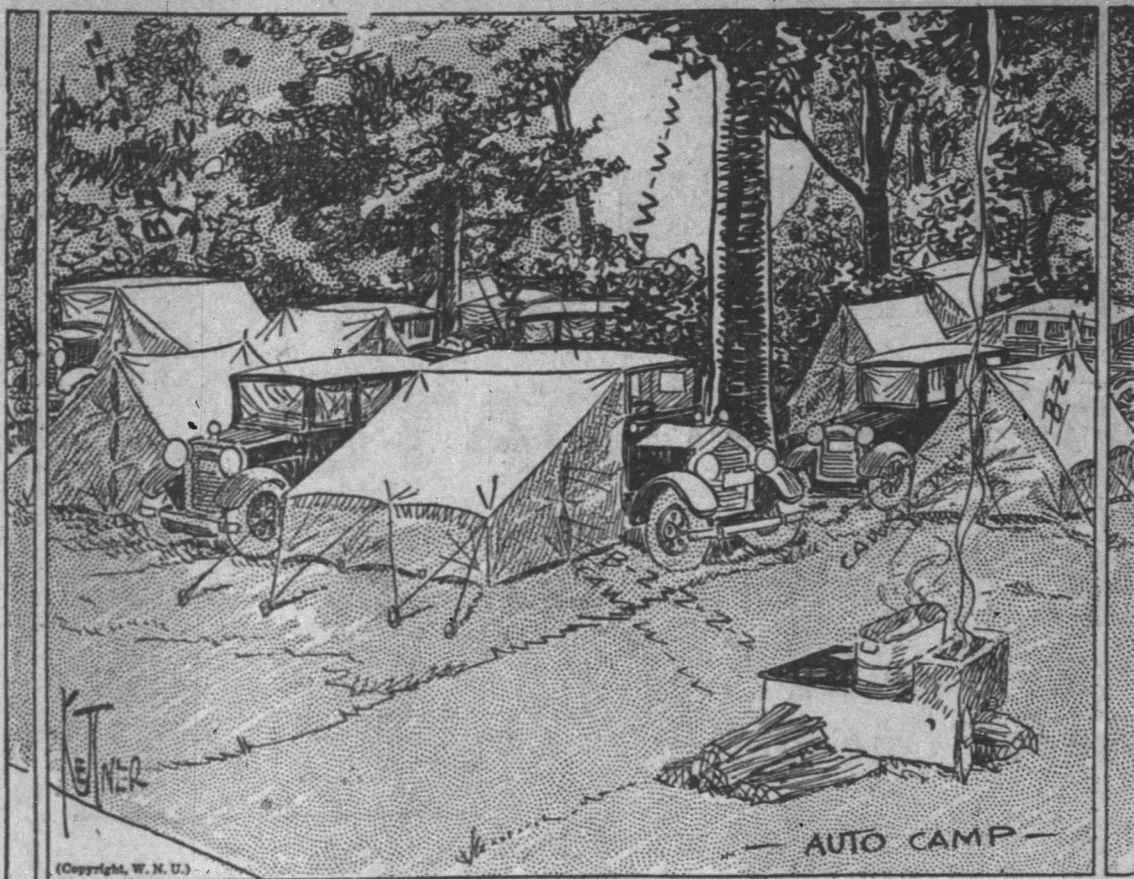


OUR COMIC SECTION

Along the Concrete



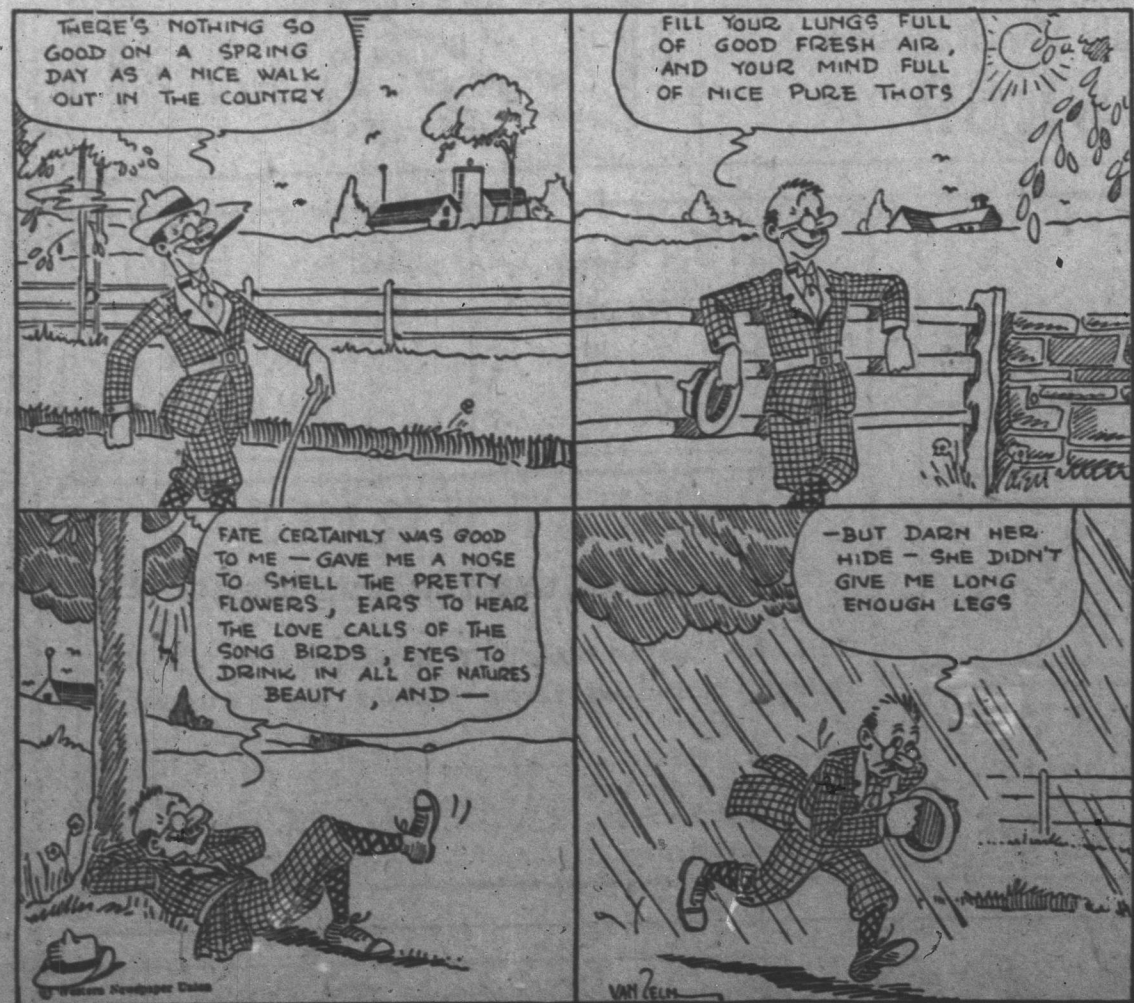
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— AUTO CAMP —

Dangerous Profession



Felix Was Good to Him, But—



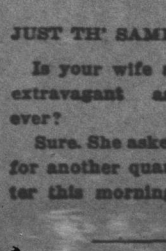
A GIRL OF HIGH IDEAS

Don't you think it is wrong to marry for a home? Certainly; I should marry for nothing less than an apartment hotel.



THE GUERRILLA

Taking shots at callow youth or at age grown riper, waging endless war for south—Cupid is a sniper.



JUST THE SAME

Is your wife as extravagant as ever? Sure. She asked for another quarter this morning.

Why is a good and sensible girl of Borneo makes its nest in the hive of a vicious kind of bee.

