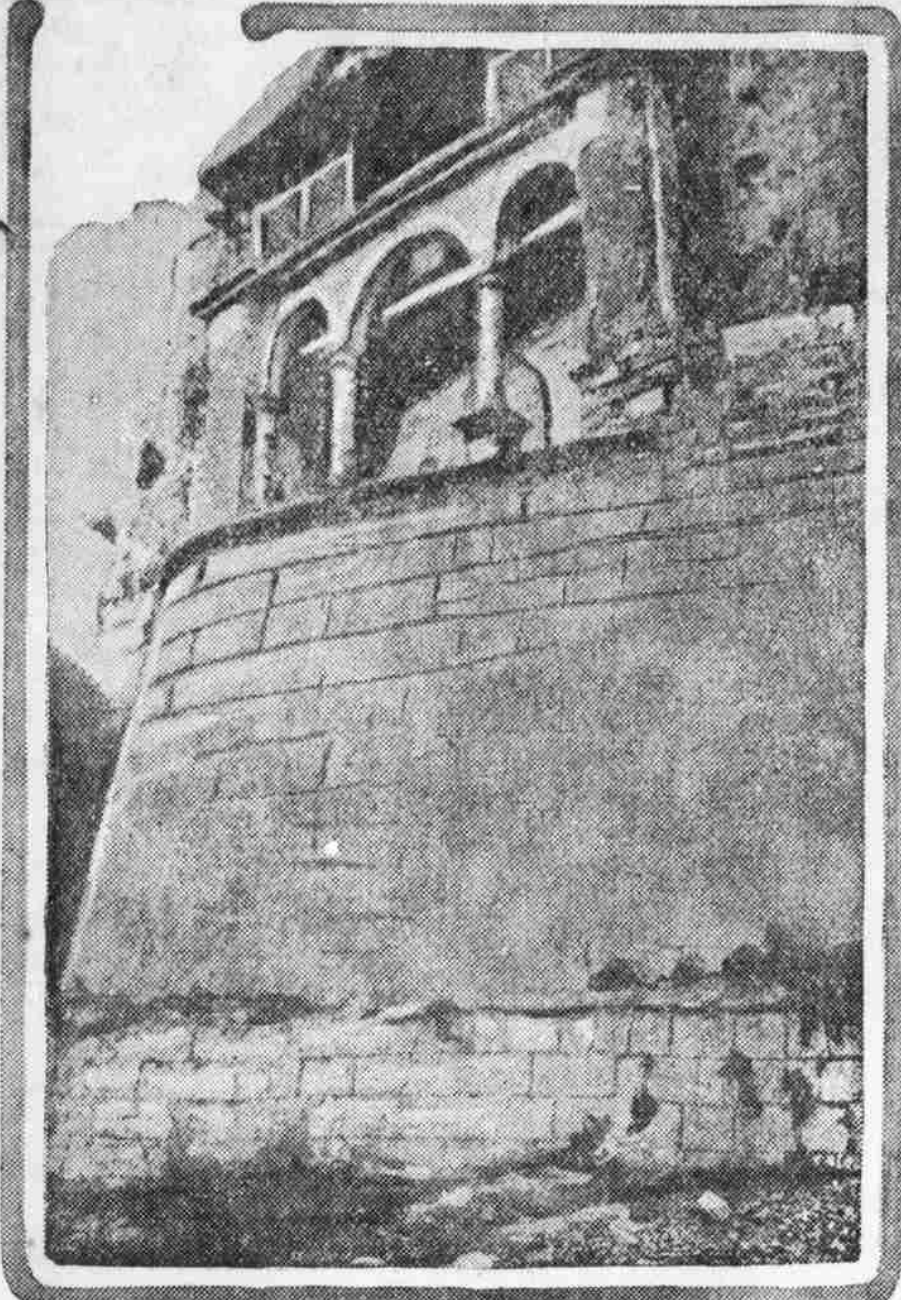


The City of The Sun



Part of the Old Inca Wall and the Temple of the Sun, Cuzco.

THE traveler who is able to endure high altitudes will look about the world today before finding a more picturesque or interesting historic spot than the region of the Peruvian Andes, the original home of the Incas. Cuzco, the City of the Sun, was their capital and the seat of the old dynasty that ruled an empire extending from Quito in Ecuador to the southern coast of Chile.

