

# WRIGLEY'S

The children love Wrigley's—and it's good for them.

Made under conditions of absolute cleanliness and brought to them in Wrigley's sealed sanitary package.

Satisfies the craving for sweets, aids digestion, sweetens breath, allays thirst and helps keep teeth clean.

Costs little, benefits much.



Texas-Ranger  
Producing & Refining  
Company

Both an investment and a speculation.

Twelfth consecutive monthly dividend of 2%, paid April 1st.

Earnings of \$500,000 for 1919 exceeded 55% on total outstanding capital stock.

Present drilling campaign should increase above earnings in 1920.

Officially listed on New York Curb. Write for particulars.

**C. D. Knapp, Jr. & Co.**  
Established 1899

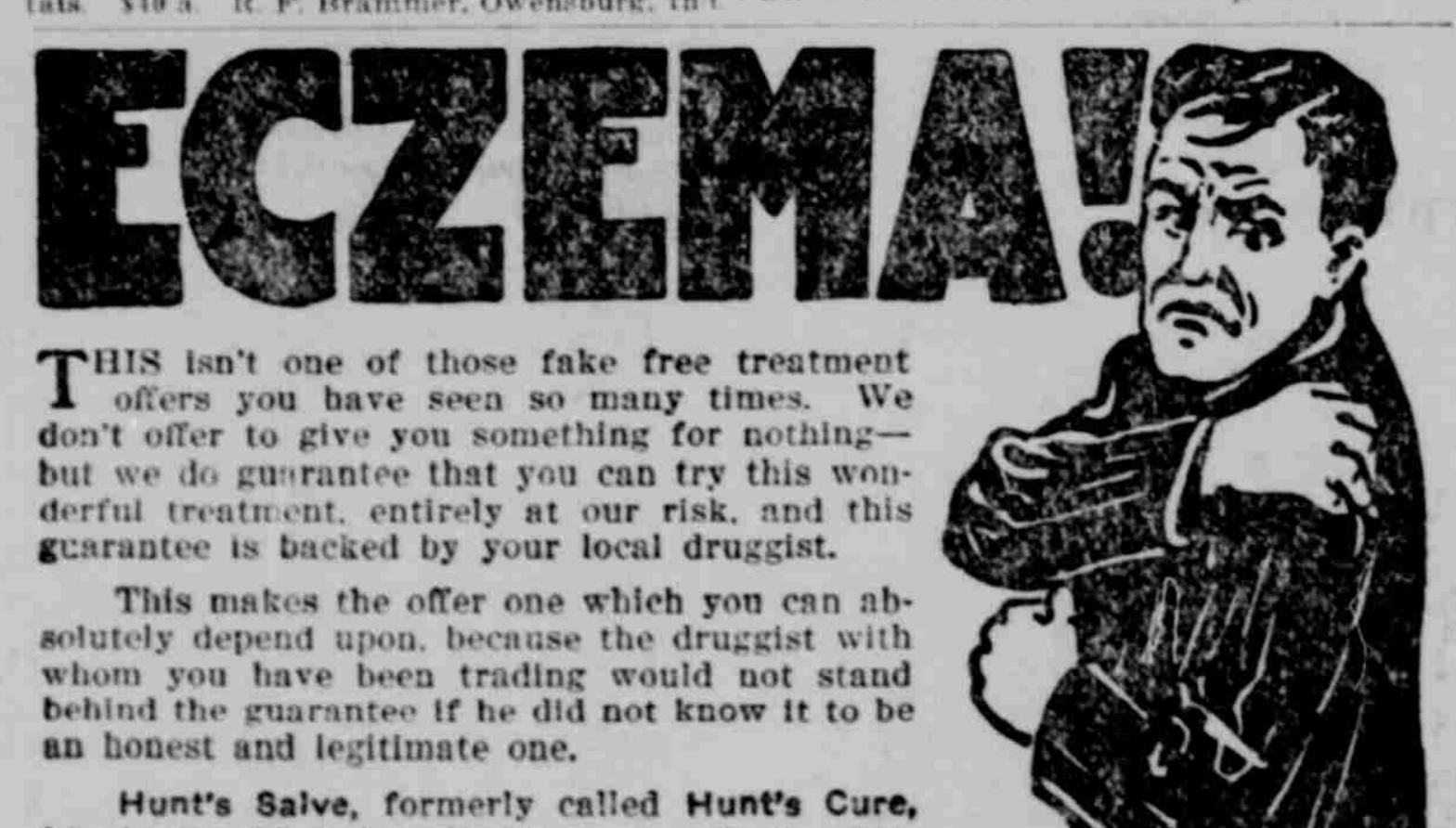
149 Broadway New York

## UNCLE SAM

a SCRAP chew  
in PLUG form  
MOIST & FRESH

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

80 ACRES, large house, barn, poultry house, 2000 chickens, good soil, five minutes walk to depot, high school. Sixty per acre for trade. No incumbrance, mesne, rents \$10 a month. R. F. Brammer, Owingsboro, Ky.



