

# BELGIUM'S PLUCKY STAND AGAINST AGGRESSION

## KING ALBERT'S STIRRING MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE

"Our Fatherland is in Danger"

"TO ARMS! TO ARMS!"

Enthusiastic Scenes Greet the King's Speech—Nation Will Resist Germany by Every Means in Its Power—Socialist Leader Joins Cabinet.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Brussels, Aug. 4.—King Albert of the Belgians presided to-day over a joint session of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He was enthusiastically cheered as he ascended the Throne. Garbed in his dress uniform of Commanding General of the Belgian forces, he showed plainly that the dangerous situation of his country overshadowed all else in his mind.

"Not since 1830 has the fatherland been exposed to so grave a danger as that which now confronts it," he declared in his opening address. "It is a time when a united Belgium must stand shoulder to shoulder against a common foe."

"Every Belgian must accept every possible way of serving his country. No sacrifice is too great for our beloved fatherland. I will accept the responsibility laid upon me. Our country has been invaded. Belgium has proclaimed her integrity, and she will maintain it with her last drop of blood."

"Our Fatherland is in Danger."

"Our fatherland is in danger. Let me make an appeal to you, my brothers. At this supreme hour the entire nation must be of one mind. I have called together two Houses of Parliament so that they may help the Government in declaring that we will maintain untarnished the sacred patriotism of our fathers. Long live independent Belgium."

A scene of stirring enthusiasm followed. Deputies and Senators stood and shouted in chorus the closing words of King Albert's speech.

Premier De Broqueville then made a statement as to Germany's ultimatum to Belgium, and then the reply of Belgium, declaring that the Government would not sacrifice the country's honor, and that the nation would resist by every means in its power all encroachments on its rights.

He added:

"To Arms! Declared the King."

"The word is 'To arms!'"

"Upon this land of Belgium, even if we are not weak, and even if we are not conquered, we shall never submit. Belgium, supported by the united energy of her sons, will not perish."

Another prolonged patriotic demonstration followed, the Queen and her children, who were present, being loudly cheered.

M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, to-day joined the Belgian Cabinet, so that all political parties might be represented in the Government.

## ENTHUSIASM IN CENTRE OF ONTARIO GERMAN MANY BERRINERS OF OPINION THAT EMPEROR WILLIAM IS TO BLAME.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) Berlin, Ont., Aug. 4.—The news of the declaration of war by Germany against Great Britain reached this city about 9.30 o'clock, and spread like wildfire throughout Berlin and Waterloo.

An extra edition of The Daily Telegraph had the largest sale of any extra in its history, and citizens were eager to learn the latest information regarding the world's greatest crisis. Although this is the German centre of the Province there was wild enthusiasm when the members of the 24th Grey's Horse made their appearance on the streets. In local theatres when the news was announced "Rule Britannia" was struck up and sung with great patriotism.

There are many Teutonic descendants in this vicinity, who express the opinion that Kaiser Wilhelm is to blame for the present situation, and are hopeful that he will be taught a lesson by the events of the war.

Young men are anxiously awaiting the call to arms, and are ready to respond to Britain's summons.

## GERMAN INFANTRYMEN ENTRENCHED



GERMAN INFANTRYMEN ENTRENCHED ALONG THE FRENCH BORDER.

## WAR SUMMARY

(Continued from Page 1, Cols. 5 and 6.)

to be landed at Antwerp and other Belgian ports the moment the safe passage of transports can be guaranteed by the British navy. It is in this short seven or eight hours' trip that Britain will encounter the first great peril of the war. Germany has 132 torpedo-boat destroyers, 76 torpedo boats and at least 24 submarines—possibly a good many more. If even a few of them, especially the submarines, could evade the British convoying squadron and make an attack upon the transports as they approach the Belgian coast, the result would be a fearful loss of life. The German naval officers who have been so keen to prove their metal would count life gloriously lost if they could carry to the bottom with their fifteen or twenty thousand British soldiers.

