

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

It is early in the season to predict what the party frock for young girls will be made of, but manufacturers so far have given the preference to crepe and chiffon. The girl who must be outfitted early for fall can make a safe choice between these two always beautiful mediums for transmitting the designers' ideas into evening clothes. Flax net as well as the fine round-mesh net, has been introduced along with new laces to help out the evening modes, white satin and tulle, we know, will be depended on for party frocks and undergarments.

Notwithstanding its metallic effect in flax and Russian styles are intro-



WHITE NET PARTY FROCK.

duced on the new models for grown people and dyed flax or colored Russian laces are to be reckoned with for them. Gold and yellow tones in evening gowns and in dress hats indicate that gold color has made more than a temporary success. It is recommended for the silk slip to be worn under a net frock. These slips, by the way, are not always of silk, but of materials that have an equally good effect seen through the net.

In the white net dress shown in the picture deep tucks and narrow ruffles take the place of lace or embroideries. Clever designing gives the frock the most valuable of all interests, its creator depending on net alone to turn out an attractive party frock for the young girl, deep tucks and narrow ruffles alternate on the plain skirt. The three-quarter length sleeves are finished with three little ruffles and a panel at the front of the bodice makes place for the same sort of youthful decoration. The bodice is extended into a peplum at the sides, edged with ruffles and at each side of the panel is finished with a border of narrow ribbon. Hanging loops of ribbon at the waist line provide a setting for little silk roses posed at the top of the loops. The ribbon is chosen to match the underslip in color, but the roses are usually in rose colors.

The day of the dainty and becoming habit is not over, but it has passed its meridian. For there are other things in vogue that claim more and more attention as the summer wanes; they emphasize our rela-

well as white, and made up with little frills, hemstitching and pleat edging, with sometimes lines of chainstitching in white silk introduced. Tap appears to grow in the good graces of discriminating women, to be used in the place of white, where livelier colors are not desired.

But nothing can exceed fine, white organdie, daintily embroidered, and it appears in many sets. One of them is shown in the illustration made of Swiss organdie. Many small dots, exquisitely done scallops and a fine flower and leaf design contribute to the success of this rich bit of finery.

Julia Stronday

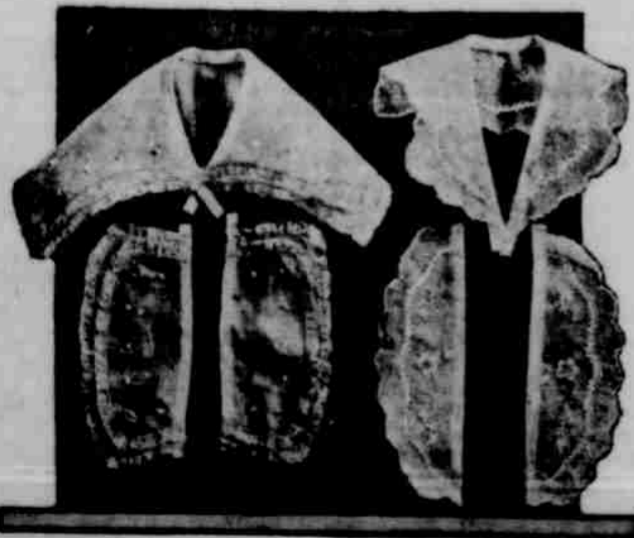
ENTIRE BLOUSES OF LACE

In Some of the Most Attractive Patterns Are Worked in a Lustrous Silk Thread.

Blouses made of real lace—flax, Irish and the fine Bohemian lace are being shown. The flax blouses are particularly attractive, being made of soft, coarse lace in which the patterns are worked in a lustrous silk thread.

One blouse which is made entirely of this lace, is cut with a square collar which is embroidered in heavy white silk. It is finished by a row of crocheted buttons set very closely together down the front.

In another blouse the same sort of lace is combined with white net which forms a deep shoulder yoke and the



NEW COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.

ance to part with it. Collars and collar and cuff sets have appeared and they will lighten up the frocks and suits that usher in fall and winter, and be replaced later on by accessories that suggest warmth.