Administration of Justice in United States in a Period of Decline

By HARLAN F. STONE, United States Attorney General.

NOTWITHSTANDING the improvement, actual and potential, in our static law, the actual administration of justice in the United States is not improving, and there are multiplying evidences that it is in a period of decline, which began before the World war and was greatly accelerated by the war.

That decline is not due either to the form or substance of our legal structure, which has been steadily improving for a generation, but is to be attributed rather to our failure to develop that facility in translating legal rules into actual control of action, which is essential to an adequate legal system.

For a generation we have progressively lowered the tone and standards of the bar through the increasing numbers of those entering the legal profession, who are without the adequate technical training and experience, and without the background of liberal education, experience, and associations which make for moral responsibility.

The most important step for the improvement of the law on its administrative side is by improvement in the training, character, and morale of those to whom its administration is primarily committed, by convincing ourselves and the public that our profession ought to be, and must be, in a real sense a learned profession.

Fundamentally there is no reason why the office of the public prosecutor should be a political office, and yet indefinite harm is done to the cause of law enforcement and good government in this country in consequence of the fact that that office is either frankly and avowedly political, or, in any event, is peculiarly subject to untoward political influences. This fact is probably more responsible for the lax administration of law than all other causes combined.

Deeply Concerned as to How Far Girls Should Go in Competitive Games

By DR. J. F. ROGERS, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Since girls have taken to the athletic field with increasing interest and have indulged in those sports which have been looked upon for centuries as belonging to the province of the male only, "adults of both sexes have felt grave concern lest harm should follow this breaking away from old traditions and customs. We are deeply concerned as to how far girls should go in competitive games.

The attitude of the American boy toward the outcome of athletic contests is not always characterized by the sanity that could be wished for and which is shown by participants in games in some other countries.

Partly, no doubt, from imitation of this attitude and partly because competitive athletics are for them a new and especially exciting form of adventure, women have entered into these sports with an intensity which has added to the fear for their welfare under such circumstances. The entry of women into athletics has not been peculiar to this country, and the same concern for them has been felt abroad.

A Father's Strictness Among the Girls' Reasons for Running Away

By MARY E. HAMILTON, in "The Policewoman."

Too many times a father's strictness figures prominently among the girls' reasons for running away. A typical tragic case is one in which the father takes every cent his daughter earns, allowing her no spending money except ten cents for carfare each day and perhaps fifteen cents for lunch. When she returns home from work, she is relegated to the kitchen; a moving-picture show would completely disrupt her morals and lower her standard of working efficiency. Young people, especially young women, are entirely out of the question.

Finally rebelling against such treatment, the girl deserts the parental roof, much to the grief and consternation of her parents. If she has sense, and luck favors her, she may become self-supporting. Most runaway girls, making a sincere and honest effort to support themselves, succeed in doing so.

Others, ignorantly brave, with little or no money and no idea of what to do, once they are free from the severe parental restrictions, soon become discouraged, fall in with bad companions and gradually drift into bad ways or an easy mode of life.

"Why I Summon Lawyers of America to Standard of Conservatism"

By FEDERAL JUDGE JAMES H. WILKERSON, Chicago.

Never in the history of the world has it been so important that, proving all things, we hold fast to those that are true. That is why I say that the great work of conservation of basic principles rests primarily upon those who understand the growth of law and know the meaning of government. That is why in these times of uncertainty and distrust, of reactionary innovation put forward in the name of reform, I summon the lawyers of America to the standard of conservatism.

Our plan of government, provided in the Constitution, has never been equalled. Today, in the name of progress, this central principle of our government is assailed. The performance by the judicial department is denounced as tyranny of judges and usurpation by the courts. There is a concrete proposal—that, if a law which has been held unconstitutional is re-enacted the courts thereafter may not hold it invalid.

This means nothing less than a change in the method of amending the Constitution. It is the first step in industrial revolution, which involves the destruction of property and the subjection of industry to the dictatorship of a centralized government.

