

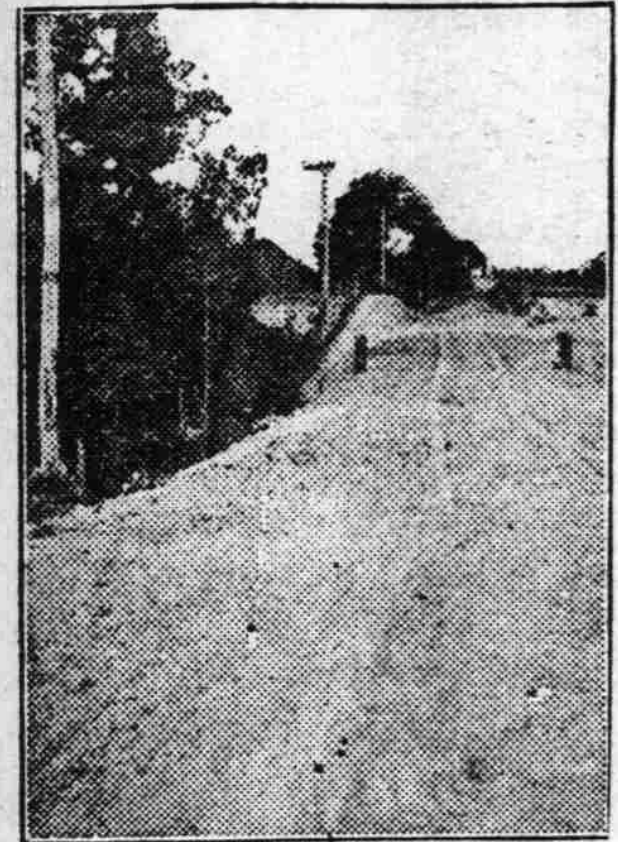
IMPROVED ROADS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN 1920

Distinct Shortage of Labor and Higher Cost of Materials Among Difficulties Encountered.

Every kind of road cost about twice as much to build in 1920 as it did in 1917, according to the chief of the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and highway construction suffered more than any other class of work through railroad congestion, strikes, labor troubles, and material shortages.

After the war there was a great public demand for improved roads. Many roads had been seriously damaged by war traffic, and it appeared that the return of men from military service would provide an abundance of



Sand-Clay Road Is Satisfactory.

labor. The army of laborers which we expected to apply for the work did not, however, materialize. On the contrary, there was a distinct shortage of labor, and wages reached the highest levels attained in the history of the country. In 1917, competent labor could be secured for from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, but the corresponding wages in 1920 were from \$3 to \$5 for a shorter day's work.

In proportion to this demand there was also a pronounced scarcity of construction materials. Sand, gravel, stone and cement, and materials commonly used in road work increased in price between 1917 and 1920 from 50 to 100 per cent. Naturally, these increases in cost were reflected in the prices paid to contractors for road work. Gravel roads increased from \$4,535 to \$7,250 per mile; concrete from \$21,165 to upward of \$40,000 per mile, and brick roads from \$33,000 to \$55,000 per mile.

As funds available for road construction are largely limited by statute, or by the returns from taxation, a majority of the states this year have deliberately withheld work, the plans for which had been completed, until they could obtain a greater return for their expenditure.

MORE GOOD ROADS BIG NEED

Will Increase Growing Popularity of Automobiles and Help Build Up Communities.

To determine the average mileage the automobile owner covers in a pleasure trip in the evening after the day's work is over, an investigation among 250 owners in a middle western city of around 300,000 population resulted in an average of 38 miles. Sixty-two per cent stated they would make longer trips if the roads permitted, 85 per cent stated they usually made their trips out into the country.

From these figures it is easy to see that more good roads will increase the growing popularity of the automobile, which will in turn help to build up communities, relieving congestion in the crowded cities, create a wider circulation of money, increase realty values, lower transportation costs and introduce "America First" to more people.