The new sets are in white and colored organdie, in white crepe and in

upper part of the sleeves. This is also embroidered.

Heavy Irish crocheted lace is used for another blouse, which is cut with a smart high collar. The blouse fastens in front and is finished by a row of large crocheted buttons which form the sole trimming.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The skirt of a new bathing suit for women can be converted into bloomers as the wearer enters the water.

The "charger" of the Bible was a shallow vessel for receiving water or blood, also for preserving offerings of fine flour with oil (Numbers 7:70).

A holder has been patented to carry a lamp on the outside of a paved foot sidewalk in which it fits, burning kerosene or gas, and the same lamp, especially when being used on a track.

Southern Pacific railroad has several "tramp traps" in the shape of freight cars which are left in condition to invite the tramps, and after a number of them have boarded it the doors are mysteriously closed and they are prisoners.

The highest mountains in Oregon is Mount Hood, 11,325 feet above sea level. Compared to Mount Whitney, to the south, in California, and Mount Rainier, to the north, in Washington, each rising well above 14,000, Mount Hood does not appear as a skyscraper.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 9

BENEFITS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 1.
GOLDEN TEXT—But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank.—Daniel 1:8.

The book of Daniel, with the great prophecies, fulfilled and unfulfilled, is one of the most interesting and important in the Bible. Without a grasp of the prophecies of this book it is almost impossible for one to know the New Testament and the times in which we live. Daniel gives an outline of the entire period of time from the passing of supremacy to the Gentiles in Nebuchadnezzar to the final overthrow of the Gentile dominion, to the establishment of the millennial kingdom. The course, character and end of Gentile dominion are given. It is that period known in Scriptures as the "times of the Gentiles" (Luke 21:24).

The book of Daniel falls into two parts: Part I (chapters 1 to 6), in which the prophet appears as the divinely chosen interpreter of dreams; part II (chapters 7 to 12), in which the prophet appears as the mouthpiece of God, setting forth in visions, not dreams, the times of the Gentiles. The book is written in two languages, Hebrew and Aramaic—chapters 1:1-2:3 and chapters 8 to 12 (Hebrew); chapters 2:4-7:28 (Aramaic). The part which concerns the Hebrews was written in their own tongue and the part which concerns the empire of the world is written in their tongue.

I. Daniel's Home Leaving (vv. 1-4). He was carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in the first stage of Jerusalem. This was a great trial for his own heart. He seems to have been about fourteen years of age. For a boy who loved his home and the house of God it was a great trial to be thrust out and dragged away to a foreign country. It was not only a trial to him, but doubtless to his parents also. They no doubt were anxious, and sincerely prayed for him.

II. Daniel's Trials and Difficulties (vv. 5-12). It was the custom for the best of the captives to be selected and trained for service in the land of captivity. They usually selected those of the royal house for such training.

1. Change of name. Among the Hebrews names were given to children, which were significant. Daniel means "God is my judge." The significance of the name then was that all problems of life were submitted to God for decision. This was the secret of Daniel's life. This purpose of his parents seems to have been instilled into his very life and being. So thoroughly did he imbibe this spirit that in all things he made God arbiter of his plans and purposes. The object no doubt in the change of name was to obliterate his national and religious connection and identify him with the heathen people. The king of Babylon evidently liked Daniel's appearance and scholarship, but was averse to his religion. It is the same today. Nations and individuals are perfectly willing to recognize and utilize the scholarship and efficiency of Christian ministers and missionaries, but are not willing to embrace their religion. The name which Daniel received by which he was to be known in Babylon was Belshazzar, which means Bel's Prince. This in its bearing upon Daniel would be the chief one, or the one whom Babylon's chief god favors. Back of the change of name was Satan's attempt to wipe out the name of the true God and have these young men lose their separation and become assimilated with the heathen. There is much in a name. Happily in this case, however, the change of name did not make a change of disposition. Daniel was in Babylon, but he did not do as the Babylonians did. Doubtless, parental discipline in this case had done its work.