THIS isn't one of those fake free treatment offers you have seen so many times. We don't offer to give you something for nothing—but we do guarantee that you can try this wonderful treatment, entirely at our risk, and this guarantee is backed by your local druggist.

This makes the offer one which you can absolutely depend upon, because the druggist with whom you have been trading would not stand behind the guarantee if he did not know it to be an honest and legitimate one.

Hunt's Salve, formerly called Hunt's Cure, has been sold under absolute money back guarantee for more than thirty years. It is especially compounded for the treatment of Eczema, Itch, Ring Worm, Tetter, and other itchy skin diseases.

Thousands of letters testify to its curative properties. M. T. Miller, a reputable dry goods dealer in Durant, Oklahoma, says: "I suffered with Eczema for ten years, and spent \$1,000.00 for doctors' treatments, without results. One box of Hunt's Cure entirely cured me."

Don't fail to give Hunt's Salve a trial—price 75 cents, from your local druggist, or direct by mail if he does not handle it.

**A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas**

## HANDMADE UNDY

Sheer Garments, Tucked and Embroidered, Are Costly.

Factory Work, When Hundreds Are Cut at One Time, Results in Great Saving.

If it is a hand-made affair of sheer pink linen, with a few tiny tucks and perhaps a simple edge of hand crocheted, you pay a good price for it because one person has made it—by hand. If it is an elaborate affair of pink batiste or voile trimmed with lace insertion and edging and made by machine, perhaps dozen people have worked on it—yet you pay considerably less for it. That seems queer, does it not? But the distinction of the linen chemise lies in its hand-made quality and in its material—fine, soft linen which is a bit of a luxury but the smartest fabric now for lingerie garments.

Have you ever been in one of the factories where machine-made undergarments are turned out? Big, bright and—nowadays—beautifully clean pieces are these factories, and despite the hundreds of people at work and the whirr of the busy machines, there is a wonderful order. Your pink batiste and lace chemise was first fashioned by a special worker. She produced it on a special machine from a sketch made by a high-salaried designer. The garment thus produced was called a sample. It went into a glass case where it was displayed to buyers who came to select models for the season's business. Before the sample went to the glass case a working pattern was made from it.

### DAINTY SILK POPLIN DRESS



This tan silk poplin dress is charming for the young woman, especially when it is piped with old rose and softened by a dainty white collar.

### SPORT SUIT OF TRICOLETTE



This striking sport suit is of rose tricolette. The hat is of straw and is suitable for any sport costume.

This working pattern was a chemise cut out of heavy paper and on the paper was sketched the pattern of the lace trimming, with carefully written memorandum of the number of yards of lace required.

The working pattern, or dummy, as it is called, then went to the factory. In a room 200 feet long and half as many feet wide the material for the chemise is piled in layers and layers, and sometimes a hundred or more chemises are cut out at one time with an electric cutter. In another room the yards of lace for the trimming are being cut. Along go the materials and trimmings to another department with the dummy sample, and the pink chemise moves along from machine to machine, where busy girls do various kinds of work; hemming, fellng seams, hemstitching, joining lace, ruffing, and even sewing on buttons. The final process is the pressing and then the pink chemise is ready to go on its journey to you. Yet all its peregrinations from designer to cutter, to stitching machines, to pressing room have taken less time than it took one worker to make the pink linen chemise by hand!

### "Peach Rose" Color.

A color which has created quite a furor in Paris recently is of a yellowish pink in tone and called "peach rose." It is equally becoming to blond and brunet, and this reason alone will tend to make it a popular shade for summer gowns.

### Fragrance.

The one who likes a faint suggestion of perfume about her clothes may achieve it by pouring a few drops of toilet water in the rinse water or the starch or by sprinkling orris root or sachet powder under the ironing sheet.

## Gowns Have Straight Lines

Design of Spring Flapper Outfits Affect Garment From Neck to the Border.

The chic spring fashions for the nifty young flappers are delightfully suggestive of the buoyancy of early youth. The leading flapper gowns have straight lines from the neck to the border, which finishes just below the knee—even at fourteen. Some of the gowns allow a reach to midway between ankle and knee.

Some models in one piece fall straight with a belt on the hip line. This line is defined in other models with a wide long sash that is wonderfully fluffed at the back or right side. The sleeves are elbow length for afternoon gowns. Modest little gowns have sleeves three inches above the wrist. Even caps are seen in some afternoon negligee gowns that are to be worn in the parks, on the beach and at home.

Linen and silk lawn, organdie and swiss muslins are billowed into gowns, with a lot of flying ribbons hitched amidst the sweeps of fabric—still these

### The New Jabot.

Very full jabots of plaited lace are set in open coat fronts instead of flat waistcoats this spring. Some of these frilly lace jabots are creamy in tone, others are pure white. Almost always at the top of the jabot is a smart little tailored bow or ribbon which makes a background for a handsome bar pin.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

### "—Or Incomparably the Biggest Navy on the Seas"

WASHINGTON.—A growing fear that the horrors of another and still more disastrous world war is not beyond possibility, lies behind the plans for the modern military machine now being devised for the United States, according to Washington official gossip.