Here on the west coast of South America there existed a civilization in the early part of the sixteenth century when the Spanish conquerors arrived which was more advanced and productive of agricultural results, especially, than that which has been seen since under the rule of the Peruvians of Spanish stock, writes Clayton Sedgwick Cooper in Christian Herald.

Although these Inca remains are found throughout the Andean sections of Peru, the capital city of these races of men, who lived and worked and carried on an ordered civilization long before our fair North American lands were discovered or settled, continues to be the great center of interest to those who find in these early ruling races of South America subjects of fascinating study. Every part of Cuzco is reminiscent of the past. It is one of the most antique and spectacular of cities. It is too remote to have been very thoroughly modernized as yet, though a railway recently built, and owned by an English company, connects it with the west coast at Molendo, after a two days' train ride. "Soroche," or mountain sickness, is common to travelers visiting these lofty regions where one reaches over 14,000 feet above sea-level. Yet the proximity to the equator affords a climate capable of permitting many kinds of agriculture on the rolling plains and in the rich valleys of this mountain world. White men are comparatively few. Mixed breeds abound. The Indians do virtually all the work, and under conditions that resemble slavery much too closely.

Strange Scenes in the City.

As one enters Cuzco through a wide green valley studded frequently with Indian villages, he finds this old and famous seat of power lying in a hollow of the hills, with green mountains all about and an air of remoteness and age afforded by the decaying buildings and great Inca walls and temples. It is at once evident that the city with its wide plazas was built for a much larger population than that which is found there today. The sanitary condition of the town reminds one of Seoul, Korea, before the Japanese arrived. The medieval air of ecclesiasticism is felt in the old churches, the cathedral, and in the monasteries filled with Spanish priests. The Indians whose famous capital here at Cuzco ruled the land, now sell their trinkets and vegetables in the market places under picturesque booths and clad in their even more picturesque ponchos and flat, round hats; or bend double beneath their heavy loads as they trot through the winding streets.

The Plaza des Armes of Cuzco is unforgettable. It is a sea of color, color everywhere. There are Indian men and women in variegated clothing from the distant Sierras, modern cholos wearing hats made in Germany; a team of mules drags the antiquated Cuzco horse-car and long trains of lofty-necked llamas sweep by you each with his back-full of alpaca from the high interiors.

Shops and Their Keepers.

We called it a four-ringed circus and so it is; as you sit in this

flower-filled square, more than eleven thousand feet above sea-level, the semitropical sun shedding its warmth radiantly upon your head through the thin, transparent, cloudless air, you find yourself wondering which way to face lest something of the strange ever-unfolding scenes escape your gaze. One side of the square is lined by a row of little shops filled with 57 varieties of merchandise in which predominate gay-colored saddles and diverse accoutrements for the burros and pack animals, with profuse decorations of red and green and blue wool; before these shops sit Indian and cholo women holding in their hands spindle spools which they manipulate dexterously during the intervals of trade, spinning the wool and weaving it into the poncho and caps and full shirts of the native dress.

Above these quaint places of merchandise in the top of these two-story houses that spread out over the sidewalks are homes with elaborately carved balconies overhanging the street in old Spanish fashion, and with red tiled roofs that glitter in the bright sunshine.

Cathedral and Fortress.

On another side of the plaza stands the ancient cathedral, built as one is told of the famous Inca stone and containing the brother of Pizarro and that Spanish conqueror's partner, Almagro. On the doors of the chapel of Santiago, adjoining the cathedral, one can read the legend preserved in archaic sculpture of St. James coming down visibly on his white horse, standing with lance in rest, turning the tide of battle in favor of the Spaniards, thus noting the last throes of the famous Inca empire.

On still another side of the square, you can study the remarkable facade of the old Jesuit church and the ancient University of Cuzco founded in the sixteenth century, which buildings are said to be connected by an underground passage, associated with many an historic intrigue in the days that are dead.

These great piles of ancient masonry look straight away to the east where the great megalithic fortress of Sacsahuaman, that cyclopean structure often called the ninth wonder of the world, tops the hill 600 feet above the city, and where one climbs to behold the rock remains which guarded the aboriginal Inca empire of Manco Capac. On the summit stands a cross bearing the inscription to the effect that he who climbs the hill kisses the crucifix and says a prayer at the foot of the cross, to him a hundred days of indulgence shall be granted.

Blind Man's Intuition.

