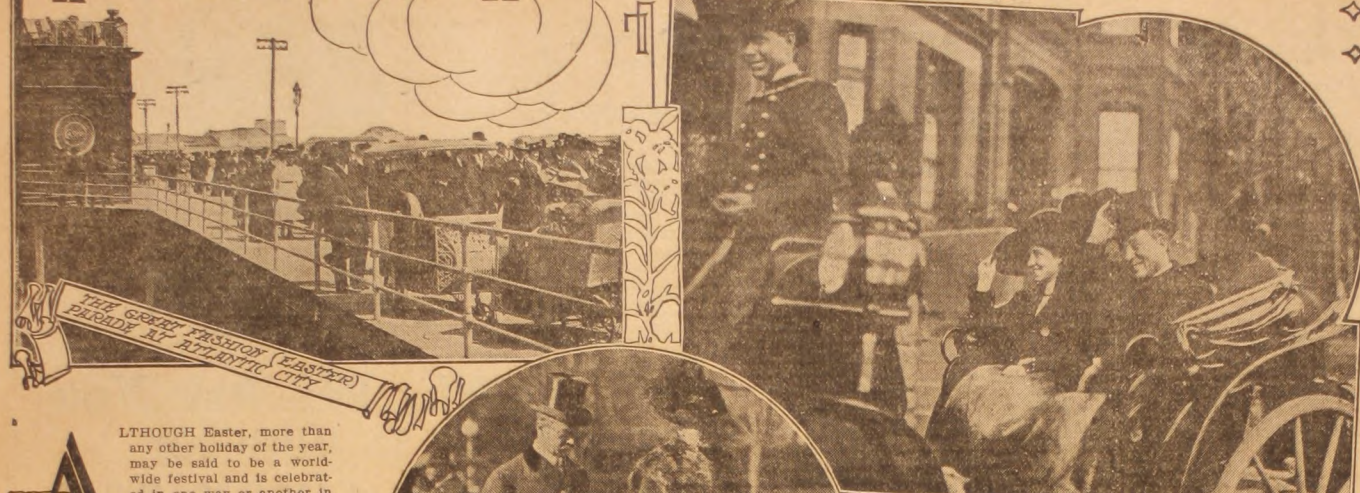


FASHION'S PARADE ON EASTER

NEWS OF ILLINOIS



ALTHOUGH Easter, more than any other holiday of the year, may be said to be a worldwide festival and is celebrated in one way or another in scores of different countries, there is one phase of Easter observance which may be said to be strictly American—American in origin and American in development, inasmuch as few other countries have copied this phase of Yankee life. This unique feature of the joyous day is fashion's parade on Easter—

on Easter morning we came pretty near saying, but that would be incorrect since the annual fashion parade is no longer restricted to the morning hours of the most significant holiday on the church calendar. Fashion's parade on Easter merely means, of course, the ceremonial display of clothes, brand new clothes of course, and more important yet, new hats. Easter has attained a position of pre-eminence as the one occasion above all others in the whole year when it is incumbent upon all those who essay to be well dressed to make their appearance in new and distinctive styles. Insofar as Dame Fashion is concerned Easter Sunday, on whatever date it falls, is accounted the first day of spring—the occasion of the "spring opening" of the wearers of costumes calculated to cause comment. Therefore, even though the temperature, by some freak of nature, be close to zero, millady who desires to observe the conventions will appear on Easter morning in all the glory of the newest creations of milliners and dressmakers. She may be tempted to shiver in the chilly blasts of an early Easter, but her pride in her new finery can usually be relied upon to help her combat the icy winds.

A movement was started some years ago to induce the women of the United States to unite in robbing Easter Sunday of its significance as a "field day" for the new fashions. According to the new mandate it was not to be considered "good form" for a woman to appear on Easter resplendent in fresh additions to her wardrobe. She might display her new treasures—for, of what use would nice clothes be to a woman if she could not show them—on the Sunday preceding Easter or on the Sunday following Easter or at any other time, but the custom was to be decreed of turning Easter into a grand review for marshaling the newest products of the dressmakers, the bootmakers and the milliners.

The new plan was all very well in theory, but the persons who suggested it evidently did not figure on the persistency with which the daughters of the republic can cling to a cherished prerogative. The American women simply declined to abandon their Easter fashion parade and consequently the season's surprises in new fashions continue to be as indispensable adjuncts to a regulation Easter observance as are the Easter lilies and the Easter eggs. The credit for the preservation of the traditions of the Easter fashion parade is given to the women because it is the members of the fair sex who both as spectators and participants are the most numerous and most enthusiastic supporters of the function. At the same time it would be idle to insinuate that many of the opposite sex have not succumbed to the influence of the Easter dress parade. Among the male contingent there is a brave representation of spring overcoats and spring suits, that make their appearance for the first time, but the one pre-eminent touch which proclaims the occasion is the array of new collars and ties. Some men there may be, who, because of prejudice or pocketbook, will not indulge themselves in the new conceits of the tailors on Easter, but there are none who need forego the indispensable of a novelty in neckwear.

