

Group of New Breakfast Caps



A group of new breakfast or bouffant caps causes one to wonder where their makers find so many ideas by which to furnish the variety needed. There are two distinctly new and one entirely original design among these. They are all very simple and easy to make.

At the left is a cap of silver lace and narrow satin ribbon, which may be in any color desired. It is made of a circular piece of lace about fourteen inches in diameter, edged with mesaline ribbon, machine stitched to it in two rows of stitching. These are far enough apart to form a casing for a small elastic cord. This is run in and the lace pulled on it to form the cap and ruffle.

A fan or petal of lace is made over a wire support. The narrow ribbon is stitched to the edge of the fan, as for the cap. But instead of elastic cord, a fine wire is run in the casing. The fan should be placed on the cap before the ruffled edge is stitched on, as the ribbon covers its raw edge.

At the right a pretty cap is made of strips of ribbon, shadow lace and net. These form the crown. A band of ribbon covered with lace extends about the face, and a frill of lace falls in a little cape at the back. For decoration a narrow band of bead passementerie is sewed to the band, and ribbon rosettes are set at each side at the end of the cape.

The third cap is simply a puff of

thin light-colored silk for the crown and a frill of plaited shadow lace falling about the face. Soft satin ribbon is caught in puffs about the cap, with a bow finishing it at the left side.

Net and val lace insertion are used for the last cap, with a narrow val edging forming the ruffle about the face. A straight band of narrow satin ribbon is laid in a small flat bow with double loops at the right and ends, with loops and hanging ends at the left side.

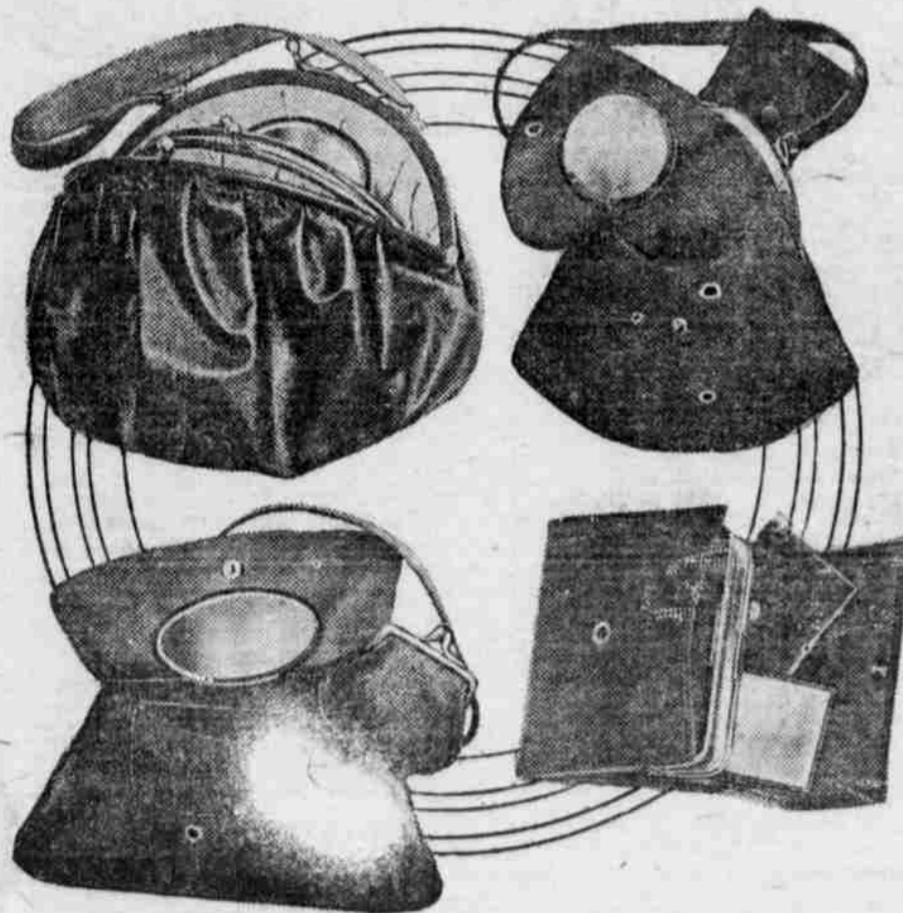
Except the cap of silver lace, these may all be washed, for they are made of strong cotton laces and wash silks

Cream Blouses Modish.