Sir Washington Ranger, the Salvation Army's blind solicitor, recently knighted, is a remarkable man. He is now in his seventy-first year and has been blind since he was fifteen. For over 50 years he has worked hard and voluntarily for all causes connected with the welfare of the blind, and is the only blind man to take the D. C. L. (Doctor of Civil Law) degree at Oxford. Sir Washington, who is a hearty co-operator with Sir Arthur Pearson in the magnificent work at St. Dunstan's, Regent's park, the "House of Hope," for blinded soldiers and sailors, recently said that when walking himself he rarely loses his way. If, however, he finds himself doubtful of whereabouts he walks straight on until he hears someone approaching, with amazing intuition, he can detect the approaching stranger, trusted or not.

PROFIT FROM COUNTRY'S LOSS

German Firm of Daimler Has Justly Earned the Execution of Its Countrymen.

The latest German papers to reach this country are devoting considerable space to the so-called "Daimler case," which has stirred all Germany. The principal character of the case is the Daimler firm of Stuttgart, which is one of the largest German concerns manufacturing automobiles and airplane motors.

The German public was informed that the German military authorities had taken over the entire control of the Daimler works. The reasons for taking over the Daimler factories by the government were not explained till the matter was taken up in the reichstag.

It was brought out that the Daimler firm repeatedly without sufficient reasons, had raised its prices of automobiles sold to the German government; that it had refused to allow the government to inspect its books, and that its profits ran as high as 1,500 per cent, while the firm pretended that its profits did not amount to more than 11 per cent.

ONE MORE SCHEME



First Suburbanite—Has your garden proved a success?
Second Suburbanite—You bet! I set traps in it and we've had fried chicken 37 times this season.

Ways of Utilizing Tomato Refuse.

A recent bulletin of the U. S. department of agriculture brings the fact that vast quantities of tomato refuse accumulating each year at tomato-pulping factories can be reduced to two products—viz., fixed oil and meal—both of which may be made commercially useful. The oil from the seeds is suitable for use as an edible oil or as a soap oil, and by proper treatment can be made useful as a drying oil for paint and varnish. The meal has valuable qualities as stock feed. The department urges the establishment of reducing plants and the adoption of a co-operative plan of manufacture in the regions where tomatoes are extensively used to make catsup and soups, the seeds and skins being at present discarded as useless. The utilization of tomato wastes seems to have made much more progress in Italy than elsewhere.

Literature Among the Doctors.

The New York Medical Journal deigns to enter the field of literary criticism via the "Nine Humorous Tales" of Anton Chekov. In reviewing this volume the medical authority remarks:
"For many years France led the way in short story writing, though many of them resembled delicate water color sketches having an analytical charm. . . . Then came the American authors, who have equalled the French, but in a different way. Their short stories are like powerful sketches in black and white. . . ."
The inspiration of these profundities lies in the fact that Chekov was once a doctor. This explains Chekov's peculiarities perfectly. He is a doctor as well as a Russian.

The Street Organ Deserts London.

It is quite seldom that a street organ is seen or heard in London nowadays, and the very few about are not ground and trundled by an Italian or his wife. The Italians have left their organs and gone to fight their country's battles; their women folk trundled and ground the family organ in London streets until air raids decided them to start on country roads. In consequence, the provinces have had, and are likely again to have, more "music" than they ever bargained for. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good; at any rate, the children will be of that opinion, but it is to be hoped that the little girls of Soho will not forget how to dance.—Christian Science Monitor.

Squelched.

"Gibson used to be a loud-mouthed fellow. You could hear him laugh a block away."
"That's true."
"But he has toned down considerably."
"What happened to make him so subdued?"
"Oh, he met the fate that often overtakes noisy men. He married a woman with executive ability."

Special Delivery.

A Pittsfield woman telephoned for a piece of ice. Shortly afterward a big, eight-cylinder touring car drove into the back yard. The driver inquired whether anybody had ordered any ice, and was told by the puzzled woman that she did. He thereupon took his tools, lifted a piece of ice from the rear of the machine, and toted it into the house.

WHAT CAN WE DO?



"Speed up!" is the call from Surgeon General Gorgas to the American Red Cross in its campaign to recruit graduate nurses.

With the American army overseas entering more and more into the fighting, he said, the need for additional nurses becomes imperative.

The call is for 1,000 graduate nurses a week for the next eight weeks, or 8,000 by October 1, for the whole country.

The states in Central division—Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin—have been enrolling graduate nurses steadily for military and naval service, but will redouble their efforts to meet this urgent request.