EVEN IN THIS PERIL is avoided, as it probably will be, for the British naval officers will be as eager in the defence as the Germans in the attack, it is not quite certain that the German armies now preparing to penetrate France by way of Belgium can be kept out. When armies are numbered by the million Belgium's small field force and Britain's 150,000 men do not count for much, however valorous the individuals who compose them may be. The whole strength of the splendid German military machine will be exerted within a fortnight to break through and make a dash for Paris. We must not suppose that the strategists of Germany have overlooked the British and Belgian forces in their calculations, and we may, therefore, take it for granted that they believe themselves stronger than the allied nations. It is a great issue that must be decided shortly on the plains of Belgium. Even if the German advance is not entirely stayed it will be seriously hindered, and France will have time to bring up every available man of her reserves and interpose them between the German hosts and Paris. By that time the Russians should be hammering at the defences of Berlin.

ON THE OCEAN the Triple Entente is immeasurably stronger than the German-Austrian alliance. Britain alone could have destroyed the navies of Germany and Austria. Britain, France and Russia combined have naval strength before which the Germans and Austrians must seek and keep protecting harbours or risk immediate annihilation. It is announced that the British fleet has been instructed to find the German North Sea fleet at the earliest moment and give it battle. If the German battleships are not now at the North Sea end of the Kiel Canal they are undoubtedly heading that way, and the first great modern naval battle in European waters will probably be fought within the next two days off the mouth of the Elbe.

SHOULD THE FLEETS COME TO CLOSE QUARTERS the result is not in doubt. Britain has almost twice the Dreadnought strength of Germany, while in armored cruisers the preponderance is even greater. Germany has but nine armored cruisers, while Britain has thirty-four. Of battleships of all classes—super-Dreadnoughts, Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts—Britain has sixty-three or sixty-four in commission, and Germany has thirty-three. Unless the British sailor has sadly deteriorated, and of that there is not the slightest sign, the result of the naval operations in the North Sea will be the destruction of the German fleet if it keeps the sea. If it takes shelter in home ports it will be closely blockaded, so that Britain may safely transport troops and foodstuffs.

THE KING OF WAR has settled down upon the Baltic. The vast commerce between British ports and the Russian and German Baltic cities is entirely suspended. A considerable part of the German navy is waging aggressive war upon the Russian fleets, forts and fortified cities. The object may merely be to retard the Russian concentration on the German frontier, but it is quite possible that the Germans may be launching a serious movement against St. Petersburg. The shelling of the Russian capital and the destruction of the Russian fleet would be somewhat sensational exploits, and would undoubtedly for a time prevent the Russians from putting their whole hearts into the invasion of the eastern frontiers of Austria and Germany. St. Petersburg, however, is not the heart of Russia. No German army will seek to repeat Napoleon's folly by marching into Russia with the idea of penetrating to Moscow, the ancient capital. The activities of the German navy in the Baltic may delay but will not prevent a forward movement of Russia's great army.

THE FIVE OF THE SIX GREAT POWERS are now engaged in the great war that will soon be raging round the world. The position of Italy, the sixth, is still in doubt. Germany has not given up hope of inducing the Italian people to stand by the Triple Alliance, but Italy holds aloof and repeats her declaration that as Austria was the original aggressor and the Triple Alliance is a defensive league, she is under no obligation to come to the aid of the Austrians and Germans.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN Germany and Austria will make but a poor showing without the aid of Italy. The Italian navy is powerful and efficient, and, aided by Austria's newly-built modern ships, would have given a good account of themselves. France would have been victors there in the end, for the French superiority in both ships and men is undoubted, but as Britain could not spare a large squadron for Mediterranean operations before obtaining decisive command of the North Sea, there was danger of serious interruption of trade in the Mediterranean had Italy gone in, and of the closing for a time of the Suez route to India. If Italy continues to resist Germany's appeal the Austrian fleet will be bottled up in the Adriatic and captured or destroyed by French warships, and the few German raiders in the Mediterranean will share the fate of the two yesterday captured off the Algerian coast.