Disillusionment, rather than the "menace of Japan," which Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels denied he invoked before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs the other day, is admittedly behind his advocacy of preparedness. It also prompted his request for immediate action in the matter of the development of submarine bases along the California coast and Puget Sound, and the huge naval base at San Francisco. Likewise it was

the inspiration for his general big navy policy.

"I have learned a lot during the war," he is quoted as telling the House Naval Affairs Committee. "I used to think the people of large nations would not permit a great war. I was mistaken."

"In the unsettled condition of the world today," he said previously before a congressional committee on March 6, "our navy must be prepared for any emergency." He added, later on, that either every nation must enter into an agreement to preserve the peace of the world, without competitive navy building, "or we must have incomparably the biggest navy on the seas."

The latest comparative figures on the navies of the great powers obtainable at the navy department are dated July 1, 1919. These showed Great Britain to be far in the lead in warship tonnage with 2,652,130 tons of fighting craft, as against 1,160,355 tons belonging to the United States, 623,850 tons flying the French flag and 580,716 tons belonging to Japan.

### Yankee Flyer Goes "Under Two Flags" Two Better

WORD comes from Warsaw that Maj. Joseph C. Stehlin, a twenty-three-year-old aviator of Brooklyn, N. Y., who already has fought in three armies, has gone to Riga to enlist under the Lettish flag in the war against the Russian Bolsheviks. If his services are accepted he will have served under four flags in four years.

Since last fall Major Stehlin has been fighting in the aviation branch of the Polish army and in that service took part in the Polish drive which threw the Bolsheviks out of Dybisk.

Stehlin, who was formerly a life guard at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, went to France in January, 1917, and joined the French flying corps, where he won two citations and was promoted to be sergeant for aiding fellow aviators attacked by German planes.

When the American army went over to France Stehlin transferred his allegiance to the American flag, received a commission as first lieutenant of aviators and took part in actions in the Champagne, Verdun, and Soissons sectors. After the armistice he rejoined the aviation section of the New York police as a captain.

Last September he joined the Polish forces recruited in New York, was commissioned as captain, went to Poland, and was assigned to duty on the northeastern front. He spent four months with a Polish flying squadron, the only American with the Poles on that particular front.

Stehlin has flown over parts of France, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and the United States and has hopes soon of seeing Lettia and Riga from the air in his service with the Letts.

### Radical Preventives of Depopulation for France

FRANCE has 2,000,000 young women who will have to go without husbands under the established matrimonial customs. In consequence, some extremely radical preventives of depopulation are being proposed. Socialization of men and the elevation of girl mothers to national heroines has been proposed by Professor Carnot of the Academy of Medicine.

He would form a "voluntary maternity corps" of girls willing to bear the pangs of motherhood to present children to the state.

To obtain a "perfect race," Professor Carnot proposes that these girl volunteers choose the men they desire as fathers of their children, and that no man can reject such offers, but must accept all.

The plan provides for state support for the girls before and after confinement, while the children are to be reared at the expense of the state.

Mariated women are indignant, claiming Professor Carnot is "trying to take our husbands away." They say the plan would disrupt morals and break down the whole social system.

Odette Dulac, suggests a "maternity card," issued on a doctor's certificate to every expectant mother, married or unmarried, who makes a request for one.

Such a card entitles a woman to shorter working hours or lighter work, medical attention and, eventually, hospital room and a physician's care. The child is to be cared for by the state.

The maternity card gives a woman right over her child, doing away with paternal authority and making motherhood worth while for women.

Collette Willy believes a wisely organized polygamy to be the solution of the present crisis in the marriage problem. Old-fashioned marriage ideas have outlined their applicability under present conditions, she says. She thinks that the common interest in the betterment of the race and the legal equality of the different children would gradually overcome woman's present repugnance to the idea of sharing the same man.

### U. S. Mounted Service Cup Endurance Test for 1920

CONDITIONS and details have been made public of the 1920 endurance test for horses for the United States mounted service cup, over a course of 300 miles. The winner of the first prize this year will get a leg on the mounted service cup, which has to be won three times by the same owner to become his property. The winner will also receive the Arabian Horse club medal, in addition to \$600 and the blue ribbon for first place.

This year's event will be held from October 11 to 15, the route being from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Devens, Mass. The fixture is sponsored by the Arabian Horse society, the National Steeplechase and Hunt club, and the Morgan Horse club, and is approved by the war department and the agricultural department.

It is designed primarily to stimulate interest in good saddle horses possessed of stamina and hardiness, and at the same time having the necessary quality to render them suitable for use in the mounted services of the United States; as a coequal purpose it has been sought to develop many points of interest in determining what blood will produce a mount which will satisfy the many and exacting requirements demanded of a charger.

The contest is open to civilians.

Each rider is required to feed and care for his own equipment. Horses are to carry a rider weighing not less than 145 pounds and complete cavalry equipment or its equivalent—100 pounds.

The horses must be purebred, crossbred or grade and at least four years old. Condition, speed and feed consumed are the points considered in making the awards.

