having enlisted when seventeen years old at the outbreak of the war. He served for two years as a member of a gun crew on the transport "Great Northern." After the war he obtained his entrance to the Naval academy by passing the hardest sort of competitive examination, where he made good from the start.

FINE KANSAS CITY MEMORIAL

Erection of Splendid Structure to Perpetuate Memory of World War Heroes Now in Progress.

Work of erecting the huge Liberty memorial in Kansas City, Mo., has begun and at least 18 months will be required for completion of construction, according to contractors in charge of the work. The memorial is to take the form of a monumental building and tower to perpetuate the memory of heroes of the World War.

The principal feature of the shrine is the 216-foot stone shaft above the building proper. This towers 350 feet above the Union station plaza and may be seen for miles. At the base of this shaft four sculptured figures representing Courage, Honor, Patriotism and Sacrifice—of heroic proportions, stand as guardians to the "Flame of Inspiration," to burn on the altar atop the towering shaft. These figures are to be designed by Robert I. Altken, a sculptor of considerable repute, who saw service in the World War.

The edifice itself, to be known as the Memorial and American Legion building, is to be a massive structure of stone and steel, surmounted by the great shaft. The total construction cost is over \$1,000,000, which does not include mural paintings, sculpture, lighting, landscaping and other work necessary for completion, all of which are estimated to require at least three quarters of a million dollars.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 12

MARTHA AND MARY

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:38-42; John 11:1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."—Luke 10:42.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Proverbs 31:10-31.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Two Loyal Friends of Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Martha and Mary.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—True Friendship Shown by Martha and Mary.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Home Problems Illustrated by Martha and Mary.

In order to properly understand these two characters, it will be necessary to look at the several narratives in which they are brought to our view. These are three in number.

I. The Behavior of Martha and Mary in the Days of Sunshine. (Luke 10:38-42.)

In this picture we see Martha engaged in preparing a meal for Jesus. In her effort to make the best preparation for her honored guest, she became distracted. She not only was cumbered with much serving but she found fault with Mary for not helping her. She even censured the Lord for permitting such neglect. Martha has had her followers in all ages. Every church knows them. The busy, troubled and fussy women who are engaged in service for the Lord with little patience for those who sit at the feet of Jesus. Mary sat at Jesus' feet and heard His word. She had taken her turn in the service as the word "also" would imply. She did not neglect service, but had the keenness of perception to discern that communion with the Lord was more prized by Him than the serving of a meal. Both of these women loved the Lord and it is impossible to say which loved Him more. In the days of sunshine in this home, Mary made the good choice of communion with her Lord.

II. Mary and Martha in the Day of Great Sorrow. (John 11:1-46.)

The next scene which occupies our attention is the occasion of the resurrection of Lazarus. In the time of the sickness of Lazarus, these sisters had sent for Jesus. Jesus loved the members of this household, and yet, strange to say, He delayed His going unto them. Martha met Him with rebuke, saying that if He had been there her brother had not died. This carried with it the censure for His delay under such trying circumstances. This act of Martha called forth some marvelous teachings on the resurrection. After this interview with Martha, she came to Mary with the message of a call from Jesus. Mary was composed and remained in the house until called for. She immediately responded to this call and used the identical words of Martha, but instead of rebuking her, He mingled His tears of sympathy with hers of sorrow. The reason she had such composure in this dark hour was that she had patiently sat at His feet and listened to His word so that she understood the meaning of the tragedy. The difference then in the behavior of these two women in this dark hour was doubtless due to the fact that in the days of sunshine Mary had entered fully into fellowship with the Lord and that Martha had lost this grace through her fretfulness.

III. Jesus Entertained at Bethany. (John 11:9.)

At this supper appeared Mary, Martha and Lazarus, who was raised from the dead. Doubtless this supper was in grateful appreciation of His help and sympathy in the days of their trial. At this meal Martha was back at her old business of serving, but it would seem with an unruffled disposition. Mary took a pound of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus and wiped them with her hair. This was a token of her great love and devotion. She was back in her accustomed place at the feet of Jesus. With the keen intuition of true love, she brought her costliest gift as an evidence of her love. She thus anticipated His death and burial, knowing that she could not minister unto Him then. The Lord received this act of love at its full value. Against the foul criticism of Judas, Jesus defended Mary. He declared that it was no more a waste than the ointment placed on the bodies of the dead in embalment. In fact it was the doing of this very act beforehand unto Him. Only Mary of all His disciples had really understood Jesus when He said He must be crucified and raised again the third day. The announcement of His crucifixion brought unto the others dismay. They refused to believe in the resurrection, but Mary came to anoint His body for burying.