The public can help by urging every graduate nurse to enroll with the Red Cross, and also by reducing calls upon graduate nurses in case of illness, using practical nurses wherever practicable and learning how to handle simple ailments in the home without outside help.

"Waste not, want not" will be a new Red Cross slogan.

Upon request of the war industries board the American Red Cross will undertake a new line of work, the conservation of materials now going to waste.

This salvage campaign will be directed by a new bureau of conservation at National Red Cross headquarters in Washington and will call for co-operation by chapters throughout the country acting upon instructions given through division headquarters.

While the Red Cross will get the benefit of the material saved or collected, the primary purpose is not to raise funds for the Red Cross but to save materials needed in the winning of the war.

A number of Red Cross chapters al-

ready have salvage or junk campaigns under way. These probably will be modified by the new policy to a certain extent and chapters not now collecting waste materials will wait until explicit directions are received before starting into the new work.

England was saved half a billion dollars' worth of materials wasted before the war and this country, using the great Red Cross membership of more than twenty million persons, should make a greater showing.

The war industries board will specify from time to time the materials specially desired and the chapters that will collect them.

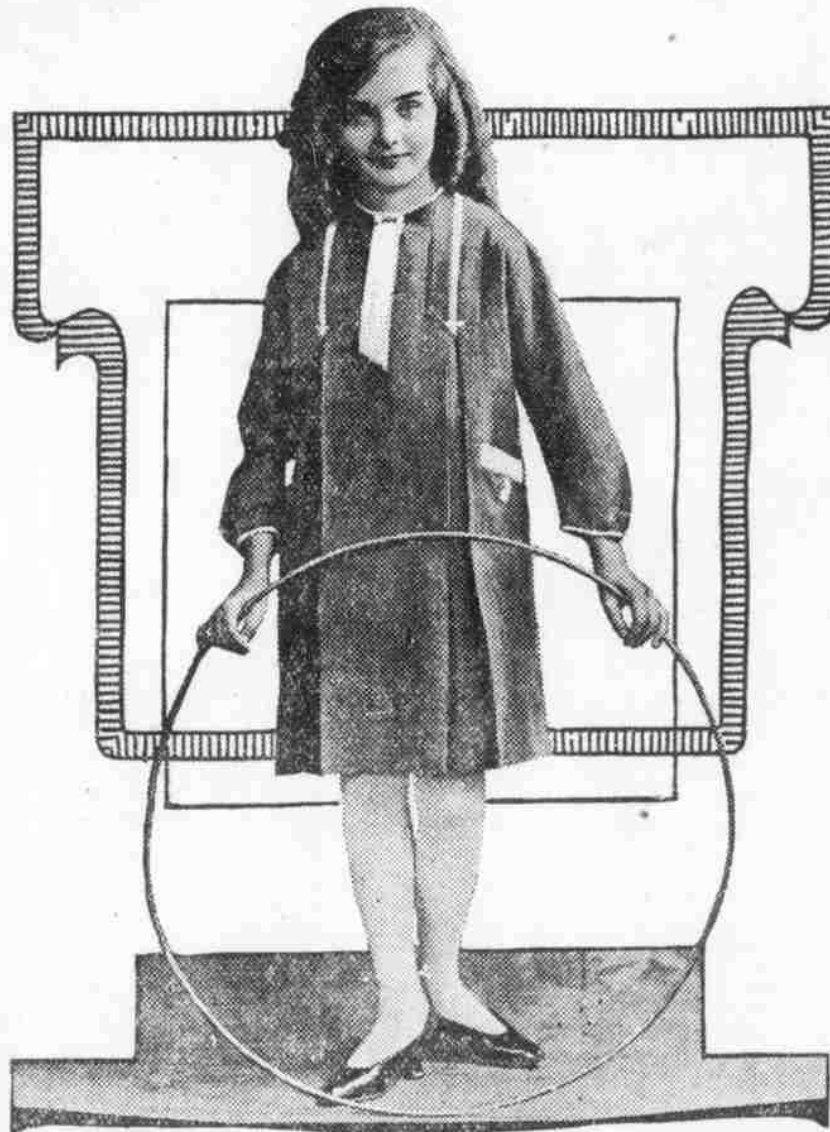
To Mention Furs!