IN THE FAR EAST GERMANY will have to lie low. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land in New Guinea, Samoa and the Caroline and Bismarck Islands are indefensible against the expeditions that will undoubtedly be sent against them by the Australians and New Zealanders, aided by the British forces of the Malay Protectorate and Hong Kong. The German cruisers in far eastern waters seem to be heading for Kiaochau, the strip of Chinese territory in Shantung Province ceded to Germany in 1898. Here there is a dockyard, a fortified coaling station and sheltered anchorage for German merchant shipping now in eastern waters. That the British Government will seek to wrest Kiaochau from Germany at the earliest possible moment is certain. Japan seems eager as Britain's ally to take the job, which would be a very small one for her great fleet and army. The only difficulty is that, having taken Kiaochau, Japan might wish to keep it as a souvenir, and China would not like that.

## SWISS MOBILIZATION.

Every Able-bodied Man Has Responded to the Call. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 4.—The military mobilization of Switzerland has been completed. Every able-bodied man has responded to the call to the colors, and every railway bridge and mountain pass is occupied. The precautions have been extended to the com-

mandering of all available provisions and all means of locomotion, even bicycles having been requisitioned.

## GREEKS MOBILIZING.

Athens, Aug. 4.—The Greek army and navy are being mobilized. This action was ordered by the King to-day, following the announcement that Turkey was preparing to aid Austria against Serbia. Indications to-night are that the Balkan war will be renewed shortly.

## THE WEIGHT OF METAL

The first British battle fleet which has gone to meet the German high sea fleet has been reinforced and its present strength is of course unknown. As the two fleets were constituted under normal conditions, the British fleet consisted of 28 battleships and 12 armored cruisers and the German of 21 battleships and 6 armored cruisers. The offensive powers of the opposing fleets are indicated by the number of their guns and the weight of metal thrown in a broadside. The British ships have 104 13.5-inch, 152 12-inch, 74 9.2-inch, 38 7.5-inch and 116 of 6-inch diameter. The weight of a broadside is 273,600 pounds, or more than 130 tons of metal. The German fleet has no guns larger than 12 inches, of which there are 98. There are 112 guns of 11 inches, 20 of 8.2, 126 of 6.7 and 246 of 5.9 inches. The total weight of a broadside is 170,379 pounds, or 85 tons of metal.

## LAYING IN FOOD SUPPLIES.

A full year's supply of food, which will cost \$20,000,000, has been purchased by Mr. G. McConkey with the least of providing against a probable shortage in victuals, should the worst come to the worst. Other hotels in the city say they are protected by yearly contracts, and that goods are delivered at contract price, whether they are higher or lower in price than at the date of the contract.

## NUMBER OF GERMANS CAPTURED IN FRANCE

THEY WERE TAKEN TO BELFORT—FUNERAL HONORS FOR GERMAN OFFICER.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Belfort, France, Aug. 4.—A number of Germans were taken prisoners to-day and brought into Belfort. A squadron of the 11th French Dragoons stationed in Belfort rendered funeral honors to-day at Joncherey to a German lieutenant, the first victim of actual conflict between France and Germany. Several hundred Alsacians, Swiss and Italians have gathered here, and have demanded to be sent to the advanced outposts.

## THE BULWARK OF BRITAIN'S EMPIRE GOES FORTH AGAIN TO BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1, Cols. 1 and 2.)

scians in the Scottish city were rushed to Cromarty under orders from the Admiralty "to attend the naval wounded." This gave rise to the rumor that British vessels had been engaged.

It is admitted by the Admiralty to-night that the British scouting destroyer, which located the German fleet in the North Sea late to-day, was pursued by German cruisers for several miles, but escaped unscathed, although several shots were exchanged.

