# Best Dressed Blonde in Paris Outlines Formula She Follows

Paris—Gentlemen dressmakers prefer design dresses for blondes. And among all the blondes, they prefer Lady Abdy, for she can lay claim to the title of the "best dressed blonde in Paris."

Lady Abdy is possessed of an English title by marriage and divorce, although born Russian and trained a Parisian. She is everywhere that the smartest of elite Paris society gathers and her presence is enough to stamp any gathering a success.

It is said of Lady Abdy that she never wears a hat twice. It takes a considerable fortune to be able to live up to such a reputation, for the hats that Lady Abdy chooses are not simple pieces of colored felt. She likes the bonnet type, moulding the head, for she has a perfect profile, knows it and is proud of it.

Her taste in dress stamps her an individualist. It would be hard to copy her clothes or hats and dress like her. So few women have ever been able to attain that perfect blonde color of hair, and even then who has the poise and charm that this beautiful Russian-English-French woman possesses?

Lady Abdy gave the United Press her formula for good dressing.

1—Be yourself, don't imitate.

2—Dress to your type. If you are a blonde don't wear brunette costumes because fashion demands it.

3—Black is perfect for afternoon or evening, alternating with subdued colors.

4—Dress to harmonize with the circle in which you are to be.

5—Don't cover your wrists with doodads. If you are small wear small bracelets, if you are larger you can choose larger ornaments.

6—Don't be eccentric. Nothing is as distasteful as freak fashions, you are judged by the clothes you wear.

"If you are a blonde, you are blessed by nature with a decided advantage," Lady Abdy said.

"But if you belong to the millions of auburn or brunettes, you must dress to fit your eyes, your hair, your complexion. Study well dressed women, study old paintings and find a personality that you fit. Then dress to support it. You would not wear bright red to a funeral, and it would be just as unwise to attend the opera in a sports suit.

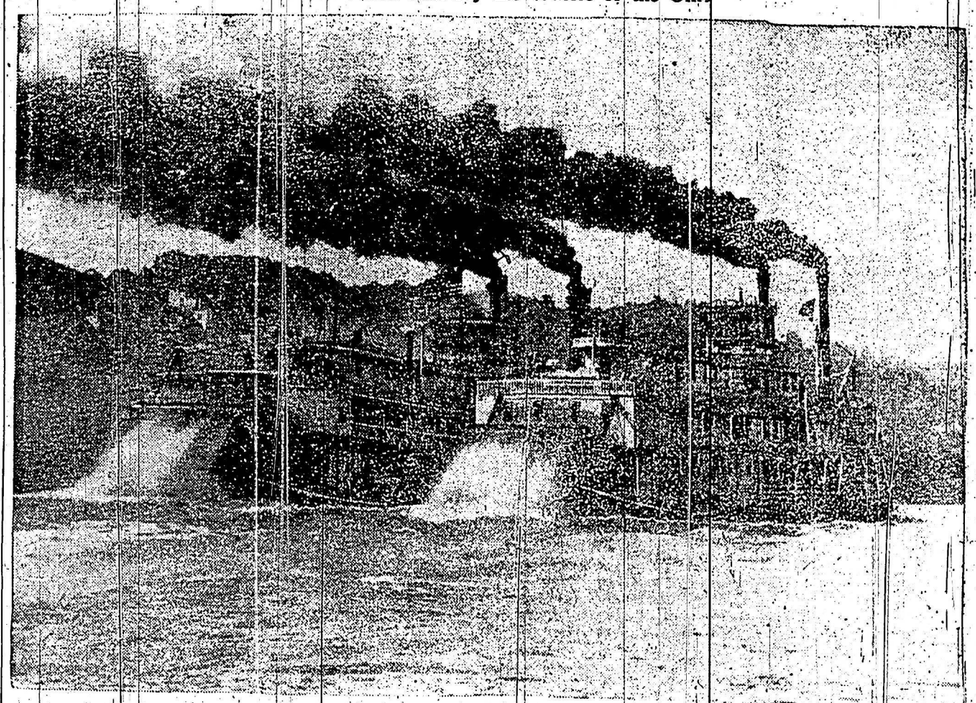
"Yet many women do not realize that it is just as foolish to clash with their surroundings. Study where you are going, and then decide what to wear."