ROAD SOILS DIFFER WIDELY

Just What Characteristics Are Which Make Them Different Puzzles Highway Engineers.

The federal highway engineers point out that soils differ widely in their ability to support loads, particularly when they are wet. Just why this is true and just what are the characteristics which make them different is little understood at present. It is in this field of investigation, of increasing importance because of the growing volume of heavy traffic, that the federal investigators expect to secure important information.

ADVANTAGES OF PAVED ROADS

Give Ever-Increasing Share of Service in Providing Safe Highways for Motor Traffic.

Paved roads are giving an ever-increasing share of service in providing safe, permanent, dependable highways for heavy motortruck traffic, relieving railroads of much short haul, lessening terminal congestion and in these ways making the handling and shipment of supplies much easier.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 17

BIBLE TEACHINGS ABOUT WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 9:1-3; John 5:17; II Thess. 3:6-13.
GOLDEN TEXT—Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord.—Rom. 12:11.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 20:9-11; Prov. 22:29; 23:19; 31:10-31; Eph. 4:28.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Child Who Helped.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Ant and the Slug-gard.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Workers and Shirkers.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Labor Problems.

Work in relation to God has a different meaning than in relation to man. In relation to God it means continued activity directed to some purpose or end. In relation to man it means manual labor.

I. Mighty Works Wrought by Jesus (Mark 6:1-3).

As God's obedient servant, Jesus energetically gave himself up to His work.

1. Teaching in the synagogue (v. 2). This He did on the Sabbath day. He could let no opportunity to do good pass.

2. The result of His teaching (vv. 2, 3). (1) The people were astonished. In their astonishment they asked questions: (a) From whence hath this man these things? (b) What wisdom is given unto Him? (c) Is not this the carpenter? (d) Are not His sisters with us? That His wisdom and power were superhuman, they could not doubt. The only answer to their questions is Christ's absolute Deity.

(2) The people were offended (v. 3). Not being able to answer their own questions and to believe their own eyes and ears, they rejected Him. This rejection was not because they knew Him too well, but because they knew Him not at all. His countrymen judged Him by His brothers, sisters, and father, and therefore failed to know Him.

II. "My Father Worketh Hitherto, and I Work" (John 5:17).

Jesus had on the Sabbath day healed an impotent man. They sought to kill Him for this good deed, and when He linked himself with God in this they more earnestly sought to kill Him. They tried to kill Him because He made himself equal with God. The special points of equality with God were:

1. Giving life to the dead. No human being has ever been able to raise another from the dead. The Jews rightly interpreted His claim to be able to raise the dead as a claim to Deity.

2. Judging mankind. No human being is wise enough to judge his fellow being. Christ's claim to be the judge of mankind they interpreted to be His claim to Deity, and they were correct.

III. The Man Who Will Not Work Should Not Eat (II Thess. 3:6-13).

There had developed among the Christians at Thessalonica a tendency to idleness. Some were neglecting their lawful earthly callings—even to the extent that they were becoming a charge to the church. From the context of the Thessalonian epistles it would seem that this serious condition was the result of wrong views concerning the second coming of Christ. Such as this is wholly wrong and absolutely contrary to the significance of "the blessed hope." The attitude of those possessing an intelligent view of the Lord's coming as taught by Christ and the apostles, is earnest attention to the present duty. "Occupy till I come," is Christ's charge. Speculative star-gazers have brought this precious doctrine into disrepute. Unceasing fidelity to all the responsibilities of the present is the correct attitude of those who are waiting for the Son from heaven. To correct this wrong, Paul—

1. Asserts his authority to command (v. 6). This authority was given him by Christ.

2. Commands them to withdraw from those who thus walk disorderly (v. 6).

3. Paul's example (vv. 7-9). Paul pressed with great earnestness the doctrine of the Lord's return, and yet consistently continued in his lawful calling. In order to not be chargeable unto them he labored with great earnestness night and day.