Cream is the modish tone for the spring blouse—not pink. Rarely lovely as the pink blouse is in delicate flesh or shell tones, its day has passed, and these blouses are offered for sale on the bargain tables, while cream and sand-colored models have the places of honor among exclusive new spring wearables.

Hemstitched blouses of sand-colored khaki-kool for sport wear have buttoned down pockets and plaits at front and back. Cream net and lace blouses meet the requirements of formal spring tailors, and there are good looking blouses of tan shantung, cream-tinted. Georgette crepe and ecru pussy-willow silk, all with the long sleeve and collar high at the back, whatever the cut may be at the front.

Bags for the Shopping Tour



Shopping bags and purses seem to be dwindling somewhat in size, but are still so constructed that they carry about all the requisites for the shopping tour. And no matter how few their fittings, the small but very good little mirror is never absent. In the newest bags it is either inserted in the flap or fastened to the bag with a narrow ribbon or tape. In many of these bags the small coin purse is fastened to the frame with a long, slender chain, so that it cannot be lost.

A variety of shapes is shown in the group of bags pictured here. Seal, pin-seal and morocco are the most fashionable leathers. Linings in flowered silks showing small blossoms on a light ground are the most dainty and the most popular.

Some of these small bags carry a mirror, a tiny comb, a powder box, a small flat hat brush, and a diminutive scent bottle, besides, of course, the ever-present mirror, the small coin purse, and sometime a card case. Every one of the articles is found to

be practical, and such a bag is a great aid in keeping neat on the shopping tour or journey. They become indispensable after one has got used to the miniature brush, comb, etc. But it is like getting accustomed to small rooms—they answer the purpose.

In buying a bag it is best to choose the oblong, square, or circular shapes. The fancy shapes, made merely with the end in view of being odd, will not carry one's belongings as safely and are far less handy. There is apt to be waste space in them.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

White Over Black.

There is a great tendency to use white lace, net or chiffon over black taffeta, satin and crepe de chine to create an evening gown. In fact, some of the newest lingerie gowns are of beautiful embroidery over black silk. By adding a slip of black material to your collection of pink, blue and white slips you will be able to transform the appearance of a dress in the twinkling of an eye.

BOOSTERS START CAMPAIGN

Nebraska Publishers' Association Assembling Facts to Be Used in Advertising Nebraska.

Albert E. Rogers of Chicago, accompanied by S. R. McKeivie, president of the Nebraska Publishers' bureau, an organization recently formed by newspaper men to advertise Nebraska in the east, called at the state house last week to gather information for advertising of the resources of the state. The sum of \$3,000 was subscribed by the newspaper men of the state forming the association, and the advertising will be done in three of the principal advertising journals of the country. It is the intention to make a comparison with other states in order to bring to the notice of manufacturers that this state is a good place to bring their products and also to establish branch industries. Mr. Rogers was very well pleased with the information he was able to gather from the records of the several offices, and believes substantial results will be gained from the work.

Appointment of a commission to study the operation of anti-discrimination fire insurance legislation in states where such laws are now conforming to, will probably be made at an early meeting of the state insurance commission. The fight in the late legislature over senate file No. 46, the bill providing such a law in this state, was an eye-opener for the people. The hue-and-cry raised by rate cutters and those interests which are especially favored has been found to be false. Fire insurance is being more generally recognized as a tax on property—and the people who are becoming friends of the anti-discrimination principle feel that as such it should be uniformly and equitably levied. They do not relish the idea of paying greater insurance rates than some of the favored interests and they do not like to foot insurance rates to make up for low rates paid in such towns as Lincoln.

Alfalfa makes an excellent pasture for developing young horses. After July 1 blue grass pastures generally get pretty short and by turning colts on alfalfa they will have an abundance of nutritious feed for the remainder of the summer. It will be also quite satisfactory to turn work horses on alfalfa from now on. This is especially true where they can be turned out every night. There is no feed quite so cheap as alfalfa in Nebraska, and it materially economizes the cost of producing and maintaining horses.—Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska.

