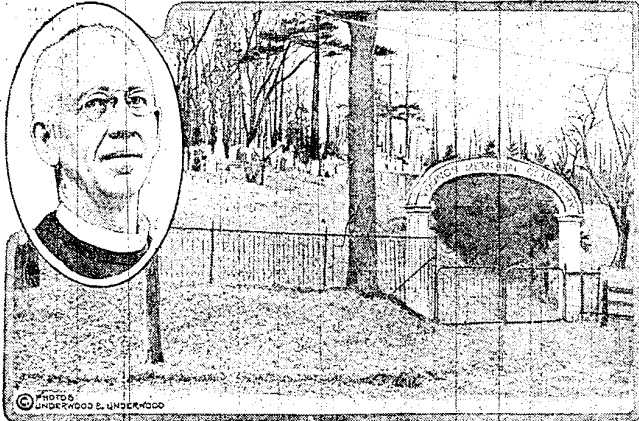


WHERE ROOSEVELT SLEEPS HIS LAST SLEEP



This is Young's Memorial cemetery at Oyster Bay, N. Y., where the body of Theodore Roosevelt was interred after simple services. Inset is a portrait of Rev. Dr. George E. Talmadge, pastor of Christ Episcopal church, who conducted the ceremony.

LATE WINTER HATS FORETELL SPRING



Here are three hats, non-committal as to climate in which they are to be worn, so that they may spend their days against a background of palms and flowers, or sit in with another of snow. Being late winter models they babble of spring and show which way the millinery wind blows, although One of these alluring bits of head-dress is not a straw among them. It is worn, calculated to cost the price of an extra-late winter hat out of almost anyone. It is made of crepe georgette in a lovely pastel shade of pink. It is a small hat, leaving the shape covered with folds of crepe fastened to it with long, crosswise stitches of heavy silk thread. Its facing of black panne velvet makes a wonderful setting for a youthful face. Just as we are about to make up our minds that this is a spring hat our eyes light upon a small cluster of velvet fruits at the front which sets us speculating—just put there for that purpose no doubt.

A lovely black velvet hat, broad brimmed and bordered with a fringe of curled ostrich, proclaims the return of the most beautiful feather as a ruler in the realm of fashion. And since black velvet makes its appearance at all seasons, this hat will be at home anywhere. Every woman who is contemplating a new hat just now will give this one consideration. The big black hat, nothing but victory. The last hat is a circlet and is made in many colors. It is apparently knitted or crocheted—a new kind of hat—an American product which has already sailed over seas to make a conquest of Europe. It keeps its shape without a supporting frame of any kind, and is very soft and very rich looking. This particular model has a scarf of velvet about it considered at the front with gay little flowers of chenille. We can imagine them blooming in any quarter of the globe and bringing a smile to the eyes that beheld them.

NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

Canada as a Nation Builder.

With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took and so ably carried, and her recent victory in subscribing \$175,000,000 to the 5th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those akin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years. \$140,000,000 are the railway earnings today of 3 1/2 times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now \$1,733,000,000 as compared with \$133,000,000 thirty years ago.

There is a wonderful promise for the future. It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the postulating crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credit to other nations. A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says: "The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's industry is an industrial romance of front rank. An American Government official can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry, failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day." The same paper says: "It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation, transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914. The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified."—Advertisement.

SOME OF GENERAL HALLER'S POLISH TROOPS



Here are some of the Polish troops under General Haller who are combating the Germans on one side and the Russian bolsheviks on the other. They were trained by the French.

FURS FROM TOP TO TOE



Never was such a furry winter. No matter whether it falls down on the Gulf of Mexico or up on the Canadian border she insists upon furs of some sort and wears them regardless of the thermometer. One might think we were finally looking to the Esquimaux for style inspirations, but a countless Paris probably set the pace in furs. When even the messenger allowance of coal that French women make out with was denied them, they enveloped themselves in furs of all sorts. Real utility furs for cold climates are short and long coats and caplets of all sorts of skins from unbleached muskrat up to the mink and sable. All the short-haired furs are requisitioned for the most comfortable garments. But the most universally popular furs are in smaller pieces, wide scarfs, small capes, single skins worn as scarfs and combination garments, like cape-scarfs and cape-coats that are having a great vogue. A pretty cape of caracul is shown in the picture here. It is made in any of the popular furs with good effect and often the shawl collar is of a different kind of fur than the body of the cape. Upward curving penlops at the bottom add to the gracefulness of this little wrap, the curves gliding up at each side until the cape shortens to elbow length over the arms. The hat worn with this cape is a