## Radical Papers in Line.

The Liberal papers, The Chronicle and The Daily News, have come into line and are supporting the Government. This is believed to have been due to Sir Edward Grey's speech outlining the attitude of the Government and giving details of the situation in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Manchester Guardian and the Labor papers are virtually alone in antagonizing the Government's policy. The Guardian, representing the great commercial interests of Lancashire, continues its violent opposition. It says:

"It is mockery to throw on the House of Commons at a moment's notice and in circumstances of great excitement the responsibility for deciding on a policy that has been maturing for years."

Viscount Bryce, the former Ambassador at Washington, heads the signers of a manifesto expressing the hope that the Government has not exhausted the possibilities of diplomacy. But these voices are drowned in the deep tide of popular belief that England's interests and her national life compel her to resort to arms.

## All Europe in Arms.

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized. The German demand that the Belgian Government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality. Japan is making ready to live up to her alliance with Great Britain in case of certain eventualities. Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neutrality.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her campaign against Serbia for the purpose of holding back Russia, and Serbia has mobilized with the reported intention of invading Bosnia.

## How Britain Faces Conflict.

H. G. Wells, the noted author and scientist, in a remarkable analysis of the European conflict, says: "At last the intolerable tension is over and Europe is at war. The monstrous vanity that was begotten by the easy victories of 1870-71 has challenged the world. Germany prepares to reap the harvest Count Bismarck sowed—that trampling, drilling foolery in the heart of Europe that arrested civilization and darkened the hopes of mankind for forty years."

"German Imperialism. German militarism struck its inevitable blow. A victory for Germany will mean the permanent enthronement of the war god over all human affairs; the defeat of Germany may open the way to disarmament and peace throughout the earth. To those who love peace there can be no other hope in the present conflict than the defeat and utter discrediting of the German legions, ending for good and all the blood-and-iron superintention of the Krupp flag-wagging, Teutonic Kiplingism, and all that criminal and sham efficiency that centres in Berlin."

## A Righteous War.

"Never was war so righteous as the war against Germany now; never any State in the world so clamored for punishment. But be it remembered Europe's quarrel is with Germany as a State, not the German people; with the system, not with the race. Older tradition in Germany is pacific, and the civilizing tradition and temperament of the mass of the German people is kindly sane and amiable. A disaster to the German army, if it is not accompanied by such a memorable wrong as dismemberment or intolerable indignity, will mean restoration for the greatest people in Europe to fellowship among the western nations. The role of England in this huge struggle is as plain as daylight: we have to fight if only on account of the Luxembourg outrage; we have to fight, for if we do not fight England will cease to be a country to be proud of. It will be a dirt bath to escape from. But it is inconceivable that we should not fight, and having fought, then in the hour of victory it will be for us to save the liberated Germans from vindictive treatment, to secure for this great people their right to 'a place in the sun' as one united German-speaking State. First, we have to save ourselves and Europe, and then we have to stand between the German on the one hand and Cossack revenge on the other."

## MONTREAL HARBOR UNDER MARTIAL LAW

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND CANAL ALSO—VOLUNTEERS ASSIGNED DUTIES.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) Montreal, Aug. 5.—Montreal harbor, the St. Lawrence River and the canal leading thereto were at midnight ordered under martial law. Early this morning (Wednesday) detachments of Montreal volunteers were assembled, and started for Cornwall, Ont., Quebec, and several other points. Bridges, drydocks, the canal proper, and the wharves are to be closely guarded from now on by a precautionary measure, as these canals are a part of Britain's line of food supply. Thirty men left at 11.30 p.m. to help man the Quebec Citadel. One detachment of the Montreal regiments left at night especially, the men turned out as near the full strength of the regiments as they have ever done. Each headquarters is besieged with young men wanting to enlist.

## ADMIRALTY TAKES BATTLESHIPS

London, Aug. 4.—The British Admiralty officially announces that the Government has taken over the two battleships—once completed, and the other nearly completed—ordered in England by Turkey, and two destroyers ordered by Chile.