Attorney General Reed has filed a brief with the interstate commerce commission over the effort of western railroads to secure advances in their freight rates in this territory. The principle which Mr. Reed lays down to the commission is that "while it costs more to carry particular commodities at the present time than the roads charge when the entire net returns afford a fair return upon investments, they are not in a position to complain as to inadequacy of rates until commodity rates paying more than just returns are reduced."

"A reflection upon modern civilization," is what Dr. L. C. Kigin, former state veterinarian, terms a case at Colon, Neb., the investigation of which he has just completed. Tuberculosis was communicated to the son of a well-to-do farmer through the milk of a diseased cow. The little boy is 26 months old and otherwise very healthy, but his tubercular hip, as diagnosed by Dr. Lord of Omaha, is likely to make him a cripple for life. Dr. Kigin says that the farmer had neglected the proper sanitary precautions.

The Omaha merger proclamation has been signed by Governor Morehead. Consolidation becomes effective ten days from its issuance. The step is the last required to be taken under the law for the annexation of Dundee and South Omaha by Omaha. It concludes a battle which started when senate file No. 2 was introduced early in January.

County treasurers remitted a total of \$173,000 to the state treasurer during the first seven days in June. About twenty-five counties remitted. Dodge county leading with a payment of \$21,700. The total collected in seven days is said to be the largest on record in the state treasurer's office.

More than \$660,000 in taxes was taken in by the state treasurer during May, according to his monthly report. Expenditures were \$618,000. The general fund received \$358,000 and had a \$10,000 balance at the close.

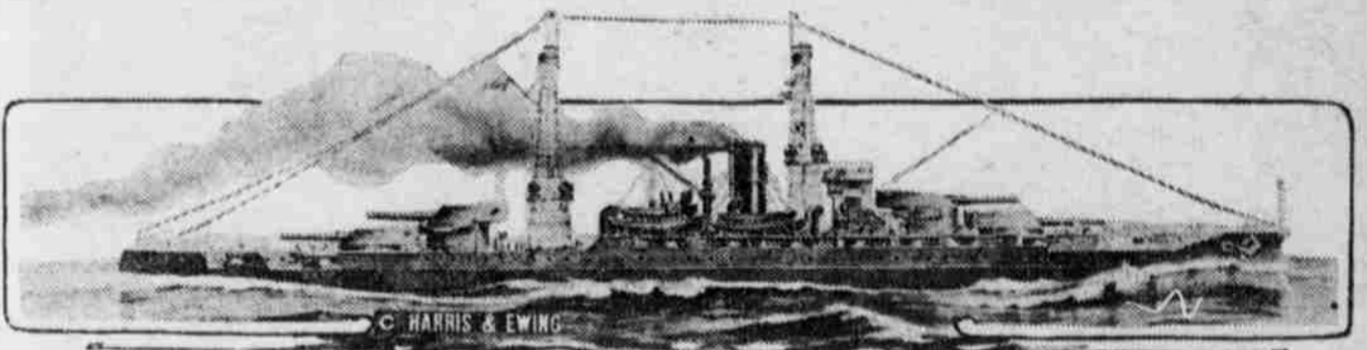
On Saturday, June 19, the State Board of Control will wrestle with the annual job of letting the coal contracts for the state institutions. It will take about 32,000 tons of steam coal to run the state at these institutions, 5,450 tons of which are used at the penitentiary and 4,500 tons at the Hastings asylum. Bids will also be opened for the grocery supplies of the different institutions. These two items alone bring a large attendance of people before the board who appear to think the contracts a good thing.