Lady Abdy wears much black, not because she is in mourning, but because she knows that black sets off blondes to their best advantage. At home she wears gorgeous colors, but on the street in the afternoons she wears subdued tones of brown, blue, green or gray, also a rich blue-black.

She was a pioneer of the movement to bring dress lengths back to normal not for any structural fault of her own. She contends that short dresses are comfortable, but cut the line and fall of their esthetic purpose.

Blondes are so popular and so successful that Paris is fast becoming a Nordic capital. Once Frenchwomen were proud of the black tresses of the Latin, but hairdressers are booked solid for weeks to make blonde hair grow where black ones shore before.

## River Packets Still Ply the Waters of the Ohio



TOM GREENE PANTS IN FIRST AS OHIO RIVER STEAMBOAT RIVALS RACE FOR COVETED CROWN

Before humanity-lined river banks the Tom Greene, stern-wheel river packet, slashed her way into New Richmond (O.), just ten feet ahead of Betsy Ann, her rival, winning a twenty-mile race from Cincinnati.

# Community Living

Pleven Bakairi: The village of Petrunitsa, whose name signifies that it is built on the rocks, presents many striking examples of the working of the communal spirit that has long characterized the Slavs and especially the Bulgarians.

In this little town, which is strung along the steep banks of a narrow creek, there are 520 houses and an equal number of barns, almost all of which are new. They are solid structures of modern design made out of sun-dried or kiln-fired bricks, plastered over both inside and out. The dwellings have two stories and a basement, are roofed with excellent red tiles and often have flowers in the windows and in the yard; while the barns, fashioned after models supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, have brick floors, large haymows and cement reservoirs for manure. All of these structures have been built since the World War, in spite of hard times and political turmoil.

This has been possible because the people help each other. When the young people marry, the neighbors give them generous and useful gifts. Nowadays the young couples want to set up housekeeping for themselves. This is a new departure in Bulgarian customs. Formerly the households consisted of the parents, the sons, their wives and their children. The absolute master of the household was the grandfather and everything was held in common.

All property belonged to the group. All worked for the community, as the grandfather directed, and all gains went into the common treasury, also held by the grandfather. Fathers, 45 or 50 years old, had to ask this chief for money to buy shoes for the children or slates or lead pencils, or anything else. Naturally, such a state of affairs seemed undesirable to the latest "younger generation" and they have insisted on having their own homes and enterprises. This has required much division of land and animals and machinery, and would have been very difficult if the whole community had not co-operated to help the young folks.

At a wedding in Petrunitsa wheat and corn and other products are given by the wago nloads. No special invitations are sent out as everyone in the village knows that he or she will be a welcome guest. They come with full sacks and often supply the newly wedded with enough food to last them for more than a year. And as a general rule the poorer the bride and groom are, the greater is the liberality of the neighbors. It has become a proverb that Petrunitsa is a good place to be married in.

This village, as most others, possesses a large common grazing ground, public woods, a co-operative dairy and creamery, a credit co-operative, a co-operative bank, an agricultural bank, communal property for the support of the school, communal property for the support of the village library, a practical agricultural school, a communal stable for stock improvement and a communal nursery for supplying mulberry shoots, necessary for the feeding of silkworms which every family raises. Perhaps it is because they all help each other in this way that the peasants of "The Village on the Rocks" are so happy and so proud of their home town.

## Labor in Queensland

Cape Argus (Capetown): Queensland of late years has been dominated by an oligarchy of workers, mostly unskilled, while the luckless primary producer fills the role of the coolie. Widespread discontent prevails and confidence is so gravely impaired that capital is rarely obtainable for new projects. Such a state of affairs is truly remarkable, for Queensland ought to be immensely prosperous. It is the largest of the States of the Commonwealth except Western Australia. Leaving out Russia, it is greater than any country in Europe. So rich is its soil and so varied are its resources, that it could be made capable of supporting in reasonable plenty a population of many millions. Actually the population of this country is less than that of Melbourne, the second largest city of Australia. The gem of the island continent has been brought to this sad pass by the rashness of its Labor rulers, who snapped their fingers at the economists when they worned them of what was bound to happen.

"When the maid has had an argument with the cook she takes steps to settle it while there's a cake in the oven."

## From a Younger Country: New Zealand

This stubborn beach, whereon are tossed
White roses from the sea's green bough,
Has never sheathed a Roman prow
Nor flinched beneath a Norman host.