4. Those who will not work should not eat (v. 10). This is the right principle upon which to base all works of charity. It is the efficient cure for pauperism. The right economic order has as its foundation principle: Work in order to eat. This should apply to all classes, rich and poor.

5. Busybodies exhorted (vv. 11, 12). Idle men and women always become busybodies. Paul's exhortation is that they with quietness work and eat their own bread.

Man's Glory.

Man's glory lies in his striving after the best; his shame, in contentment with the second rate. The banner under which the true man marches bears the word "Excelsior," but the goal upon which he fixes his eye bears the inscription, "The Best."—Church Missionary.

All-Seeing One Will Discover.

No fallacy can hide wrong, no subtlety cover it so shrewdly but the All-Seeing One will discover and punish it.—Rivarol.

"In Silk Attire My Lady Goes"



UNDERTHINGS of silk will soon cease to be classed among our luxuries, because an ever-increasing number of women are looking upon them as necessities and the demand for them is general. Little silk worms will have to work overtime or be intensively cultivated to keep up with this demand. Silk is proving itself a dependable as well as beautiful material for underwear, in crepe-de-chine and wash satins it is as durable as fine cotton fabrics and has the additional charm of suppleness and luster. Women have an instinct that makes them love its qualities.

From her satin-skin out, as far as she has gone in her robing, the lady in the picture is clad in silk. Her new combination of shell-pink crepe-de-chine has several innovations in its finishing that are characteristic of this season. It begins with being pointed at the bottom and edging its points with footing instead of lace. Little chiffon flounces may be used instead. Narrow point-de-esprit is inserted in the body of the garment and above it a spray of fine embroidery. Polds of footing or chiffon finish the top of the bodice, one of them serving as a casing for a narrow ribbon that ties with a little bow at the front.

Anyone may at least own one of these pretty ribbon and lace camisoles that vie with the transparent blouses they are worn under in beauty and daintiness. Pink satin ribbon in a light weight and soft weave is used for making them. Their making is a simple matter since laces woven with beading in them are manufactured for just such purposes. In the camisole shown at the top of the group pictured wide lace and satin ribbon are joined in a band showing two lengths of the lace and one of ribbon with two tucks and a hem run in it. The lace is hemmed along the top to form a casing for narrow ribbon and narrow ribbon is run in the hem of the ribbon also. This narrow ribbon is of figured satin and is drawn up and tied to adjust the camisole to the figure.

Wide satin ribbon, swiss beading, val lace and shirring of narrow ribbon form the other camisole. Both of them have ribbon shoulder straps and both of them provide a scant flounce that covers the waistline and falls a little below it.

Two Charming New Over-Blouses



THOSE new blouses that dispose of the waistline by dispensing with a belt and covering it themselves, are having an immense success. There is no longer any danger of skirt and blouse parting company under a separate belt, and going their separate ways. This in itself is enough to insure the triumph of these new over-blouses, but it is furthered also by their gracefulness. A vague waistline like an uneven hemline is more pleasing to the eye than a straight line.

In these new over-blouses are all sorts of materials for all kinds of service beginning with wash silks, pongee and cotton, for utility wear, and ending with georgette, net and laces for dress. All the usual materials are used in them, but they are prettiest in the very soft, sheer fabrics, as fine voile and georgette. A model made of georgette in two colors is shown at the left of the two pictured here, and is one of the most graceful and beautiful that the designers have accomplished in this much admired material. It is one of many slip-on blouses that fasten on the shoulder, and has its collar, cuffs and border for the arm's-eye of georgette in a contrasting color. A very simple pattern in beading finishes a design that has few rivals in beauty of line, color and becomingness.

A semi-dress blouse of taffeta silk is shown at the right. The taffeta is tucked in cross-box pattern to form the lower part of the blouse, at the

The Kitchen Cabinet

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It isn't so much people's ignorance that does the harm as it is their knowing so many things that ain't so.—Artemus Ward.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

A simple dessert which may be given children is the following:

Blueberry Pudding.—The amount of bread used for this pudding depends upon the size of the family. Arrange layers of thinly sliced buttered

bread in a shallow baking dish, pour ever enough canned blueberries to cover. Place in a moderate oven and bake until thoroughly hot. Set away to cool and serve unmolded with cream and sugar.

Raisin Tapioca.—Soak one cupful of pearl tapioca overnight in cold water and cook in a double boiler in a quart of milk until soft. Remove from the fire and let cool slightly, stirring in three tablespoonfuls of butter. Heat two cupfuls of milk and stir into it three beaten eggs. Add to the warm tapioca. Stir in one cupful of sugar and one-half pound of seeded raisins with the grated yellow rind of one-half a lemon and bake in a moderate oven for an hour, stirring occasionally until the consistency is even all through, then allowing to brown on top.

Apple Frappe With Maple Sauce.—Bake without coring or paring eight good-sized, good-flavored apples. Sift through a colander when soft, pressing out the part nearest the skin as this is the best flavored. Add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, a few cloves and cook, stirring carefully to avoid burning, until the mixture boils. Cool and freeze. Serve in flaring glasses with a garnish of red jelly and the following:

Hot Maple Sauce.—Cook together two cupfuls of maple sirup with one cupful of cream until the soft-ball stage is reached. Remove from the fire, set saucepan in hot water and dip a spoonful over the top of each glass of frappe.

Cake and Cheese Dessert.—Break into small custard cups of glass enough bits of cake to half fill. Add a few raisins, moisten with fruit juice, cover with a layer of grated cheese to nearly fill the cups. Place in a steamer to melt the cheese. Serve with jelly and whipped cream over the top.

Sherry's Dressing.—Chop fine one Bermuda onion, a tablespoonful of minced parsley, one tablespoonful each of chopped green pepper and chopped red pepper, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of cayenne, three-fourths of a cupful of olive oil and one-fourth of a cupful of not too strong cider vinegar. Put into a pint mason jar, seal and shake well for five minutes, then set aside for an hour or more before using. Just before serving shake again to have the dressing well mixed.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

Meat bills may be reduced by buying the cheaper cuts, cooking them well and serving them in an attractive manner.

Steak Stew.—Take one thin slice of good round steak, weighing one pound. Slice two large onions and put into a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat, cook for two or three minutes and when very hot add the steak; cook until brown on both sides. To the steak add the water from a quart of small, cooked onions; add one-half dozen nasturtium seeds, one diced sweet pepper, pepper and salt to taste. Thicken the sauce with two tablespoonfuls of flour and the same of butter, blended and melted, two tablespoonfuls of mushrooms (the dry ones soaked may be used) and the same of tomato catsup. Let the whole simmer; then surround with dumplings or baking powder biscuit, placing the cooked onions between the biscuit. Serve very hot. With this amount of steak a dish will be greatly extended by the vegetables and dumplings.

Hamburg Steak Savoy.—Put round steak through the meat-grinder, adding a slice of salt pork; form lightly into cakes, flat and thin; dip in flour. Fry thinly cut bacon until crisp and brown, remove to a platter and keep hot. Pour off some of the fat in the remainder, saute the steak balls, season and place in the center of the platter. Pour a cupful of tomato sauce into the frying pan, stir to blend with the remaining fat, and when very hot, pour around the balls. Garnish with the curly bacon and parsley.

Hocks and ham ends make a most substantial dish. Cook the hocks for an hour or more, then add such vegetables as carrots, cabbage, turnips and parsnips, with a few potatoes. Serve as a boiled dinner. The ham ends may be boiled, a few slices used, or a slice to fry or broil, then the rest boiled, served, sliced or minced, and used in various dishes, as sandwich-illing and in cream sauce.

Julia Bottomley

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Separate Wrap Reigns Supreme.

Whether it is the attractive frocks or the attractive wraps that have endeared themselves to us, certain it is that except for strictly tailored wear the frock and the separate wrap, coat or cape, reign supreme. During the spring smart tailored dresses of tricot, poiret twill, serge, lightweight duvetyne or the heavier crepes will be worn for the street with a fur neck-piece and a neat small hat made neater by a well-adjusted veil.—Good Housekeeping.

Pink Blouses Next.

Pink voile blouses promise to be popular through summer, both in tucked and over-the-shirt styles. Pin tucks, drawn work and lace will be their trimmings. These blouses will, to a certain extent, replace the white voiles and batistes that have had such a long run of favor.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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MOONLIGHT SUPPER PARTY.

Mr. Wood Elf had promised the boy and girl who were off on adventures that he would give them a moonlight supper party.

They had also invited a guest to their party—one they had met when visiting the horrid Mother Gossip and her family, and who had been meanly treated.

The moon was shining brightly and they all felt very hungry and ready for their party.

"Top of the Hill." "I'm glad," said the boy, "that you decided, Mr. Wood Elf, for us to have our real supper here. I didn't want to eat with that horrid family. They were the limit, actually the limit."

"Such creatures are really horrid," Mr. Wood Elf agreed. "The great trouble is that so many creatures have become connected or friendly with Mother Gossip and her children in some way and don't know it. They are the ones we've got to try to help for if they go on they'll not only make others unhappy, but they'll be wretched themselves. It's so miserable to get to the point where one thinks that there are many more wrong things about our friends than right things. Well, we're going to be gay tonight and forget about all of them."

So saying, Mr. Wood Elf beckoned to them to sit down right at the top of the hill. He clapped his hands four times, each time very slowly, and out came four little wood elves, small cousins of Mr. Wood Elf.

"Will each of you serve each of us our supper?" asked Mr. Wood Elf.

"We will, and with great delight," said the little wood elves. "It is all ready. It was sent up here by the Hospitality Hotel people down in the next valley. It's a most delicious supper."

"It is," said the boy, as he took a lamb chop in his fingers so as to leave no meat on the bone. Mr. Wood Elf said he could do it of course. "We're having a picnic," Mr. Wood Elf said, "and it wouldn't be a picnic if we didn't get sticky and a bit greasy."

"Are we going to see the Hospitality Hotel?" asked the girl.

"Yes," said Mr. Wood Elf. "I've engaged rooms for you for tomorrow night. This evening the little wood elves are going to put up a tent for you just as soon as we're through supper. Then you're going to have a beautiful sleep and I'm going to take this little girl back to her family. You want to go, don't you?"

"I do," said the little girl, smiling up at Mr. Wood Elf for she knew he was a friend. She was quite too young, though, for adventures.

They finished their supper which was very fine. And they were anxious to see the Hospitality Hotel after having tasted one of the picnic suppers they had prepared. They had even sent dishes along and hadn't forgotten salt and pepper.

"I'm going now," said Mr. Wood Elf. "And may you have pleasant dreams."

"Good-by," said the boy. "Good-by," said the girl. "This hill top is a good deal different from the parts around which Mother Gossip and her horrible family live."

"You're safe from them," said Mr. Wood Elf. "If you can pass them by, everyone of them, and if you're just the sort that won't and don't make friends with them—well, you're pretty safe now. I'm sure of you anyway. It is true she sends her family around the countryside and wherever folks live but you're not apt to become friendly now—after you've made up your mind to be such enemies. No, you're certainly not apt to become friendly—not apt to in the least."

Mr. Wood Elf said "Good-by" again and so did the little girl who was very sleepy. They watched Mr. Wood Elf as he picked her up and carried her.

"She was too young to have left her home," said the girl. "She's quite a bit younger than I am."

"And to think someone said something mean about her, or to think that Mother Gossip's daughter came and told her so. Well, it was a good thing she met Mr. Wood Elf, for then she too was made happy."

Indications of Trouble.

Johnny—Did Moses have dyspepsia like what you've got?

Dad—How on earth do I know? Why do you ask such a question?

Johnny—Well, our Sunday school teacher says the Lord gave Moses two tablets.—London Mail.

Nellie Maxwell