Intravenous Therapy May Revolutionize the Practice of Medicine

By DR. W. FORREST DUTTON, Pennsylvania Polyclinic Hospital.

Intravenous therapy has made great progress. In view of its development, I believe, it will revolutionize the practice of medicine from a therapeutic standpoint.

It is now known to be safe, efficient, accurate and speedy in obtaining results. Formerly the treatment was used in only two or three diseases and limited to four or five drugs. Now it may be applied in approximately 130 diseases. About 140 drugs are used. When injection is made in the vein with the needle the medicine reaches every portion of the body in less than sixty seconds.

The stomach is a veritable chemical laboratory. When you put a substance there you don't know what action the gastric or intestinal juices will have. By injecting the medicine into the veins you change conditions from the unknown to the known.

William Morris Hughes, Former Premier of Australia.—In Australia, the outpost of the Western world, we have had to adopt a policy of exclusion. If we allowed so much as a trickle of the Asiatic races to creep in, they would overwhelm us. We admire Japan and want to live in peace, but the ideals of the Japanese are not our ideals.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House.—I wish the stature of its members had kept pace with the growing power of the senate. It still has wise statesmen, but they are not the ones who of late have filled the columns of the Congressional Record.

Dainty Fabric Milady's Favorite



Fresh and Lovely as a Morning Glory is a Dress in Pale Shades of Rose and Orchid Over a Slip of Flesh-Colored Crepe—One of the Late Styles in Chiffon Printed in Garden-Flower Pattern Is Introduced in a Midsummer Gown.

There was once a homely saying that in France the rustle of a petticoat meant silk, in other countries starch. That, says a fashion writer in the New York Times, was before the days when silk petticoats silk frocks and stockings became as common as they had once been rare, and before people of a sturdier standard and those of lighter type had been harmonized by cosmopolitan fashions.

The muslin frock in all its sheer freshness and its many variants has been for generations the American woman's charming own, dainty, coquettish, eternally feminine.

The muslin frock disappeared with the muslin girl. Athletics, the motor-car, sports, life in the open, made demand for simpler lines, more substantial fabrics and much of the homespun idea for day wear. Once the new silhouette was established, the picture changed, and the muslin girl became the tailored girl, mannish, severe, dashing, "top style" for the vigorous day, and the chiffon girl for the evening.

Flannels, twills, heavy linens and loose-woven silks, treated much as the tailor employs stuffs for men's wear, have been for a dozen years the proper thing for informal occasions, while for dressy times all the newest weaves in starchless voiles, crepes, chiffons, marquisettes, silks, satins and brocades were required.

The ruffled muslin passed with the crinoline, the floppy leghorn, lace mitts and long curls. The new version is a picture of slim body, athletic limb, curveless bodice and classic draperies.

The American vision was lost and the Parisian pattern was copied to all of the extremes, with many extravagant indulgences in exotic phases of foreign influence. All of the effect of satiety has been experienced within a season, and gradually but unmistakably the quaint styles in dress and necessities have been coming into view.

Winsome New Materials. No season within merchants' memory has brought out a greater number of original styles in new materials. The woman who is able to gratify her desire in this summer's wardrobe has a bewildering collection from which to choose. Simplicity more simple than ever before is the keynote, especially

in the handsomest evening gowns seen at smart affairs on the other side, the conspicuous attraction being in the goods of the dress. Trimming on these formal gowns is of exceptional richness; ostrich, which retains its intense popularity, and metal lace and embroidery, each sparingly and effectively used on flat surfaces.

The frock that answers the purpose of the old-time sheer muslin is of crepe, designated by many names—voile, printed silk, marquisette, chiffon in ever so many grades—all of which have been seen in the early season's models. These are built for the most part on inconspicuous plans, though the latest importations illustrate many new features, indicating quite plainly the direction in which the fashion tide will set at the opening of the coming season.