Yet in my bones I feel the stir
Of ancient wrongs and vanished woes,
And through my troubled spirit goes
The shadow of an old despair.

—A. R. D. Fairburn, in Poetry.

## India

"Health progress is such an involved question in India. Hygiene is so dependent on education, engineering, economics and the question of finance, that it is extremely difficult to define its boundaries," said Sir T. Carey Evans, F.R.C.S., at a meeting of the East India Association, reported in the "Asiatic Review."

"Statistics are extremely unreliable, and can only be approximate in a country where the registration of births and deaths is not carried out methodically. Still, these show a definite improvement. The infantile mortality and the general death-rate are still far too high when compared with European standards. Compared with ten years ago in such cities as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, from an average of between 600 and 700 per thousand it has been brought down to 500 per thousand.

"Though disease is being controlled, there are still the social customs and religious habits to contend with. The question of child marriage is a social problem which only Indians themselves can tackle. Great progress has been made both in India and this country with regard to food values and vitamins. The school examination of children which is carried out in certain areas of the Bombay Presidency showed that a high percentage of the children attending school were suffering from food deficiency diseases, 66 per cent. not from lack of food, but the wrong food.

"Again, 70 per cent. of the students at the University of Calcutta showed signs of some physical defect or other. Again here, the evil effects of certain social customs is noted, and the only means of abolishing them is by health propaganda and also by encouraging the development of civic responsibility."

## American Nationality

New Statesman (London): From the standpoint of Europe, the greatest of republics is a stupendous uniform mass. Its people are believed to have been welded into a mighty sameness; to have become a single standardized community, feeling, saying and doing the same things under the pressure of a common continental system. To the American himself, especially if he belongs to the older Anglo-Saxon stock, this European notion of the United States is an absurdity. So far from the American people being unified, they are, to him a congeries of alien and dangerous communities. They continue to speak the languages of Europe. They are not within sight of the goal of assimilation.

## Material Mortality

London Daily Telegraph (Cons.): For every thousand babies four mothers die. The losses of twenty years mean that "we are without the services of some 150,000 mothers, who, at a normal expectation of life, would be alive to-day if they had not been allowed to die with their first baby." But the dangers and injuries of maternity are not summed up in the deathroll. To these 150,000 deaths must be added many cases of infirmity and invalidism. Who will compute the suffering and the distress which such statistics imply?

## The Radium Monopoly

London Daily News and Westminster (Lib.): (A director of the Belgian Company, which has a virtual monopoly of radium production, declares that the present price of radium—from £10,000 to £14,000 a gramme—is too low, and before long may go higher still.) The price is monstrously high. The skilled use of radium is the best reply science has so far made to the most terrible scourge of modern civilization. Yet hundreds of thousands of sufferers from cancer are being robbed of hope because radium remains the most costly substance in the world. It is morally indefensible that control of the production and price of a thing so vital to mankind should be vested in any private corporation. Here, if ever, there was one, is a case for international co-operation through the machinery of the League of Geneva, or some other properly constituted body acting on behalf of all national Governments.

## The Australian Treaty

Toronto Telegram (Ind. Cons.): Of the imports from the Antipodes, it will be said that we should shut our eyes and take what the Australian treaty sends us. But no true definition of Inter-Dominion trade requires a Dominion to import from other parts of the Empire, what it can economically produce itself. If it did, there might be sound financial foundation for the scheme whereby the members of a community could exist by taking in each other's washing. It may be, of course, that Canada is too busy handling raw materials for Uncle Sam's factories to pay attention to dairying. But it would seem that there should be a place in an agricultural country for the odd cow or two to supply our own needs.

## Inter-Imperial Trade

London Free Press (Cons.): Perhaps never in the history of the Empire was there such a general feeling in favour of development of inter-imperial trade as to-day. The sentiment is very apparent in this country; both parties are tumbling over themselves in favour of the such a policy. The press is almost unanimous on the subject. But the movement is not confined to Canada. In Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain there is the same feeling in favour of fostering, as much as is economically reasonable, trade with the Empire. The United States by its ultra-high tariff policy has biven an impetus to the movement.