To mention furs in hot weather is an offense, but—short furs are to trim cloth suits and coats next season, and long-haired furs will be seen on plush coats. Among next winter's model costumes Hudson seal is of great importance, particularly on cloth coats. One smart model in buff-tan velours is an example of this; it has a Hudson seal collar and cuffs and the combination is pleasing. Then beaver and nutria are also good. These shorter furs are liked on cloth coats but for the rich plushes which are shown extensively raccoon, opossum and skunk are important in the order named. Fur fabric trimmings will be in good style among the fashionably dressed again also.

How Hats Are Worn.

Hats, be they large or small, are worn far down over the forehead, so that the coiffure is almost completely hidden. In front they are pushed down nearly to the eyebrows, on the side to the ears, and in the back to the edge of the hair.

New Dresses for School Wear



New dresses for school wear, made to fit the requirements of the little miss from about seven to twelve years, seem to emphasize the simplicity that governs the designs in children's clothes. Simplicity grows more and more popular as the tastes of the public advance. The demand is for strong fabrics, the simplest lines, reliable workmanship and good finishing.

In materials, heavy cotton rep, canton crepe, strong, coarse linen weaves and the tried and proved wool clothes provide about all the dresses for general wear. Washable goods are woven in colors that are dark and permanent, strong blues and browns taking the lead for school wear. In the new frocks for fall sleeves are lengthened so that they reach to the wrist, and there is more variety in their design, but otherwise styles do not differ much from those familiar to us in the summer dresses. Little folks, in these days of steam and furnace heated schools and homes, look to coats and warm head and footwear to fortify them against the cold of winter.

The frock of brown cotton rep with hands and bindings in white rep, shown in the picture, is as good an example of a serviceable everyday and school dress as any one could ask. The material is laid in four box plaits, which are pressed in. They are stitched down at the front and back to the depth of a long yoke; their edges overlay a band of the white goods. White arrow heads are worked at the ends of these bands. The neck and sleeves

are finished with a white binding and white band and arrow head ornament the pockets. At the front a short, flat band of white simulates a tie with two small pearl buttons at the top and three at the bottom.

Attractive Parasols.

A pretty parasol, carried at one of the smart seaside places recently, was of plum taffeta, quite plain except for the bit of figured chiffon shirred over the inward workings of the sticks and steels that regulate the going up and the coming down of the parasol, and a big black wooden bead, sewed to each rounded point of a scalloped section, that hung down, awning like, around the edge of the parasol. Another smart parasol, very effective with a colored muslin frock, is made of white taffeta, with white enameled sticks and handle and ferrule. The only decoration is a wide border of eyelet embroidery done with white silk threads.

Costumes of Lace.

Eccu lace frocks are particularly fashionable this summer. The lace is dropped over plain net, also in the eccu shade, and cream tinted taffeta is used for the soft, pleated-edged sash shawl collar and cuffs. Buttons of the taffeta running up the long sleeve give a piquant tailored effect to some of these dainty lace costumes.

Julia Bottomley

A CHILD GETS SICK CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

LOOK AT TONGUE! THEN GIVE FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

"CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" CAN'T HARM CHILDREN AND THEY LOVE IT.



Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign the little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

Mud Baths.

Representative Cepstick was talking about airplane production.

"Our airplane production has been slow," he said, "but I really think that too much abuse has been showered on the men who inaugurated it.

"One of these men was recently taken down with rheumatism. As he hobbled on his two sticks across the veranda of a seashore hotel a sympathetic lady said to him:

"Have you ever tried mud baths?"

"Yes, indeed," he answered. "Didn't you know that I served on the aircraft production board till they kicked me out?"

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Not Quite Extinct.

"What's become of the old-fashioned persons who used to say motion pictures were injurious to the eyes?"

"How do I know?" replied the frascible man. "I don't even know what's become of the old-fashioned antivampire pride who used to claim that motion pictures were undermining morals of the 'young thing.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Skin Troubles That Itch

Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Things Unpurchasable.

"There are things," said the philosopher, "that money cannot buy."
"Yes," replied his wife. "But I wish you would quit talking about the high cost of living."

An Over-ripe Tomato and other over-ripe vegetables often cause very serious bowel trouble in hot weather. Check it as quickly as possible. Get a bottle of GROWER'S BABY BOWEL REGULATOR, a safe and sure remedy for summer diarrhoea. It is just as effective for adults as for children.

Washington police force filled from the limited segment of the National arm

Your Eyes

Your Druggist For Book of Marine L