As has been said, fashion's parade on Easter marches up and down the entire land. There are some famous Easter fashion parades in the United States, notably the one on Fifth avenue, New York, and the one on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, but there is scarce a city or town or village from Maine to California or from Michigan to Texas that does not enjoy its own Easter panorama—particularly if the community is not so small that there are no church services to act as an incentive to draw forth the birds of plumage. And just here, it may be noted in wonder, that such is the perfection of our modern system of fashion distribution that the Easter parade in the most remote town affords proof that her feminine residents are little behind New York and even Paris in the main essentials of the "new styles."

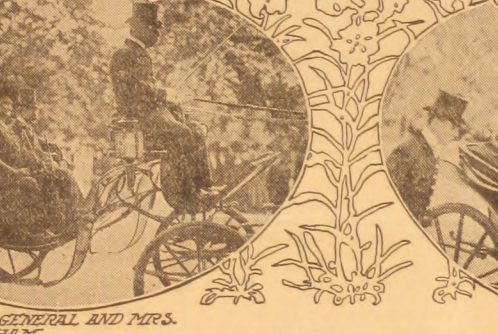
While on this phase of the subject it may be remarked that very few of the fashionable paraders in the Easter throngs realize how far-reaching have been the preparations for this



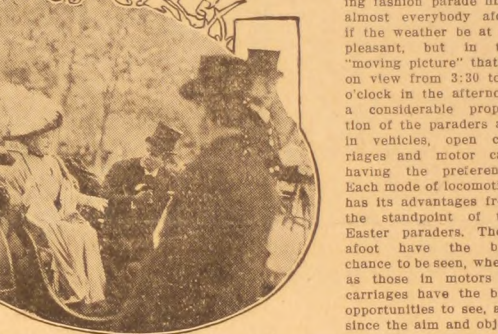
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND MRS. MEYER IN THE EASTER PARADE.



MARQUISE CONZELMANN, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AND DAUGHTER.



ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MRS. WICKERSHAM.



MR. AND MRS. PERRY BELMONT IN THE EASTER PARADE.

display and how far back, in point of time, have extended the preliminaries for the burst of glory. Millady may not even realize that the milliners who "did" her hat have been working literally night and day for a fortnight before Easter and that the delivery boy who distributed the "confections" of lace and ribbons, had precious little sleep on Easter eve. But the trail of preparation goes yet farther back. It extends as far as fascinating Paris, where all the styles originate and where the ammunition for the Easter broadside was a matter of concern to hundreds of designers and seamstresses and bonnet makers and flower workers in the days when you and I were busy with Christmas preparations. There is usually at least three or four months between the in-

ception of a costume idea in Paris and the realization of the "dream" in America and consequently American dressmakers and milliners were paying hundreds of dollars for advance information regarding the Easter styles and furtive peeps at the new Easter hats ere the prospective wearers in America had commenced to bother their heads on the subject.

The traditional hour for the Easter fashion parade is after the morning church service and this time continues the accepted interval in most communities. It is, for instance, in the interim from twelve to one o'clock that one sees the impressive procession of gorgeously-gowned women and correctly-attired men

which renders Fifth avenue, New York, memorable on this occasion. So to in most of the smaller cities the church hour is accounted the logical time for fashion's review because there is nothing to call forth the population en masse at any other time in the day—unless it be, perhaps, to evening church service when, of course, it is too dark to have fanciful toilettes appear to the best advantage.

In some of our cities, however, notably in the national capital, it has come about that in recent years there are in effect two fashion parades on Easter. The first is held, as above mentioned, at the conclusion of the morning church service, but the newer and more popular promenade comes late in the afternoon, when well dressed people of all ages traverse the principal residential thoroughfares inspired by a frank interest in their fellow-beings and their raiment. The morning fashion parade finds almost everybody afoot if the weather be at all pleasant, but in the "moving picture" that is on view from 3:30 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon a considerable proportion of the paraders are in vehicles, open carriages and motor cars having the preference. Each mode of locomotion has its advantages from the standpoint of the Easter paraders. Those afoot have the best chance to be seen, whereas those in motors or carriages have the best opportunities to see, and since the aim and object of this fashion parade is that its devotees may see and be seen it will be realized that it is virtually a standoff between those who walk and those who ride.

In point of numbers participating, easily the greatest Easter fashion parade in America is that which takes place on this eventful day on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City. People flock from all sections of the country to the New Jersey resort. They come, many of them will tell you, because Atlantic City is supposed to have a mild and equable spring climate, but the real reason in most instances is a realization that the "natural study of mankind is man" and that here may be found a greater assemblage of representatives of the human race than at any other Easter mecca on this side of the Atlantic. There are sometimes as many as 100,000 people in the Easter parade at Atlantic City and they devote themselves to marching and countermarching on that five-mile elevated esplanade because there is little else to do at Atlantic City at Easter when it is, of course, too cold for sea bathing.