## Slow to Learn

Glasgow Herald (Cons.): The post-war economic and political education of the French people proceeded more slowly than that of any other nation. It is only now that they are beginning to realize that there are limits to what Germany can pay, that the evacuation of the Rhineland cannot be long postponed, and that their war debts to Britain and the United States must be paid according to the schedules contained in the Churchill-Caillaux and the Mellon-Berenger agreements. This last lesson especially, is an exceedingly hard one for them to learn.

# Weird Denizens Of Deep Sought For Philadelphia

## Caribbean to Be Ransacked for Rare Species by Aquarium Expedition

Philadelphia.—Dr. Robert O. Van Dusen, assistant superintendent of the Fairmont Park Aquarium, has gone fishing—not for common fish, but for "grotesque, weird, unusual, beautiful and rare species" of the deep for the park collection. Dr. Van Dusen and his party are now somewhere in the Caribbean and when they return they will no doubt have tangible evidence to back up their fish stories.

The search will be chiefly for the spiny porcupine fish and the cobbler fish, the latter characterized by long threads which trail from their dorsal fins. There is also a watch to be kept for the blue, black and white angel fish; the clumsy cow and the trunk fish, the box fish and the butterfly fish whose bodies are splashed with colors in exquisitely beautiful patterns. "But what we are after most of all," said Dr. Van Dusen, "is the squirrel fish which are very rare and which we have never been able to take before, a specimen that is as elusive as its furry land counterpart."

The party will travel more than 1000 miles in small boats in and of the coral islands within a radius of 100 miles of Key West, bringing the catch back there to the base every few days. As the specimens are brought into Key West they will be retained in large wooden tanks, which will be their homes until they reach the Philadelphia Aquarium. These tanks will be filled with water from the Caribbean Sea, and in order that the fish may continue in their home waters after arriving at their destination, 25,000 gallons of water from the Gulf of Mexico will be brought back in the ballast tanks of the ship. This water is used over and over again, constantly pouring in and out of the glass tanks of the aquarium and being filtered and aerated.

Is Jim making fair money these days?"

"I'll say he is—he's a street car conductor."

George: "Why don't you advertise?" Town Storekeeper: "No, siree, I did once and it pretty near ruined me." George: "How's that?" Town Storekeeper: "Why, people came in and bought dern near all the stock I had."

# Kindness to Animals

BY HELEN DRUMMOND

Everyone should be kind to animals. It pays to be kind, but it does not pay to be cruel to animals. The Humane Society is doing wonderful work all over by stopping, in several different ways, cruelty. It is very easy to be kind to animals. In the cold winter-time, when one goes to the stable to harness a horse, the bit is too cold and frosty to put in the horse's mouth. Just hold the bit in your hand for a short time till it becomes warmer so that it will fit to put in the horse's mouth. Checks are also cruel to use on a horse. Checks take the pretty, natural curve out of the horse's neck and make it straight. It also hurts the horse's neck. Blinders are not so cruel, but they do not give the horse a chance to see all around it. The horse may easily be frightened by any object or noise behind it and may cause it to run away and do serious damage.

Dogs are very sensitive animals. One should not kick or stone a dog. It is better to be kind and gentle to them than to be rough, and they will be, in return, kind and gentle to you. Many other animals should be treated with kindness. When an animal is balky or stubborn, it is better to be kind to it than to be cruel to it, and it will not be so determined.

If everyone would be kind to animals they would profit in many different ways by it.

## The Broken Music

"There is no music in a rest," says someone. "But there is the making of music in it." How does the musician read the "rest"? He beats the time with unvarying count and takes up the next note true, sure steady, as if no breaking-place had come in between.

In our whole life-melody the music is broken off here and there by "rests," and we foolishly think we have come to the end of the time. God sends a time of forced leisure, sickness, disappointed plans, frustrated efforts, and makes a sudden pause in the choral hymn of our lives; and we lament that our voices must be silent and our part missing in the music which ever goes up to the ear of the Creator.

Not without design does God write the music of our lives. Be it ours to learn the time and not be dismayed at the "rests."

## Doing Good

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness? Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—Crabb.

## An Only Possession

A faithful friend is better than gold—a medicine for misery, an only possession.—Burton.

# Boys in Uganda

The schoo[illegible] themselves trailed into the sch[illegible]nds, where there was soon a [illegible] stir all over the place. Here [illegible] the carpenter's bench came the [illegible]zz of saws, the swish of s[illegible] and the tap of the mallet. Looking in at the window of the [illegible] one could see the boys making [illegible] and desks, spade handles, c[illegible]s and many other things that their forefathers never dreamed of. The very school itself was built [illegible] the boys, the bricks made and [illegible] windows shaped and framed, and doors constructed. Most of the [illegible] are the sons of local chiefs.