2. His conscience tested (vv. 5-8). It was with reference to the king's meat and the king's wines. It is ever to be borne in mind that conscience is the groundwork of human character. It is the law which must be followed. No doubt Daniel was taunted and laughed at for his fidelity, just as all men and women today who are loyal to their convictions must experience, for all who will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution.

3. His religious life. This involved his refusal to eat meat and drink wine which was contrary to his teaching. Also it involved his praying three times a day. This program he loyally carried out, even when it meant death. His praying was not done altogether in secret. He called upon God even when those who were opposed to him could see him.

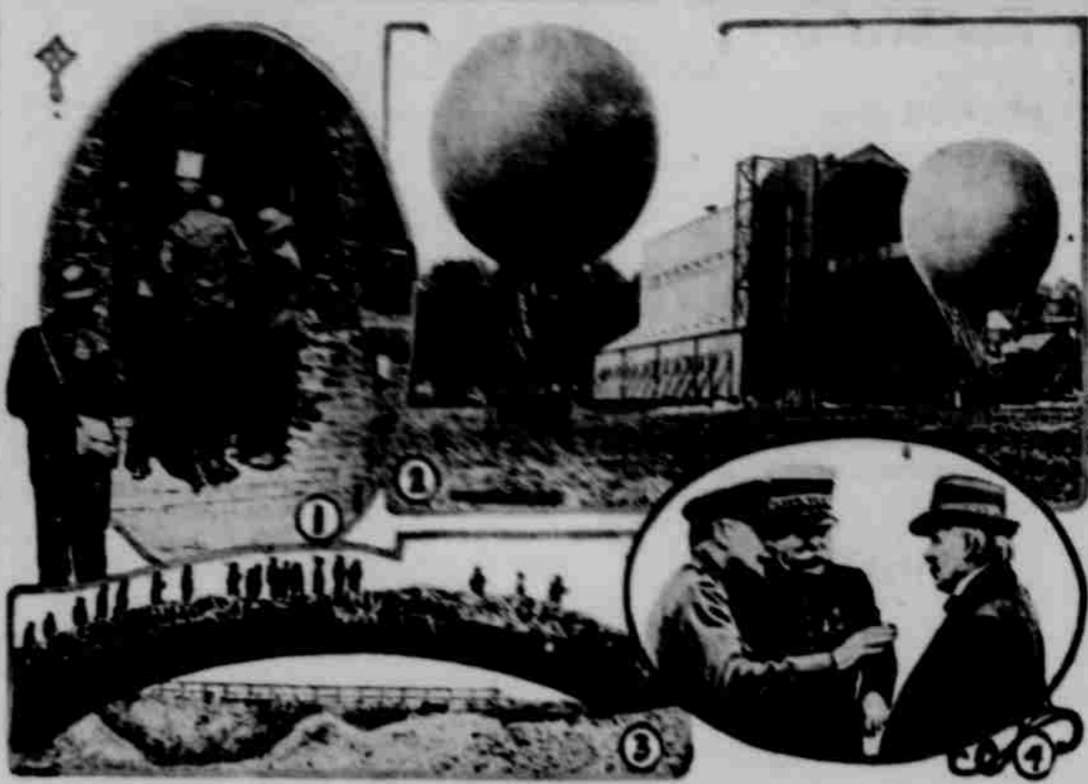
III. His Success (vv. 14-21). 1. Physical health (v. 15).
Godly and temperate living pays. The king's meat and wine would have been pleasant to the palate, but would have meant compromise of conscience.

2. Mental growth (v. 20). He was ten times superior to his comrades. It is always true that those who abstain from indulgence in the use of wine have clearer minds and are mentally better equipped for their work than those who indulge.

3. Social. Daniel stood before the king. No higher position of honor could have been given him.

4. Temporal. He became president of the College of Wise Men and prime minister of the nation. This position he continued to hold through several dynasties.

