

Woman's Page

The New Veils Damage Both Eyesight and Complexion—Why the Large Figured Veils Are Harmful to the Complexion—Do Not Adopt Every New Style Blindly—Fasteners Neater Than Hooks and Eyes—If You Are Surprised in Tears—Simple Way to Test Ventilation.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FASHION.

It seems that the "craze" of fashion insists upon bringing forth new styles of face veillings, apparently designed with a view to doing the greatest possible harm to the complexion of woman. I have written before of that style of face veil which has dots attached to it at regular intervals, or squares, and of the damage done to eyesight by these dots. And now a new veil has become the vogue. It is covered with solid figures of birds, of dragons, and what-nots. An open space is left at the bridge of the nose.

Unless a veil is worn for protection it should not be worn at all. There is nothing beautifying about a veil. But consider what will be the result of wearing veils which are covered with solidly worked figures of considerable size. The face will be exposed to wind or cold air only where the mesh covers it. The figures, being solid, will afford the protection of clothing to the skin. The skin will, therefore, become extremely tender where protected by the large figures, and will harden to the rigors of wind and weather where there are no figures.

To subject the face to the weather with such lack of equity will, of course, do much harm. The covering afforded by the large figures attached, or worked into the mesh, will render the skin beneath it extremely sensitive, and, unless great care is taken, will result in much harm to the complexion.

As to the novelty veil's enhancement of beauty, I fail to see where a large figure of a bird, a beast, or a reptile, worn against the face, can be of any value. Rather, it gives the wearer a freakish appearance, and is but a poor reflection of the intelligence of the woman who caters to the vogue, notwithstanding the cost.

Remember: Beauty does not consist in blindly adopting every novelty, style or smart effect inflicted upon the public by fashion makers.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

A Deal of Daintiness in Fastenings. The fastidiously dainty woman may always be distinguished from the constitutionally slouchy one by the fastenings of dress details. Sooner or later the "sloppy" one will reveal her true instinct and will be caught with a safety-pin doing duty for the stitch-in-time; whereas the truly dainty woman always takes time to fasten everything trimly and to see that loosened fastenings are repaired before the emergency of hurried dressing arrives. Neater than small pins for fastening the backs of thin stock-collars are small snap buttons; and these fasteners give a flatter, neater closing than even the smallest of hooks and eyes. These handy fasteners may also be used for keeping mourning bands on long sleeves or for

catching back wide, turned-back cuffs of soft material that might otherwise droop limply and untidily from the sleeve.

If You Are Surprised in Tears.

If your dearest enemy happens to call while you are in the midst of a doleful crying spell, and you know that she will insist on coming right upstairs if informed that you are ill, don't despair. Provided you have been forehand and have prepared for such an emergency, all traces of the crying spell may be removed in ten minutes—while she supposes you are dressing. Bathe the eyes in hot boric acid water, and take a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water. The latter will steady the nerves and the boric acid will take all inflammation from the eyes. This will take the first five minutes. Now pour a little liquid menthol in steaming water. Wrap a bath-towel over the head and basin and take in long breaths through the nose. In a moment or two the voice will be clear and free from the tell-tale huskiness of tears. Last of all apply talcum to the face; smooth the hair. Run downstairs with a laughing greeting—and sit with your back to the window as you converse with the guest.

How to Test Ventilation.

Here is a simple way to tell whether your room is properly ventilated or not. Place a wide-necked bottle of water, into which has been placed an ounce of lime water, in the room, allowing it to remain uncovered overnight. If the lime water is milky in the morning the ventilation is bad. If the lime water becomes milky on your covering the bottle mouth with your hand and shaking the vessel, the ventilation is not sufficiently good. When the lime water remains clear, the air of the room is considered clear and pure.

NOTICE

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial National Bank of Ogden, Utah, will be held at their banking rooms, Tuesday January 13, 1914, at 4:30 p.m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated Ogden, Utah, January 3, 1914.

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IMMIGRANTS ARE DETAINED.

New York, Jan. 7—Two hundred and fifty immigrants, Turks and Syrians, were removed from the Fabre Line steamer Roma on her arrival here today and transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. A case of typhoid fever broke out on the ship during her voyage over from Marseilles.



AGED STATESMAN WILL RETIRE

Joseph Chamberlain Announces Intention to End 37-year Service in Parliament.

YOUNGER MAN NEEDED

Eight Years Since Former Gladstone Cabinet Member Spoke in House.

Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, the venerable British statesman, had decided to retire from parliament at the next general election. He has served continuously as a member of the House of Commons since 1876, all this time representing West Birmingham.

In a letter addressed today to the president of the Unionist association of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain says:

"Before leaving for the south of France, I think I ought to communicate to you the decision at which I have arrived to retire from parliament at the next general election. I have not come to this decision without many regrets at the severance of a connection which has already lasted over thirty-seven years, and has been marked on the part of my constituents by ever-growing confidence and support.

"But I cannot hope again to do my work in parliament and I feel that our city and the constituency of West Birmingham needs the service of a younger man who will take an active part in the parliamentary struggle and help you maintain the supremacy of the Unionist cause in Birmingham.

Leaves for South.

Mr. Chamberlain leaves Highbury, his residence at Birmingham, next week for London. After passing a few days there, he will proceed to his usual winter visit to the south of France.

There has been no change for the worse in Mr. Chamberlain's health recently. It is, however, nearly eight years since he spoke in the House of Commons, and nearly three years since he appeared there, and then only for a few minutes at the opening of the session of 1911, when he was assisted into the house in order that he might take the oath.

Former Cabinet Member.

Joseph Chamberlain at the outset of his political career was a radical. He served under the late William Ewart Gladstone in several cabinets as president of the board of trade, and president of the local government board. He became a Unionist at the time of the break in the Liberal party over home rule for Ireland, and he was secretary of state for the colonies at the time of the Boer war. He is now 87 years old.

Mr. Chamberlain has been married three times, his third wife to whom he was married in 1888, being Mary Endicott, only daughter of the late W. C. Endicott, secretary of war during President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Chamberlain was the chief commissioner for the settlement of the North American fisheries dispute in 1887.

It is generally expected that Neville Chamberlain, a younger son of the retiring statesman, will become Unionist candidate for West Birmingham in succession to his father.

STEEL PROMOTER MAY BE A FRAUD

Salt Lake, Jan. 7.—The Herald says:

C. W. French, erstwhile promoter of the Pacific Steel company, capitalized at \$100,000,000, who came to Salt Lake last November in his private car Convoy, is being sought by the Hotel Utah and two business men of Salt Lake to make good two drafts calling for a total of \$2500, which he had cashed at the hotel before he departed for southern California. Although numerous telegrams have been sent to Mr. French asking him to care

for the returned drafts, his only answer has been promises.

One draft for \$1000 was drawn upon J. F. Clark of Los Angeles. This draft was indorsed by two Salt Lake business men. The second draft was drawn upon D. Von Cramer of Vancouver, B. C., and was returned with the notation "Drawee out of the city."

Pinkerton detectives, it is understood, have been keeping Mr. French under surveillance in San Diego and Los Angeles.

The whole matter was placed in the hands of County Attorney L. E. Willey, but as prosecution was desired only upon the unsecured draft drawn upon Mr. Von Cramer, legal technicalities have interfered and the complaint will not be issued at this time.

Attorneys for the Hotel Utah have attempted in vain to procure the money, and as a last resort the matter was placed in the hands of the attorneys.

It was found that a decision of the supreme court of Utah prohibits the introduction into court protested drafts as evidence and holds that the person upon whom they are drawn must appear in court and state that he refused payment. Mr. Von Cramer was telephoned three times, the county attorney says, and refused to come to Salt Lake to appear against French. Under the circumstances, County Attorney Willey announced that he could not proceed further in the case.

George O. Relf, manager of the Hotel Utah, refused to discuss the details of the matter, but admits that "there were irregularities in the accounts of the party." French drew other drafts while he was at the hotel, but these were paid. The draft for \$1000 upon J. F. Clark of Los Angeles was presented to O. A. Relf, father of George O. Relf, and assistant manager of the hotel. Mr. Relf placed his "O. K." upon the paper and the cash was given to French. It is said that the greater part of the \$1000 was used in paying the large hotel bill, which had been contracted by the steel promoting party while they were in Salt Lake. Prior to the draft being cashed two Salt Lake business men indorsed it for Mr. French. They have been notified that they will be expected to make good the \$1000.

The second draft was drawn upon Vancouver and called for \$1500. Geo. O. Relf, manager of the hotel, handled this draft personally. It is said that the greater part of the \$1500 was used to pay parking charges upon French's private car Convoy in the Denver & Rio Grande yards.