The printed crepes and silks are very modish in the straight tunic over a close skirt of contrasting color, or outlined with a band of plain goods. This model, for which the woman of the slender silhouette has a passion, is particularly happy when done in the silks of bold pattern, notably the conventional palm leaf and the other designs that are among this year's novelties.

In the draped models there is a following of whims and moods, with the fullness drawn forward to the front, to be caught directly in the middle front, hanging lower than the hem of the gown, and with flounces, straight or circular; godets, scarf draperies, sashes, girdles and plaited or flaring skirts. Apparently several styles, greatly diversified, are being presented, as if to sense in advance the popular choice and establish a mode.

All of these and other designs are attractively shown in models of much originality and style, demonstrating the values of the new materials. For the one-piece or tunic frock for morning and all-day utility the eponge in cotton or silk or a mixture, made in checks, stripes and plain goods, is a novelty that has taken rather strong hold. Ratine, in silk, cotton or silk and wool, is another new weave, smart, in finish, loosely woven and rough, especially when it is made into a sports or beach frock.

Rich Gowns for Formal Occasions. In the more formal gowns the embroidered silks and flat crepes, embroidered solid, are exceedingly handsome, and are so costly that one such creation in a wardrobe is cherished and reserved for gala occasions. Bengaline, all silk, or silk and wool, is another revival of an old-time favorite, of which some stunning French models are built, with simplicity of lines, soft, scant drapery and a splash, a band or motif of colorful needlework. These are charming in the gentle shades, beige, maize, gray, powder blue, against which the crests so much used in peasant embroidery make a striking note.

Reverting to the sheer frock, the up-to-date version of the organdie, there are new voiles of gossamer lightness, on which are printed the most enchanting patterns of flowers, butterflies, birds and many another fantasy. These have something of the sheer beauty of organdie but lack stiffness and may be beautifully draped or flounced, though the elaborate designs are shown to best advantage when they are gathered or slightly draped.

The qualifying appellation of "chiffon" is attached to many of the latest types of thin dress goods. There are chiffon voile, crepe, chiffon, chiffon cloth and chiffon. Some are printed in delicate, beautifully colored patterns; some are plain or shaded in rainbow tints or gradations of one color.

Flock dot muslin is really a dotted swiss, woven in many "wash colors," and the English prints are the real novelty of the year. These are in prim, modest patterns, invariably small and geometric, in black, and white, gray and white, violet or blue and white, scarlet and beige. Their being hand-blocked is a guarantee of the durability of their colors.

The craze for hand-blocked, indelibly printed cottons is well illustrated in the India prints, which are sold by the yard and might easily be mistaken for curtains or bed coverings. They are oriental in pattern and riotous in colors blended and assorted with the canny skill of an ancient art.

The sleeveless cape, very full and circular, is very smart with the one-piece dress.

Gay Parasols Are for Women and Children. With midsummer at hand the most charming styles in parasols are displayed. Among these, says a fashion writer in the New York Times, are adorable ones for children in taffeta, linen, pongee, muslin, ribbon-trimmed, kid-trimmed, and in every conceivable combination of color to harmonize with the summer gown. A frilly little parasol of rose taffeta is covered half its depth with bias ruffles of the same, linked on the edges. Ribs and handle are of white enamel, and the head of a bisque doll ornaments the tip of the stick. This type of shade has made such a hit with the very young customers that the merchant who imported it is repeating his order many times.

For the older woman of fashion, the new parasols sent by Parisian artists are most attractive, gay, piquant, more crisp and substantial in a way than the elaborate chiffon and lace affairs that were so fashionable a few years ago, before the vogue of parasols suffered eclipse. Plaid silks, pongees, striped, plaid, plait or embroidered; mouse-

Fashionable Fabric

Flat crepe is perhaps the most fashionable of the summer materials. In rambona blue, a flat crepe two-piece costume is especially effective. The frock is plaited from neck to hem and has a self-embroidered girdle with double tie. The cape is plaited also and has a collar of American ermine.