ITALIANS PRESSING ON TO TRIESTE



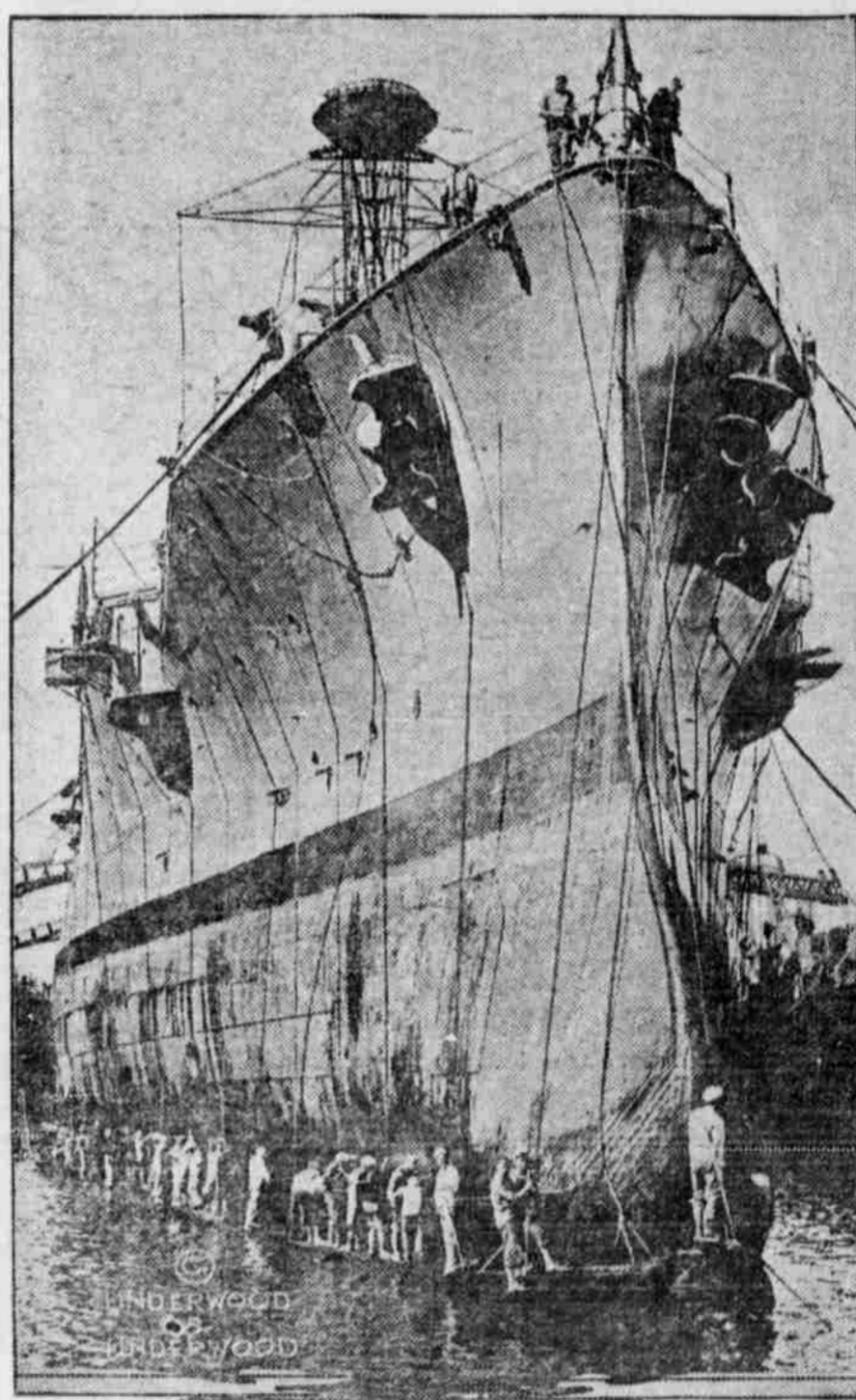
Scenes in Trieste, the Austrian city on the Adriatic which the Italian advance in the valley of the Isonzo threatens. The Servian orthodox church and other buildings are shown, and, inserted, is the railway station.

UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST GREAT BATTLESHIP



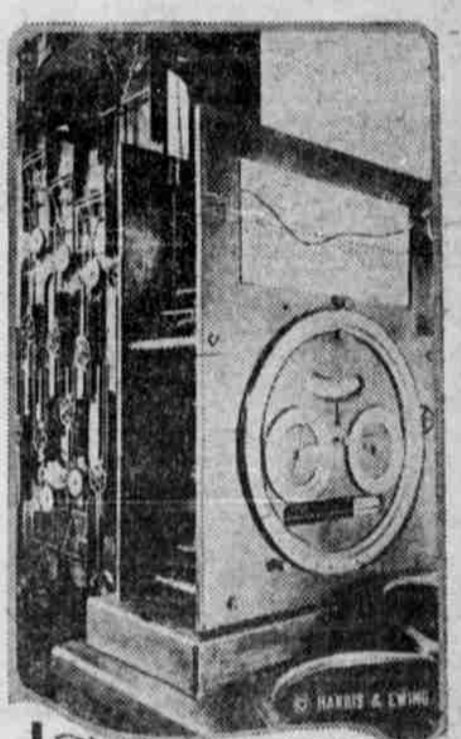
Picture of the new battleship Arizona which is to be launched on June 19 at the New York navy yard. She is a sister ship of the Pennsylvania and, exclusive of armor and armament, will cost \$7,425,000. She will carry twelve 14-inch guns.