## HORRIBLE FEATURES OF MODERNIZED WARFARE

German Airship Drops New High Explosive

Wall of Church Blown Clean Out—A Patrol of Troops Annihilated—Indignation Over the Action of the Germans.

Paris, Aug. 4.—French aviators were despatched from Nancy to-day to locate the Zeppelin dirigible that dropped the bombs on the town of Luneville. There is intense indignation in official quarters over the action of the Germans. While it is admitted that in war it is the privilege of an enemy to inflict every possible damage on the fighting forces of his opponents, the dropping of bombs on unprotected towns without warning is declared to be a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

## A New High Explosive.

According to the reports available here the bombs dropped at Luneville were made up of Germany's new high explosive, and were particularly deadly. The fifteen soldiers killed are said to have literally been blown to pieces. Bodies were rent into small pieces, and heads and limbs torn into shreds. It is stated that the Germans tried to destroy the historic Palace of Lorraine, but that their bombs missed the mark.

## Zeppelin Does the Damage.

In the early hours of the morning, just as the faint streaks of dawn were showing in the sky, a big Zeppelin dirigible sailed out of the fog. It was flying low, and as it passed over the Church of St. Jacques a quantity of high explosives was dropped. It missed the church, and fell in the square alongside. The concussion, when it exploded, was terrific. One of the side walls of the church was demolished, and a patrol of troops stationed there was annihilated.

The dirigible then proceeded over the fortifications, dropping other bombs there and demolishing part of the embankment.

## Be at Home When Away.

## The Gladstone Hotel

Near Sunnyside and Parkdale Stations. Needle spray, shower or tub baths; 80 rooms with running water. Rooms, service and cuisine 100 per cent. perfect. Popular prices, \$1.00 and up. European plan.

REDUCED FARES NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES Boston . . . \$15.25 Round trip fare, going Friday, August 7. Return limit, August 21. Stop-over in either direction at Pittsfield, Palmer, South Framingham, Springfield or Worcester.

LOEW'S WINTER ROOF America's Coolest and Coolest Theatre High-class Vaudeville Every Evening at 8.15. This Week—"SCHOOL DAYS." Anderson & Golden, Burke & Harris, STEWART STEWART & Fawcett, Earlton & Kilford, Juggling Nelson, Miller & Mackert, Danny Simpson and Others. All seats reserved. Opening at 8.15. Box Office open 10 a.m. Main 5600. Downtown Performance Continuous From 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Mat., 10c. Evngs., 15c. Inc. 25c.

A London Girl's Success She Makes a Profession of Beauty Advice and Gains Renown Simple and Effective Recipes given under this Heading each Week By Olga Amsdell, Special Correspondent, London, England In this department each week I can give my Colonial women readers a rare treat in beauty "news" by simply appending current clippings from the writings of a most remarkable young woman, Miss Rita Moya, a young London beauty who writes as a beauty writer. Her articles are now eagerly sought by the leading newspapers and periodicals of England, and many thousands of women here are guided by them. Miss Moya's recommendations have the merit of astonishing simplicity, novelty and effectiveness. I shall select only those mentioning ingredients which could be obtained from Canadian chemists or druggists. Watch this department for new hints from Miss Moya and other experts each week. Sure Way of Permanently Removing Superfluous Hair. The usual hair removers on the market have found fault at all satisfactory. I advise the following preparation. It is really wonderful in its action, destroying hair completely in a few moments. Many women have merely a down on the arms and face and imagine they do not need a hair remover. They hardly realize what a wonderful difference there would be in their appearance if this down, even light as it may be, were removed. Get at any good druggist's a ounce of pure powdered phenol. Mix a little of it into a paste with water and apply to the hair growth. Wash off after two minutes and the hairs will have entirely disappeared. A little non-greasy face cream can then be applied with advantage. Powder Not Necessary. Few women know that it is possible to give the complexion a delightfully smooth, velvety appearance in a few moments by the application of ordinary cosmetic. You have no cream in the house get about an ounce from your druggist and dissolve it in four tablespoonfuls of cold water. This lotion applied to the face, neck or arms, with the finger tips, immediately gives the complexion a soft, healthy glow. The result lasts all day long. For an evening in a hot bathroom this recipe is unrivaled. You will not get that greasy, shiny look so often seen after a little exertion. Natural Wavy Hair. Your hair will retain its rich lustre, and defy any apparatus, if cleansed occasionally with a mild shampoo. The very best thing I know of for this purpose is plain starch, a teaspoonful of which dissolved in a cup of hot water is sufficient for the thickest growth of hair. Pure starch, however, seems rather expensive as it is only sold in the original packages. This quantity, however, is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. So really it is most economical in the long run. Dry, itchy or profusely oily scalps are soon put in a