The Atlantic City parade of fashion starts in the morning, though it is not timed to accord with church services, for the simple reason that only a small proportion of the Easter visitors to Atlantic City take time to attend divine worship on this day of days. Instead they spend their time on the great wooden highway—walking or riding in those odd and lumpy wheeled chairs pushed by porters or propelled by tricycles. At Atlantic City also there is another fashion parade in the afternoon, though to be strictly accurate we should not say "another." In reality it is a continuation of the same grand march of the gaudy dressers. How any of them manage to get lunch is a mystery, for the crowd on the Boardwalk never suffers any diminution from mid-morn to dusk, and indeed this spectacular continuous performance even goes on after the electric bulbs are aglow and Easter promenaders in other cities have long since sought their own firesides.

hope of saving the man's life. For two weeks the patient was unconscious, his breathing was feeble and he had to be artificially fed. Then by degrees consciousness returned. His speech and eyesight were badly affected, but both improved gradually. Today, apart from somewhat dimmed eyesight and general weakness, he is well on the road to recovery, but retains one conspicuous defect, he cannot read or write. He can distinguish letters, but is unable to connect them into words. The part of the brain he has lost, it appears, is the sense of memory of what he learned in his youth.

The Risen Christ's Easter Message

The message of Easter is identical with the truth that each Lord's day proclaims to men the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The central thought of the apostle's ministry was the resurrection of their Lord and Saviour. It has been the dominant theme of every gospel message. The risen Christ's first communication was sent to his discouraged disciples that they might rejoice because he was risen from the dead.

Does Easter find you discouraged? Have you made a bad investment of your life and labor? Are you disturbed as to the future? Has death terror for you? Then let us rejoice, for Christ has won a victory for us. Let us give thanks because he is risen. His resurrection contains the promise of our endless life. It is also prophetic of the Christian's resurrection when Jesus shall come again. The hopes of eternal life should inspire us with a dynamic force by which we can, through the presence and power of our risen Lord, rise above the difficulties, discouragements and defeats of this present age. His resurrection has solved our problem, removed sin and burdens that have filled us with despair, and turned our apparent defeats into one glorious triumph. The gospel of the resurrection proclaims a victory of regeneration over degeneration, of construction over deformation, of life over death, that Christ has secured for every creature that will believe on him as their risen Saviour.

To the disciple that denied him early on Easter morn Christ sent a message that recalled Peter to his service. Have you been following Christ afar off? Has your life been marred by sin? Have you denied your Lord? If so, Easter has a message for you. Repent, return to your Lord and then you will rejoice that he is risen and he will restore unto you the joy of your salvation.

The last message that the Master gave to his disciples was delivered near Bethany, while they were still in sight of the capital city of

Jerusalem. On this Easter morn from Bethany's study overlooking the Capital city of our nation I would call upon all the followers of the Christ to obey him and enter into the Master's work of winning the world for their Lord. As he commanded, so I would urge that you obey his call to evangelize the world with the gospel, enlist disciples for his service and educate all believers to be obedient to whatsoever our Lord has commanded. The Christian conquests of the centuries, the marvelous missionary awakening of Christendom preparing to conquer the world for the glory of Christ by the consecration of men and means and by the co-operation of the Christian forces under the leadership of the Holy Spirit is one of the many modern testimonies of the power of the risen Lord that is leading the hosts of God on to complete the triumph of Christ when he re-vealed on resurrection morn his power over life and death.

The religion of Jesus contains the only hope for the world. His is the only religion that meets the needs of all men. He is the only founder of a religion that has risen from the dead and offers everlasting life to all. Let us consecrate ourselves around his empty tomb this Easter morn to help him save the world by carrying the gospel of his resurrection to all that are lost.—Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson.

Man With Only Half a Brain

There is a man with only half a brain in the convalescent home of the Sabbatberg sanitarium at Stockholm, Sweden. His name is Blomquist, and he is a young soldier who was hit by a stray bullet at firing practice last summer. The bullet went through the left temple and passed out again through the right side of the skull. It was a bad case, but the surgeons, finding that no motor centers of the brain were injured, proceeded to operate although they had little

Party Feeling.

The Excited Spinster—Oh, Ethel, we're going to have such a time at the party. The new curate's coming, and he's color blind!

Ethel—Well, dear, what difference does that make?

The Excited Spinster—Why, he thinks all the hollyberries are mistletoe.—London Sketch.

Springfield.—Abolition of corporal punishment in all private institutions caring for children is advocated in the report of the state charities commission for 1911. The commission commends the abolition of corporal punishment in those state institutions which house children and believes the state should require its abolition in those private institutions over which it exercises powers of inspection and supervision. It notes that the state institution is able to control and manage delinquent children without resort to force. