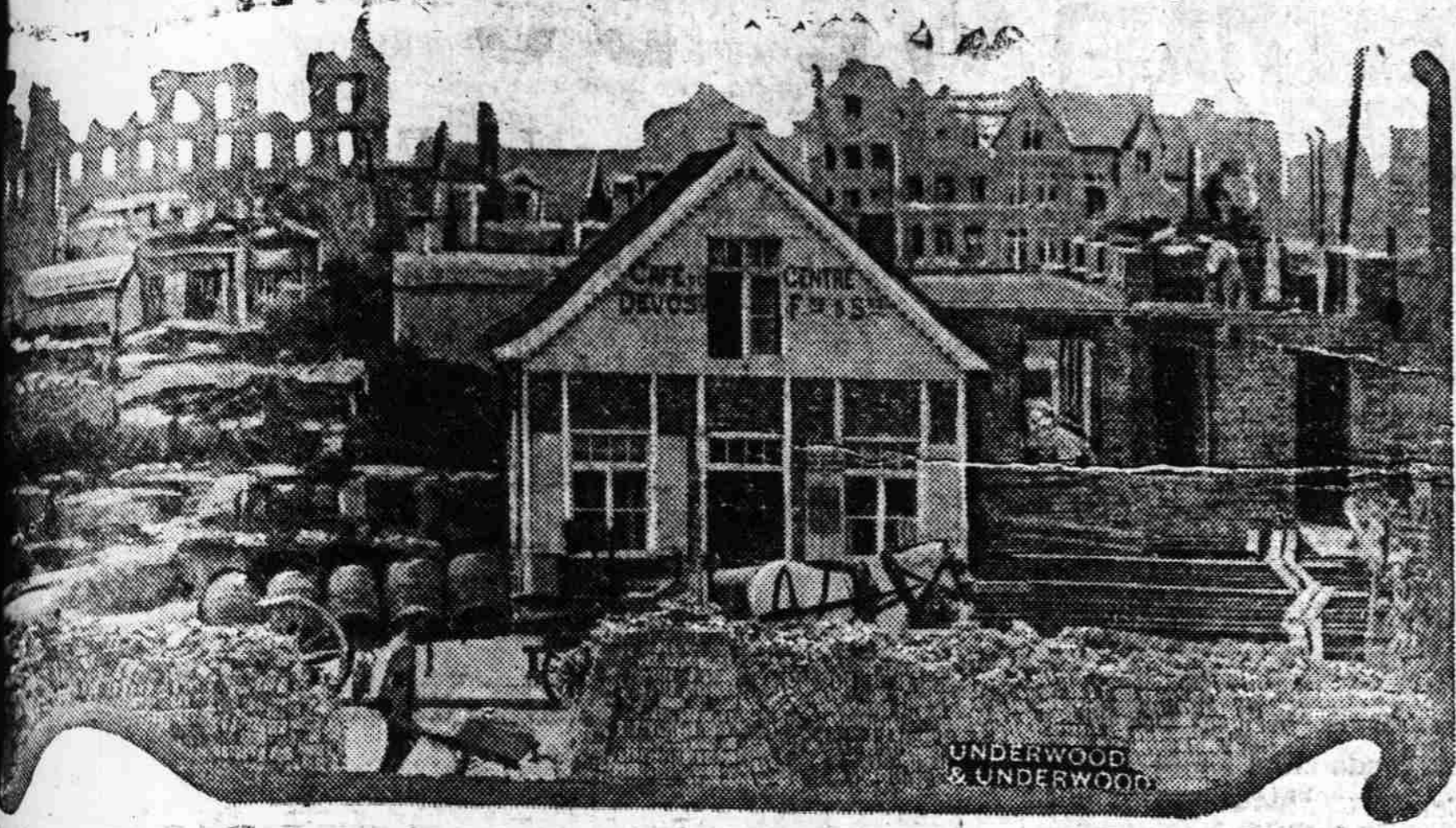


## Belgians Busily Rebuilding the City of Ypres



Fervish activity today features the reconstruction of the battle-wrecked parts of Flanders. This photograph shows the builders working among the ruins of Ypres, and was taken by an American Red Cross official, who was accompanying the American Legion delegation on its tour of France and Belgium.

## Czar's Officers Form Red Army

Trotsky Tells How Great Soviet Military Force of 5,000,000 Men Was Organized.

### SEAL OF SECRECY IS RAISED

Created as Several Armies, Each Supported by Small War Council Which Wielded the Power of Life and Death.

Paris.—The curtain of secrecy behind which the Russian Reds organized the great soviet army of five million men which enabled the military directors of communism to beat or defeat all exterior and interior enemies during the past three years, except drought and famine, is raised by Trotsky, according to the Paris organ of Communism, "L'Humanite," which newspaper prints an interview with the military director of Russia.

Trotsky gives credit for organization to the old officers of the czarist army who turned reds. The soviet army was created as several armies, each supported a small war council, which wielded the power of life and death. The defeat of the "White" army in the Volga region in 1918 afforded sufficient enthusiasm to build greater armies. Trotsky says:

"The army was instituted in principle by a decree signed January 15, 1918, by Lenin and his war and naval commissaries, Dybenko and Podovisov. I was then negotiating the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany as minister of foreign affairs, and it was March that I began my duties. "There was nothing left of the old army then; men had gone home, the materials lay scattered everywhere, abandoned where the trains happened to stop. The local soviets, barely organized, telegraphed me 'We have ten thousand. . . . We have an aviation park. . . . Ten soldiers. . . . Five sailors. . . . Everything was in a muddle. "My bureau was at Smolny. People came from all corners of the country: 'Give us shoes! Don't you need a plane?' they asked. It was exactly like the description made by Lisovsky of the war ministry under the French commune. It was not easy to establish order. I had no competence and thought first of accepting the aid of foreign missions who hoped to bring us back into the European war. Eventually, however, a comrade of the party, Bontch-Brouevitch, brought his brother, a czarist general, to me. I asked him to construct a general staff after putting him under the watch of two communists. He filled his office perfectly. "Raises Cries of Treason. "With his help we began to clear up the situation. But do you see the effect? A czarist general? People began to cry 'treason' and refuse to obey me. The central committee, fortunately, understood me and aided me in order to establish discipline we inflicted rigorous punishments. "All sorts of men offered themselves to me: Brigands and part brigands. One man, who came with a little troop, had his pocket full of gold and watches. He was shot. There were also spies and secret agents. Army hygiene had to be revolutionized. "Everywhere interesting problems came to light. When a colony had been established, a local federal institution mixed with it, with the result that we would have an army of the town of Tver or of Vladimir. The general disgust of militarism everywhere hindered all co-operation. "Finally in May the essential part of the apparatus was put on its feet; seven regions had been constructed with their governmental subdivisions, their cantons and volosts. "I did not dare to begin with compulsory military service; voluntary service sufficed. We then had about 200,000 men, mostly former soldiers, and members of the Jeuneses communists. The Czecho-Slovakian affair, however, came to our aid. "You remember that adventure?"

The Czecho-Slovakian divisions of the Austrian army during the war had passed over into our ranks. We had stationed them on the Volga. Stirred up by Savinov and the revolutionary socialists they rebelled and occupied Kazan, Simbirsk and Samara. Directed Attack on Simirsk. "Toukhatchevsky, a former czarist officer, converted to Bolshevism when he was a prisoner in Germany, directed our first army against Simirsk; Vatselis, a Lett, who was our first generalissimo, lead the fifth against Kazan. They were poor armies, having from 6,000 to 8,000 bayonets each. "We mobilized the communists first, then six classes in the Volga government. The order was: 'Victory or death.' The peasants came in crowds to fight against the whites, but they lacked confidence in their own forces. "I was installed in a train protected with sand bags and defended by a cannon and machine guns. Another train followed carrying 300 cavalry, an airplane, a garage car for five automobiles, wireless, printing machines; in fact, a little military city. "At the beginning Savinkov, Kappel and Fortunatov were so sure of success that they had already announced it. They surrounded us with 1,000 men. We dug trenches and underwent a siege and finally repulsed them. "In order to profit from our advantage I risked a dangerous coup with the aid of Raskolnikov, a young officer of the Bolshevik marine who is now representing us in Afghanistan. "Raskolnikov had brought from Cronstadt by the canals four old torpedo boat destroyers. We both aimed to annihilate the enemy fleet which was composed of armor-plated barks carrying cannons, laying broadside off Kazan. A turn of a river around a hill separated us. At one o'clock in the morning we entered the narrow channel with the first destroyer and were lucky enough to set fire to an oil tank in one of the barks. "Our other destroyers could not join us and it is still a mystery to me how we were able to escape. Probably the fire prevented the scared enemy from seeing us. We returned without difficulty with only our rudder broken. Gain Confidence. "The effect was enormous. At dawn, after a short battle, the whites evacuated Kazan. The following day, Toukhatchevsky took Simirsk. Our army then finally gained confidence. Since then it has known only success. "Then the true work of organization began. Our partial mobilizations, in all, were insufficient. We began to mobilize regularly by classes. The number of objectors diminished. Billboards, meetings, satirical plays, tribunals—all means of recruiting were used. We recalled the former czarist officers. The French revolution had used barely half of the 15,000 officers of the king, but out of our million we used hundreds of thousands. It is true that some of them became traitors. Our 11th Division of Nigni-Novgorod, for example, our pride, was massacred in the spring of 1919, during the rebellion of the Cossacks of Krasnov, because of the concentrated treason of the chiefs. We arrested the families of the officers and held them as hostages. "We created commissaires of the army. But the soviet congress ranked them only after the generals in chief. We have placed them in all the divisions, brigades, regiments, and have added in each company 'political guides' to sustain their decrees. In each army two commissaires and the commandant formed the war council. Though they were responsible for all treason, their decrees were inviolable, and possessed absolute power of life and death over all."

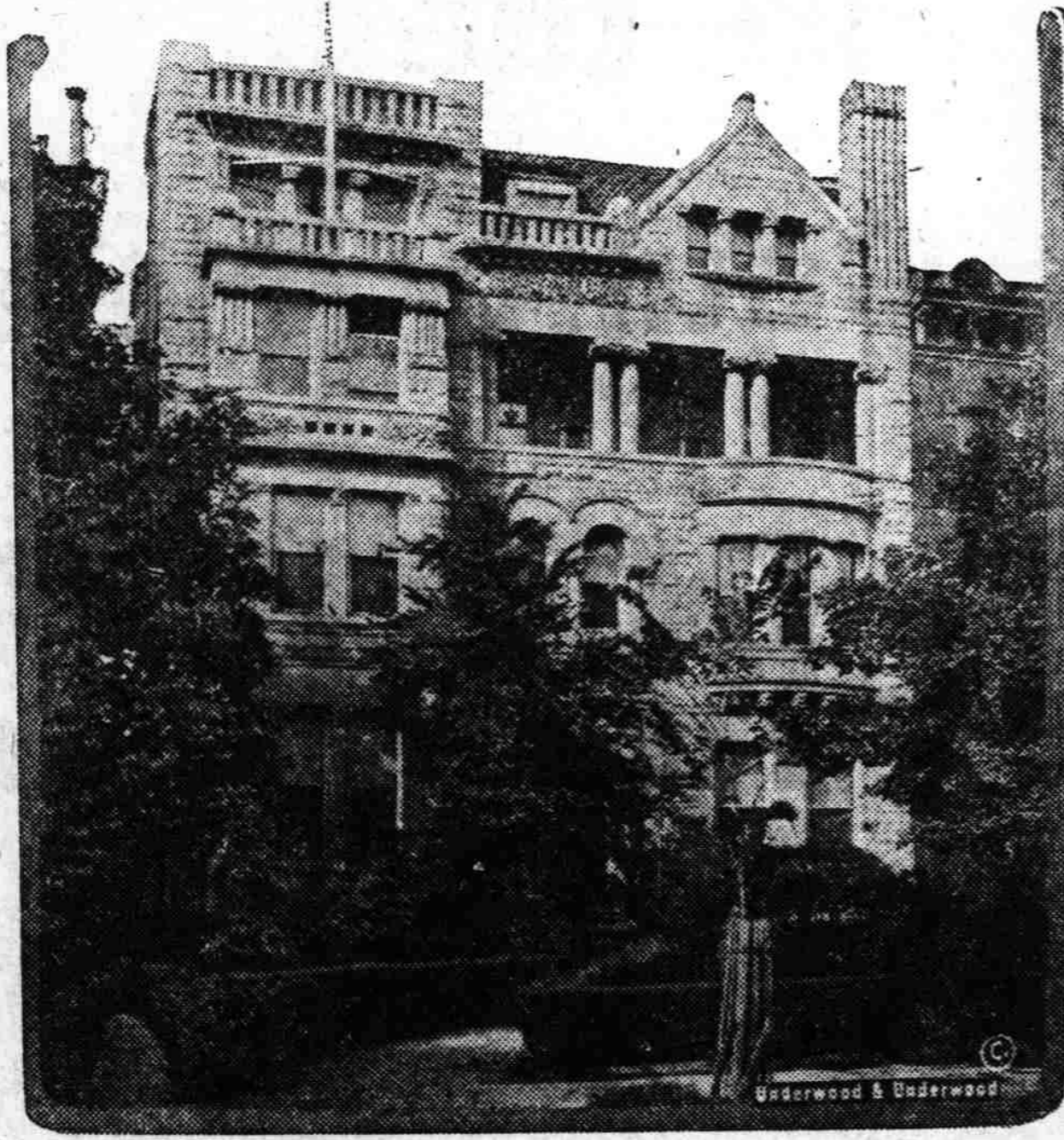
### SHE WON BEAUTY PRIZE



Here is Mme. Marchal, who was voted the most beautiful woman in the flower fete at Aix les Bains, France. She was awarded a prize of 15,000 francs.

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## Japanese Embassy in Washington



This building, the Japanese embassy in Washington, will be a busy place during the conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions. The Japanese delegation will number about two hundred, and many of the party will be accommodated in one of the large hotels.

## The Hat to Wear

Styles for Stout, Short, Slender and Other Types.

Stiff Monotonous Edge Not Becoming to Many Persons—Headgear for the Children.

When choosing a hat consider well the following points:

A stout woman, generally speaking, must wear a wider brim than the slender one, since width in the brim and height in the crown will tend to overbalance roundness of the face.

The short, slender woman with a small face should almost never wear a hat with a brim averaging more than three to three and a half inches in width.

The long-faced woman, especially if she is tall, should avoid the tall crowned or tall trimmed hat. She may, however, wear a wider brimmed hat than the short, slender woman.

The tall stout woman is often stunning in a large brimmed hat, because her height makes it possible for her to wear a hat which would make the short, stout woman appear grotesque.

Hats with mushroom brims belong entirely to youth. Downward turning lines in the face are not desirable, and should therefore not be emphasized by downward turning lines in brims or hats.

For the person who wears glasses, hard lines and edges in hats should be studiously avoided. An edge may be softened by a bias fold, a ribbon slightly full, or a band of fur.

A hat with a stiff monotonous edge is not likely to be becoming to many persons, especially to those who are no longer young.

The most successful child's hat is the soft, pliable kind which may be pulled down on the head and subjected to more or less rough treatment without very materially injuring its looks and wearing qualities.

Stiff, fussy hats have no place in the wardrobe of the child. For every-day wear, a tam-o-shanter made from old dress skirts, coats, or other woolen materials will serve well.

### FREE OF BUTTONS OR BELT



Neither button nor belt confines this jacket. A broad band of sealskin trims the high collar and the broad, flaring sleeves. The jacket is latched at the throat.

### FASHION NOTES IN BRIEF

A favored Parisian combination is purple and cerise.

The Spanish sailor will be extremely good this fall.

Large fur cuffs on the new wrappy coat serve as a muff.

Fillet is a very pretty and appropriate trimming for undergarments. A feature much talked of for fall is the shoulder-to-hem panel at the back.

Satin hats are appearing. Those in the new fall designs are in all-black and sometimes in cire finish.

Fur and ostrich are used quite extensively in trimming many of the handsomer evening and dinner gowns. Georgette continues to be the most used fabric for blouses, playing a strong role both in the elaborate and dressy models and trimmings are just about as varied as they well can be.

Black has not invaded the wool fabric field to the extent that it has the silk field, and especially when sports or semi-sports frocks are under consideration bright colors seem to be in high favor.

### Blouse Popular.

The popular jumper dress has created an unusual demand for the net guimpe blouse, and many of the shops are featuring extensive displays where women can pick up pretty models at exceptionally low prices. Among these the round collar seems to be prominent and it is quite noticeable that these blouses and guimpes are cut higher at the neck than we have worn them for some time. This may be a forerunner of the high neck closing that have been accepted by Paris and will, in all probability, soon be adopted by us, not because we like it, but because we must be in style.

### FUR-TRIMMED MODEL



One of the smart models for fall wear is this blue serge frock. Trimmed with narrow bands of krimmer.

## TO MAKE OLD SWEATER LIKE NEW

Ravel Out Passe Garments, Cleanse Wool and Make New Articles for Cold Weather.

A well-made worsted sweater will last years and years; but styles in sweaters change rapidly nowadays and long before the garment you knitted with infinite pains has worn out, its lines and style have become passe. It is always a pity to waste good wool, and in half a morning you can ravel out the passe garment, rewind the wool, and make ready to start a new sweater. Or you can turn your old sweater into a scarf or a pretty bed-jacket.

Do not attempt to knit the new sweater until you have soaked the worsted to get the kink out of it. Crinkled-up worsted will not make a smooth, beautiful knitted surface and it pays to prepare your worsted carefully before you start. As you ravel out the wool, wind it over a chairback to make a good-sized skein; and make each skein as full as you can; it is always a pity to break or knot worsted. Be sure and tie the skein firmly at both ends with a bit of worsted or white string. If you do not do this you may get into a sad snarl with your wet wool.

Lay the skein in a basin of tepid water; press it down well until it is thoroughly wet; then squeeze out the water and hang the skein to dry in the open air—but never in strong sunshine. Cut away the tied string at the lower end of the hanging skein and loosen the strands of worsted, to hasten the drying process. Your worsted will dry overnight, or in a

few hours outdoors on a bright day. When it is quite dry, stretch the skeins over a chairback and wind the wool into neat balls.

### THE TAILORED SPORT WAIST

Severe Shirts are Extremely Smart With Autumn Suits Moulded on Mannish Lines.

Sport waists are mostly of tub fabrics and mannish, severe shirts are extremely smart with autumn sport suits on mannish lines. One blouse is made of striped shirting of the sort that is used for men's custom-made shirts of aristocratic character. The collar, turning over from a neckband, is the very latest thing and nothing could be smarter. A loosely knotted silk-cravat, or a sternly mannish four-in-hand will be worn with this collar. Another sport blouse is more feminine and its dainty freshness is most engaging. It is made of tan and white striped linen, with plain white linen collar, cuff and front panel. These sport blouses come also in blue-and-white, green-and-white, and red-and-white stripes.

### Baby's Sleeves.

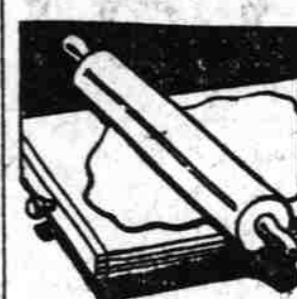
When a mother is making baby dresses it is well for her to know this, that the bottoms of the sleeves can be hemmed and a tiny drawstring sewn through, while the hem can be edged with narrow lace. Thus they are easier to launder and the tiny hands are easily slipped through them.



"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding."

### GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

The up-to-date cook will want to know how to make Danish pastry, which is less costly than cake, more attractive than sandwiches, more delicious than either.



### Danish Pastry.

—The important thing in making this pastry is that everything used should be cold; the only exception is the warm water used in softening the yeast. Next in importance is that the lightness and delicacy of the finished product are produced by the rolling and folding in of the butter as in puff-paste making.

Take one-pint of milk, three eggs, one-half pound of butter, one yeast cake, one cupful of sugar, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, the grated rind of a lemon, a pinch of mace and flour to make a stiff dough—about nine cupfuls. Divide the butter in two parts after washing out all the salt and working it thoroughly with a wooden spoon that has been scalded, then cooled. Wrap the butter in a cloth to absorb all moisture, divide and place on ice. Sift three cupfuls of the flour with the salt and mace. Soften the yeast in one-fourth of a cupful of warm water. Rub half of the butter into the flour or cut it in with two knives until the mixture is like coarse meal. Beat the eggs until stiff, and stir them with the sugar, milk, lemon peel and yeast into the flour. Beat very hard, adding more flour gradually until the mixture becomes too stiff to handle with a spoon. Turn the dough on a well-floured board and knead vigorously for ten minutes. Then turn the dough into a bowl, cover with a cloth and place in the ice chest for fifteen minutes. Now roll the dough in long strips half an inch thick, bring out the butter and spread on the lower half of the sheet of dough; bring the other half down over it. Fold the ends, one over and the other under the center, making a compact square with the butter inside. Tap the dough slightly and roll again into a long narrow strip. Then fold again as before. Now turn the block of dough half-way round, roll and fold once more, then tuck away into a cold bowl and set in the ice chest.

Hazy dawn above dim mountains, slackened rivers in the plain; Dusty yarrow by the roadside, purple asters, clematis; Windless slopes of upland pasture, dry as rock beneath the kiss Of the fervid sun incarnate in the harvest golden grain. —K. S. Oaka.

### THE FAMILY MEAL.

A tasty dish which may be easily prepared with a pound or two of yellow string beans is prepared as follows: Wash and cut the beans in small pieces on the bias, as they cook quicker times cut. If the beans are tough, any of them, remove the pod and add the beans to the dish.



Wash and place in a deep kettle with a tablespoonful of bacon fat to a quart of sliced beans. Stir and cook until well covered with the fat, cover and simmer for an hour, stirring often and adding from time to time one-half cupful of hot water. When the beans are to be served season well with salt and pepper. A dash of vinegar may be added by those who like it.

Braised Leg of Lamb.—Bone a leg of lamb, wipe with a damp cloth, stuff and truss, place in a braising pan. Cook five minutes in one-fourth of a cupful of butter, a large slice each of onion, carrot and turnip, all cut fine, a small bay leaf, one sprig of thyme and parsley. Add three cupfuls of hot water or stock, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one-half teaspoonful of peppercorns. Pour this mixture over the lamb, cover closely and cook slowly two and one-half hours; uncover the last half hour. Remove from the pan to a hot platter. Brown three tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of flour and stir well until browned, then add the liquor from the braising pan, carefully strained. It will require one and three-fourths cupfuls.

Squash Porcupine.—Steam a fine Hubbard squash in the shell. When soft scrape out with a spoon, put into a hot oven and mash. Season with salt, sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of ginger and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat and reserve one cupful. Put into a glass baking dish, cover with the cupful put through a ricer and brown. Cream may be added if needed for moisture.

Codfish Balls.—Wash salt codfish in cold water, using one cupful after it is flaked. Add two and one-half cupfuls of diced potatoes and cook the fish and potatoes together until the potatoes are tender. Drain and mash. Add a tablespoonful of butter and one egg well beaten. Season with salt and pepper if necessary. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and drain on brown paper.

Nellie Maxwell