5. Spiritual (v. 17). Because of Daniel's loyalty to God, Nebuchadnezzar's dream was revealed to him and he was given vision touching the whole history of the world. No statesman has equal law ever appeared.



1—Official photograph from the west front showing a shell-hole used as a canteen by British soldiers. 2—Free balloons ready for flight at the army balloon school at Fort Omaha, Neb. 3—All that is left of a once beautiful bridge somewhere in northern France. 4—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig telling Premier Lloyd George of progress in driving back the Germans, while Marshal Joffre listens.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Wilson Tells Pope Peace With German Autocracy Cannot Be Considered.

KAISER NOT TO BE TRUSTED

President's Sweeping Embargo Proclamation a Severe Blow to the Teutons — Russians in Council Agree to Continue War — Italians Keep Up Drive on Trieste.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

There can be no peace with the emperor of Germany and the German autocracy because no reliance can be placed on their pledges unless explicitly supported by the will of the German peoples themselves.

Such is the gist of President Wilson's reply to the pope rejecting, on behalf of the United States, the peace proposals made by his holiness. It was delivered at the Vatican Tuesday and was recorded as the reply of all the nations leagued against the central powers.

Mr. Wilson's note is the climax of the series of magnificent state documents in which he has set forth the claims of world democracy and is another stirring indictment of the autocratic government of Germany. It asserts that peace on the terms proposed by the pope would only give Germany time to recuperate for a renewal of its "furious and brutal" policy by which it seeks to dominate the world; would make necessary a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, and would result "in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world." Again the president makes it clear that America is making war without desire for gain or revenge, and does not seek the infliction of punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires or the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues; but he says no man, no nation could depend on treaties or agreements made by the present German government and "we must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers."

German People See the Light.

It is thus made evident that a great change in Germany's form of government, involving the fall of autocracy, is requisite to peace negotiations, and that the German people themselves are becoming convinced of this is shown by the developments of the week in their struggle for democratization and parliamentarism. Not since the war began has there been such freedom of speech and of the press as now exists, and correspondents report that there is now a solid political block in the reichstag in favor of effective guarantees that the imperial government no longer shall make vital decisions without the full knowledge, advice and consent of the representatives of the people.

It is considered likely that Austria, and perhaps Bulgaria and Turkey will soon declare war on the United States, because of the loans our government has made to Italy and other nations that are at war with the kaiser's allies. Diplomatic relations, of course, were severed long ago, and Uncle Sam can contemplate with serenity a declaration of war because it will really serve to free him from some embarrassing commitments in the combating of spy work and other activities of those who have been his actual if not avowed enemies.

Embargo is Blow to Kaiser.

One of the most serious blows the kaiser has yet received was delivered by President Wilson at the beginning of the week when he proclaimed an embargo that gives the United States

absolute control over its exports. It prohibits the export of all articles of commerce to enemy and neutral countries, but it is the intention to ease for the needs of neutrals, by licensing shipments of such exportations as can be spared after the wants of the United States and its allies have been supplied. A large number of commodities are added to those named in the original embargo order, including furs of all kinds, other foods, construction materials and other articles necessary to the successful prosecution of the war by this government; also gold, bullion, currency and evidences of indebtedness—this in order to conserve the immense store of gold that has been accumulated by the United States in the last three years.

In a statement accompanying the order the president said:

"The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the imperial German government.

"After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our own resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

Kerensky Wins Support.

The Russian national council in session in Moscow promises at least to clarify the situation there and definitely line up the forces that are striving to gain control in the new republic. Premier Kerensky admittedly is anxious as to the future, but has stated flatly and fearlessly the position of the government of which he is the head and leading spirit. He warned those who thought the time had come to overthrow the revolutionary power with arms that his patience had its limits and that those who went beyond them would have to settle with a "government that will make them remember the time of czarism." He continued:

"We shall be implacable, because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country. That is why I shall oppose energetically all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes, and whatever ultimatum is presented, I shall subject it to the supreme power and to myself, its head."