One boy [illegible]s making a revolving bootcase for [illegible]ng who, at the capital, can [illegible]s driving down in his Rolls-Ro[illegible] to the side of the opposite hill [illegible] bookshop, which is run by the Society for Promoting Christian K[illegible]. There he can buy books that will help him and his prime min[illegible] and chiefs to rule their count[illegible]. Other boys were weavi[illegible] work-chairs from lopped twigs [illegible] from trees near the lakeside.

In some [illegible] at six o'clock, in the morning, the boys, like thousands of other y[illegible] men and women of Uganda, are up [illegible] out and off with hoes (iron [illegible] with crooked wooden handles) o[illegible] their shoulders, their brown bodies gleaming in the early sun. They [illegible] barefoot along the footpaths [illegible] the fields. The fields are full of [illegible] cotton plants, and the boys a[illegible] hoeing the weeds that, in the warm damp earth [illegible] black magic. For two hours [illegible] there in the [illegible] grow [illegible] the [illegible] cotton [illegible] and [illegible] picking and [illegible] cotton [illegible] hundred-pound [illegible] on the [illegible] wrong [illegible] come down [illegible] have to [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] along [illegible] The [illegible] bales are [illegible] machine [illegible] weighed [illegible] factory [illegible] put the [illegible] pan, and [illegible] some of [illegible] and there [illegible] that still [illegible] factories [illegible] The youth even [illegible] read. It is called [illegible] It is a quaint name [illegible] is edited and [illegible] Nairobi in Kenya [illegible] men. The grey [illegible] heron is a [illegible] field of Ug[illegible] any [illegible] [illegible] everything [illegible] the ever[illegible] a race, wh[illegible] others, and [illegible] a terrible d[illegible] the heron [illegible] in the tree [illegible] has seen [illegible] the poison [illegible] name. T[illegible] about the [illegible] world, an[illegible] ball match [illegible] British tea[illegible] force. In fee[illegible] by the N[illegible] it difficult [illegible] snow are). [illegible] in "Black [illegible]

# Discoveries Made in Syria

## Fine Treasures Are Unearthed in Tombs Dating Back to the [illegible]d Century B.C.

Berytus, [illegible] archaeological discoveries of interest made in the [illegible] were showed recently at a [illegible] on in the Hall of the Council [illegible] Lutheme Municipality. Objects [illegible] published this season at Minet-el-[illegible] in Ras Shamra by a French [illegible] Chapiro expedition directed by [illegible] offer, of the museum at Str[illegible] assisted by G. Chenet, du [illegible] representative of the Ministry [illegible] Education, included seve[illegible] tombs, of the second cent[illegible]

Do the hi[illegible] Shamra, the expedition un[illegible] underground structures, [illegible] were contained the granite [illegible] an Egyptian form and ornamen[illegible] cts which inspire [illegible]

But the m[illegible] stunning discoveries were tablet[illegible] clay bearing cuneiform [illegible] characters of literary v[illegible] in Babylonian and other d[illegible] that period, still u[illegible]deciphered [illegible] Greek or of the de[illegible] paintings and fine arts, h[illegible] the engraving and study o[illegible] these pieces.

Besides t[illegible] objects, the expedition unearth[illegible] of woman and bronze objec[illegible] past. Their collection thus far [illegible] one of them with cuneiform [illegible] letters.

A fine [illegible] Egyptian vase of alabaster, tal[illegible] from Crete, Egyptian treasures, [illegible] statuettes, a golden pectoral, [illegible] precious necklace, were displa[illegible] director of the expedition, [illegible] returning to France.

## Little by Little

Dublin [illegible]es. It is manifest that [illegible] Labor party's full program [illegible] postponed until another Sp[illegible] Government has an independent [illegible] in the House of Commons. [illegible] MacDonald's present task, [illegible] is to produce a policy which [illegible] bring his party "something [illegible] on with," will keep it in good h[illegible], and will convince it that the [illegible] "cause" is safe in his hands. That something, however must be [illegible] with a careful eye to the Liberal vote.

MUTT AND JEFF—

It's A Tough Life These Days,