## THE VICTORIAN SAILS.

Count De Lesseps Aboard, Going to Join French Aviators. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Montreal, Aug. 4.—Thirty-one ocean liners are tied up here to-day. One liner, the Canada, came into port; another, the Victorian of the Allan Line, sailed, bound for Liverpool. On the Victorian were Lieut. Symonds, R.N.R., Deputy Harbor Master of Montreal, who goes to join the British navy; Count de Lesseps, son-in-law of Sir William Mackenzie, who goes to join the flying corps of the French army; and Mr. A. Mainquet, Vice-President of the Cusack Company, Limited, of this city, who goes to take his place on the staff of General Aubert, Commander of the Third Cavalry Division of the French army.

## G.T.R. WILL CARRY RESERVISTS.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The Grand Trunk Railway announced to-day that French reservists sailing to join the colors of their country, and who are unable to pay their fares, would be furnished with second-class tickets free to Montreal from points in Canada.

## G. T. R. MAN'S PROMOTION.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—G. R. Martin of the G.T.R. has been appointed Assistant Auditor of Disbursements. He was accountant in the Superintendent's office at St. Thomas, Ont., until 1907.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ALEXANDRA Mat. Today 25c YES! BONISTELLE IT IS REAL COOL SHERLOCK HOLMES HERE NEXT—Rainey's African Hunt Pictures

ALL ABOUT THE WAR at the PRINCESS TO-DAY, SAT. PERCY HASWELL In the Delightful Comedy, with Music THE FASCINATING WIFE Special Matinee Reception To-day

MATS. DAILY SHEA'S SHEA'S WEEK MONDAY AUGUST 2nd AUGUST 3rd PRICES: Mat., 10c; Evngs., 15c; Inc. 25c FLORENCE TEMPEST KIMBERLY AND MOHR CHARLES HOWARD AND COMPANY Dudley and Loring, Kirk and Ferguson, Morris and Allen, Wilson and Aubrey, The Kinetograph, The Vitras Henrys.

HIPPODROME CITY HALL SQUARE THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. 3 SHOWS DAILY-3 From 10 to 11 p.m. Matinees, 10, 15 cents. Evngs., 15, 25, 50 cents. Week Monday, Aug. 3. Headline Attraction—Charles Oleott and Company; Joe O'Meara; Rose and Robert; Walter Jones; Invincible Symphony Orchestra; all Latest Photo Plays; The Four Charities; Harry Holman and Company; The Delecty.

LOEW'S WINTER ROOF America's Coolest and Coolest Theatre High-class Vaudeville Every Evening at 8.15. This Week—"SCHOOL DAYS." Anderson & Golden, Burke & Harris, STEWART STEWART & Fawcett, Earlton & Kilford, Juggling Nelson, Miller & Mackert, Danny Simpson and Others. All seats reserved. Opening at 8.15. Box Office open 10 a.m. Main 5600. Downtown Performance Continuous From 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Mat., 10c. Evngs., 15c. Inc. 25c.

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