Then came Commander in Chief Korniloff with a dramatic speech in which he declared that restoration of the death penalty, stern discipline and unlimited supplies were necessary to restore the morale and fighting spirit in the armies. General Kaledine, leader of the Don Cossacks, followed with a resolution adopted by the Cossacks demanding for the salvation of the country, the continuation of the war in close union with the allies until complete victory was attained.

These and other speeches checked the plans of the discontented, and the leaders of all factions united in declarations that Russia must continue the war and that everything possible must be done to strengthen the provisional government.

Whatever the United States can do to relieve the more pressing of Russia's needs will be done. This President Wilson pledged anew in a message to the national council in which he assured the government every material and moral assistance that the people of this country can give will be given.

The reading of President Wilson's message by Premier Kerensky brought the entire assembly to its feet with wild and prolonged cheering.

Great Work by the Italians.
General Cadorna's brave Italian troops continued their successful drive against the Austrians throughout the week, gaining more ground and more glory each day. No one who does not know the country or who has not at least seen the moving pictures showing the warfare in the Alps has any conception of the difficulties that confront an advancing army on this front. It is a perfect region for defensive fighting, and now that the Italians

have shown the determination and ability to go forward, the alarmed Austrian commanders are hurrying great numbers of troops to the fighting lines and their resistance is increasing. Some of the heaviest fighting of the week took place on the Balstizza plateau, where the Italians pushed steadily eastward toward the Upper Carniola border and Laibach. At the same time Cadorna's men have been making considerable progress in their advance on Trieste and the Carso front, though details of this movement were withheld by the Italian war office. On Wednesday it was reported that practically all civilians had evacuated Trieste.

The German crown prince has been keeping up his continual counter-attacks on the French in the Verdun sector and on the Aisne front, but has been repulsed in every instance, losing great numbers in killed, wounded and especially prisoners. The scene of bloodiest fighting about Verdun shifted to the east bank of the Meuse, where the village of Beaumont was the center of desperate combats. At Dead Man hill, also, the Germans made repeated attempts to regain the positions they had lost.

With bulldog tenacity the British hung on to parts of Lens they had captured, and consolidated them despite almost daily and nightly attacks by Crown Prince Rupprecht's forces. Though heavy rains hampered operations, the English took some more positions east and southeast of Lannemarek in the direction of Postepelle.

On the Eastern Front.

The advance of the Germans in Rumania, Galicia and in the region of Riga slowed up very considerably, and what little news came from those fronts indicated that both the Rumanians and Russians were putting up a creditable fight, except in the region of Fokshani. Perhaps they cannot keep the foe out of southern Russia, but even so the possession of that fertile region would help the Germans little because of the wretched transportation facilities westward. What Germany needs now and is going to need much more in the near future is food, and that cannot be carried long distances inland without railways.

A modification of Germany's policy toward neutrals is indicated by her backward in the negotiations with Argentina. She has promised indemnity for the destruction of the steamship Toro and virtually pledged the freedom of the seas to vessels flying the Argentine flag.

America's Heavy War Bill.

More than nineteen billion dollars will be required to run the government during the fiscal year 1917-1918, according to the statement of the house ways and means committee made last Monday. This is about fifteen times as much as for an ordinary year. Chairman Kitchin said the loans to the allies would aggregate \$7,000,000,000, the shipping board will require about \$1,000,000,000, and the other expenses of the government will bring the total to about \$19,900,000,000.

The finance committees of the house and senate have tentatively accepted the recommendation of the treasury department that the proportion of this sum to be raised by taxation to that raised by bond issues shall be about 3 to 7. All but \$2,000,000,000 of the money to be raised is provided for in bills already passed or now pending before the senate or before the house committee.

President Wilson has approved Secretary Daniels' estimates for the construction of a great fleet of destroyers, for which congress is asked to authorize the expenditure of \$350,000,000. The destroyer seems to be the best weapon yet devised to combat the submarine.