"blue devil" tam of satin with a bonnet of fur about it. Hats, neckpieces and mitts to match are very chic. The chance are if we could see this lady's dress as well as her caps we would discover a band of fur about the bottom of the skirt for nothing could be smarter than fur from top to toe. Julie Bromley "Sultcase" Dresses. "Sultcase" dresses of georgette of different colors are made to wear with one slip as, for instance, a yellow-slip which has dark blue georgette for morning, light blue for afternoon, low yellow, sleeveless and elaborately beaded for evening, and yellow, with high neck, and long sleeves, finished with black effect at hem, in octagon figures, irregularly shaded in yellows and browns. Colorful Blouses. The colorful blouses attract the eye first, of course. Never were such colors combined in blouses wear, and the result is so garish and crude, as one might fancy, when reading that "colored waists are the fashion." It is quite the reverse; the new colored blouses are beautiful, and they seem to add just the right tone and interest to winter costumes otherwise rather dark and severe in hue.

PROPER CARE OF THE SICK

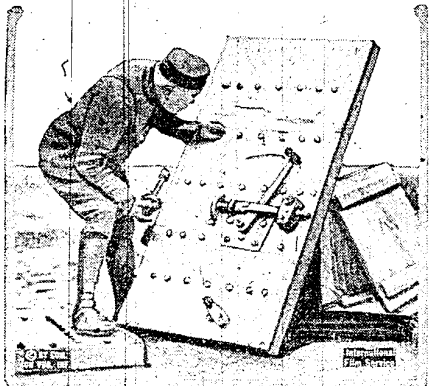
Nurse's Duties Are Onerous, but They Must Be Recognized as Highly Necessary. It is important that the mother or nurse attending a child with a contagious disease should take a long walk in the fresh air every day. The best way for her to arrange this is to keep a change of clothing in the room next to the sick room. She should also bathe before leaving the house or in fact before she comes in contact with anyone. If a bathroom has been set aside for quarantine, she should use this; if not, a screen and a basin must answer. She can then slip into the next room and change her clothing. She should leave the house by the back way, or, at any rate, avoid coming in contact with any of the occupants of the house. Once on the street she should not use the street cars nor enter another house and, if possible, should avoid touching anyone. The fumigation of a sick room after a contagious illness is done by the board of health upon request of the family physician.—Exchange.

Bring Their Savings Back.

The experience of one savings bank in New York, as narrated by its president, may serve to illustrate the sudden and singular change in attitude toward the savings banks, not only in New York but in other parts of the country, writes the correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. In November a little over \$1,000,000 were re-deposited in this one institution. Almost all of these deposits were made by foreigners in the original packages in which they had been placed when withdrawn from the bank in the early years of the war. The money had not been touched; in many cases the covering or envelope had not been opened. Men who are competent to make a fairly good estimate fit the amount of re-deposits throughout the country in the savings banks at not less than \$300,000,000 and possibly as much as \$400,000,000. This movement will undoubtedly continue substantially until all the money that was withdrawn by foreigners early in the war will have been re-deposited.

The Way of It. "The poor woman had to pinch herself to get along." "I'll bet her lazy, drinking husband didn't pinch himself." "No; the cops did it for him."

DOOR OF THE KAISER'S DUGOUT



This heavy steel door, which an American officer is examining, was taken from the entrance to the Kaiser's private trench dugout in Spa, Belgium, which for some time was the German great headquarters, but is now the meeting place of the international armistice commission.

HONORED BY FOUR NATIONS



Wearing decorations from France, Russia, Belgium and Montenegro, Mrs. Nina Luray Durfee, president of the Duryea War Relief in France, has come home. Mrs. Duryea was the first American woman to cross the battlefields of the Somme, Argonne and Ardennes. She returned to this country to stimulate the interest of the organization's 72 branches throughout the United States in "the greatly increased need of the impoverished French people."

Fire Prevention. A report of a government investigation of the dangers of explosion from dust about grain elevators and similar establishments contains the following in conclusion: "Let us not, then, through sheer carelessness, continue to risk the loss of our elevators and mills with their valuable stores of wheat, flour and other food products, and the lives of the employees of these plants. Play safe by following these rules: 1. Construct the plant of fireproof materials. 2. Keep the plant clean and free as possible from accumulations of dust. 3. Install an efficient dust-collecting system. 4. Prevent the use and production of flames and sparks of any kind. 5. Prohibit smoking and carrying of matches. 6. Install some improved system of protection against fire."

MRS. T. R., JR., AT AIX LES BAINS, FRANCE



The photograph is Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (knitting). She recently returned to this country from Aix les Bains, one of the Y. M. C. A. spas in France, where she was director.