As it takes seven or eight days for drafts drawn upon Los Angeles and Vancouver to pass through the clearing house associations and banks in the different cities, Mr. French was outside the state when the Hotel Utah was notified that payment had been refused.

The Old Covenant and the New. The Pastor then discussed God's covenants with Israel. God first announced to Abraham His ultimate purpose of blessing mankind—releasing them from the curse of sin and death. God did not explain how this would be done, except that it would be through Abraham's posterity, or "Seed." Four hundred years later, God proposed to the Israelites that if they wished to inherit the promise made to Abraham, the door was open for them. God entered into a covenant with them at Mt. Sinai through Moses. In this covenant Israel agreed to keep the Divine Law perfectly; and God agreed that if they would do so, He would bless them with everlasting life and empower them to save the world—to help mankind out from under the death curse.

Israel failed to keep the Law perfectly, as God foreknew. Later, God promised to send Messiah, who would prepare a Seed which would, with Him, constitute the Kingdom of God and bless mankind.

Our text is a part of God's message to Israel, in which He assures them that if they would keep the Law, they would receive blessings; but that if they were disobedient, various sicknesses would come upon them. As for other nations, they were not in covenant relationship with God, but were subject to the mutations of their dying condition. All mankind are under the death sentence, all dying justly—whether by hunger, accident, white plague, black plague or other ailment.

The Pastor then demonstrated that Christ's followers are not exempt from these ailments. They have entered a covenant of sacrifice, exchanging all earthly hopes for heavenly ones. Only those who die with Him to the earthly nature will live with Him on the heavenly plane. Few seem to have noticed that Jesus healed neither Himself nor His Apostles. Miracles of healing were performed on outsiders, with a view to evidencing the Redeemer's teachings; and, as St. Paul declared, even these miracles ceased after the church had been established.

The Gospel respecting the plague. The gospel message to those smitten with any of the hundreds of forms of death, said the Pastor, is that the present life is only a vestibule to a more glorious life, an anteroom of preparation and instruction before entering the life provided for all who are willing to accept it on God's terms through the merit of Christ's sacrifice. Thus, as St. Paul declares, the Lord's message speaks peace to troubled humanity through Jesus Christ.

The broad gospel message, while it has only one offer in the present time, assures us of a future opportunity for all. Those now accepting God's grace are privileged to become members of the church of glory. Others are assured that there will be a resurrection—an opportunity of rising out of sin and death conditions to human perfection. This will not mean an escape from the penalty of willful sin in the present life; for the divine law is that whoever sins shall suffer. Those who have known the master's will and failed to do it will receive more severe stripes than will others.

Instant Relief When Nose and Head are Clogged from Cold. Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Vanishes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm." Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in your nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headaches disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get a small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm

dissolves by the heat of the nostrils, penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with a running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

BREATHE FREELY! OPEN NOSTRILS AND STUFFED HEAD—END CATARRH

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NEVER IN DOUBT

Why be in doubt about the Safety of your Valuables?

Place them in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault which gives positive Protection.

The cost of a Safe Deposit Box here is only

\$2.00 and up per year

CONSUMPTION AND THE GOSPEL

Religion and the White Plague.

Bin's Relationship to Sickness and Death—"The Wages of Sin is Death." Man's Battle Against the Curse a Losing One—"In God is Thy Help." The Result Will Be Glorious.

Pastor Russell, speaking from the platform of the new City Temple to a crowded house, announced his text from Leviticus 26:16: "I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning plague, that shall consume [before]

the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart."

His topic was chosen in harmony with the movement against consumption, the white plague, which he declared is annually sweeping more millions into the grave than are all the world's wars.

While the Pastor's commission is to preach the gospel, nevertheless, since it is the divine arrangement for recovery from sin and death, he considered it eminently proper to call attention to the ravages of the white plague as part of sin's penalty. He would not be understood as meaning that all consumptives are especially sinners; for some of God's most saintly people have died of consumption and other ailments. The redeemer himself died of a ruptured heart, a disease not unknown to medical practice.

The speaker declared that much confusion prevails amongst Christians respecting sickness and health. True,

we have the Bible instruction that sickness is a part of the death penalty inherited from our first parents on account of their disobedience. Yet it seems natural to think that after we have turned from sin and have consecrated our lives to God, he would restore us fully to everlasting life and happy conditions. When we find that some of God's best people, including the savior, the apostles and the prophets, have suffered, even unto death, and that none are immune from this penalty, a perplexity arises that only the Bible sets straight.

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