Apparently in no way related to the murderous outbreak of colored troops at Houston is the warning issued by the Patriotic Education society, that the Germans are conducting a propaganda in this country to start a general uprising of negroes against the whites, promising German aid and money to finance the insurrection and telling the ignorant negroes that when Germany rules America the blacks will have equal rights with the whites. The story is not so fantastic as it may appear and the society is said to have authentic information supporting its statements.

EXTRA RATIONS FOR MINERS

Austrian Authorities Take Steps to Increase the Production of Coal in the Empire.

Her von Hanaman, the recently appointed Austrian minister of public works, started the Austrian chamber of deputies by giving it as his official opinion that the coal crisis had become a vital question for Austria-Hungary, according to Vienna advices. The situation, declared the minister, was one

which must be faced without optimism and with the utmost seriousness.

In an effort, justified by the seriousness of the situation, to remedy matters, continued the minister, 12,000 miners have been brought back to the mines from the front, but during August the authorities had been unable to effect an increase in production because of the under-nourishment of the workers and their consequent inability to work hard or put in long hours. The failure of the men to achieve the desired result was due not to bad

faith but to impotence, he pointed out, and he insisted that the miners of the country must be accorded extra rations even at the expense of other classes of the population.

After the ministerial speech had been delivered the economic committee of the chamber introduced a bill, to take effect at once, creating a government monopoly of coal and authorizing the government to take measures to prohibit the hoarding of pieces of equipment amongst industries and persons and to close relations hotels.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

BY J. J. SKINNER
ESTD. 1870

DRAIN TILE

IF YOU OWN A LITTLE FIELD FOR THE LAND'S SAKE
DRAIN IT WELL TO MAKE IT YIELD

LET US SUBMIT PRICES
COLUMBIA CLAY CO.
COLUMBIA SOUTH CAROLINA

KODAKS & SUPPLIES

We also do highest class of finishing. Prices and Catalogue upon request.
S. Cahoon Optical Co., Richmond, Va.

The Repeat.
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"Not the first time. The second touch is what calls for great skill."

NEVER HAD A CHILL.
After Taking BLIXIR BARKER
"My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try BLIXIR BARKER. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helms, 28 E. St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
BLIXIR BARKER is made of druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Klossowski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Well Worth Trying.
"What do you think of the plan to do away with pockets in men's clothes?"
"I think it's a good idea," replied the busy man. "It may be the means of curing some people of the habit of standing around with their hands in their pockets and criticizing other people who are at work."

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Free sample each by mail with Book. Address: Postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Only Way.
"The Carnegie Foundation's recent resolution to the effect that the only way to insure a permanent world peace is to crush Germany," said Capt. W. E. Dame of the Rough Riders in his New York office, "reminds me of the stocky, well-dressed chap in the police station."

"A big burly drunk had been brought in on a stretcher, and the sergeant said to the stocky chap rather sternly:
"What have you got to say for yourself?"

"Sergeant," said the stocky chap, "I have merely been acting the part of a peacemaker."

"But, good gracious," said the sergeant, "you broke six of this man's ribs."

"It was the only way," said the stocky chap, "to get peace."

Rough Going.
A youth who had accomplished considerable glory in football but little in his studies, was dropped from one preparatory school and immediately invited to another. He had been there about a week when he was approached by a member of the faculty.

"Well," said the professor, "how do you find it here?"
"Pretty fair," answered the boy.

"That's good. Find it smooth going, eh?"
The youth meditated a moment.

"Well, I shouldn't like to say that, exactly," he replied. "The field's sort of rough yet in places, sir."—Exchange.

A Suggestion.
Poet—Ains! All my contributions are returned with regrets.
Friend—Try sending a contribution to the Red Cross fund—I'll warrant that won't be.

Mental Hooverism.
"Reading anything of a substantial nature these days?" "No; I am conserving all food reflection."

Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they

change to the

delicious, pure food-

drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"