BATTLESHIP FLORIDA BEING OVERHAULED



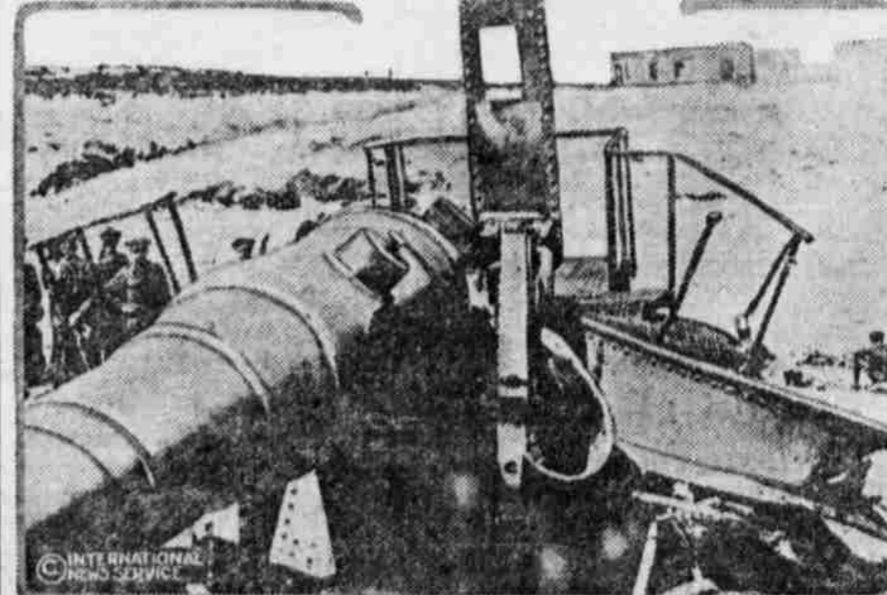
Remarkable photograph of the battleship Florida at the New York navy yard being cleaned up after her return from the maneuvers.

PREDICTS HEIGHT OF TIDES



One of the many duties undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey, which furnishes official information about our sea coast and harbors for the use of mariners plying these waters, is that of predicting the tides at any given station at any time in the future. To gain this information a new machine of a very complicated nature has just been constructed by the bureau and placed in operation in the headquarters at Washington. The tide levels for a year can be obtained in from ten to fifteen hours for any station. To the layman the machine appears to be a mass of little wheels, knobs, cranks, chains and glittering brass indicators, but the new superintendent of the bureau, Dr. E. Lester Jones, explains the functions of each part and finally arrives at the roll of paper on one end on which two fountain pens are drawing lines. One of these draws a line about the middle of the roll which represents the mean sea level while the other draws a varying line which represents the tide. From this graphic record, which is 370 feet long and about six inches wide, representing the tides for a year, the tide level at any time in that period can be readily ascertained.

TURKISH GUN SMASHED BY ALLIES



Dismantled Turkish gun in one of the forts on the Dardanelles that was destroyed by gun fire from the allied fleet.

Shooting Civilians.

According to the laws of war, any civilian who is found with arms in his possession is liable to be shot without mercy. Although this seems a very severe rule, it is absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of the whole civil population.

The rules of war say that no men will be recognized as combatants unless they wear a distinguishing badge, which can be easily recognized. If it were not for this, any number of men could at any time band themselves together, and say they were belligerents. If this were allowed, therefore, invading troops would safeguard themselves against surprises by killing every man in villages through which they marched.

This particular rule is so stringent that even a noncombatant who took up arms to defend his wife against some drunken soldier would be liable to be shot.