Manners.

Manners should bespeak the man independent of fine clothing. The general does not need a fine coat.—Emerson.

Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ, the condensation of divinity, and the exaltation of humanity.—Phillips Brooks.

Action of the Mind.

The mind unlearns with difficulty what has long been impressed on it.

POULTRY

Most Important Breeds

of Ducks for Marketing

Ducks are the most valuable of all domesticated waterfowl, for commercial purposes.

Ducks can be successfully raised in almost any locality where they have a good supply of green food, and plenty of drinking water. In recent years the production of broiler ducks for market has become a large business. The raising of ducks for the production of eggs for market, while still in its infancy, promises to grow to considerable proportions. The most important breeds of ducks for the production of market poultry are the Peking, Aylesbury and Rouen.

As ducks are rather hardy birds they do not require more than ordinarily good shelter from the weather. It is a custom to place them in low-built houses on a range, where they will have plenty of room to range. Duck houses should be placed on ground that has sufficient slope to drain it at all times of the year. The floors of houses for ducks should preferably be of sandy soil.

The ground composing the floor of the houses should be dug out to the depth of six inches each spring and fall, and replaced with fresh soil. The floor should be kept continually covered with a litter of dry straw on which the ducks can roost or rest at night. This litter should be taken out frequently and dried in the sun, and whenever it becomes filthy it should be removed, the floor carefully cleaned, and fresh litter placed in the houses.

A small house well suited for ducks is 12 feet wide, 16 feet long, 7 feet high in front, 5 feet high at the back. With a yard 50 feet square the house and yard are sufficiently large to accommodate 65 ducks.

Ducks need lots of fresh air and in building the houses provision should be made for abundant ventilation. If a large number of ducks are kept in a close house, the air will get so bad that some ducks will actually go blind from the irritation of their eyes by the ammonia arising from the manure.

Few articles of equipment are essential for duck houses, the principal ones being water vessels, feed hoppers and nests. Where ducks are supplied with an ample swimming pool they will have a sufficient water supply; where they do not have this water supply they must have water continually before them in troughs, small galvanized-iron buckets, stone crocks or water fountains.

Right Time for Culling

Indifferent Laying Hens

Look for a high death rate among farm poultry. The culling season, when the indifferent layer and all her sisters should be disposed of to the best advantage, is at hand. Culling demonstrations are in order from June to January.

Nine hundred and eighty-six demonstrations were put on in 75 counties of Minnesota last season. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight flocks, totaling 313,557 birds, were culled; 100,932 birds, or practically one-third, were discarded as unprofitable.

"It is evident from these figures," says N. E. Chapman, poultry specialist with the agricultural extension division of the university, "that about one-third of the farm flocks should be culled, and this culling should begin as soon as the hens begin to molt. Early molters having small combs and wattles and yellow legs of the American and Mediterranean breeds are the ones that should be discarded. Such fowls may be consumed immediately, canned for future use or put on the market. This will give the remainder of the flock more room and a better chance all around. Sale of the non-layers will provide a fund for the purchase of feed for the growing stock."

Fattening Rations That

Gave Profitable Results

In fattening poultry as an Illinois farm demonstration, 47 Rhode Island Red cockerels weighing 60 pounds gained 28 pounds in 11 days or a little over half a pound per bird. They were fed mixed one part wheat shorts and two parts corn meal by weight mixed to a thin batter with sweet or sour milk. No milk or water was given the birds to drink. Floor space was one square foot per bird in a cool pen. They were fed all they would clean up in 20 minutes twice a day. Gains at current market price for feed cost less than five cents a pound.

Duck Is Distinguished

From Drake by Quacking

The duck is distinguished from the drake both by appearance and sound. The drake, when fully feathered has in his tail feathers, two feathers on the top which curl up. This is not an infallible test because sometimes the curled feathers may have been pulled out, or lost out from molting or other cause. The curled feather shows on a drake when he is four months old. A duck quacks, but a drake does not.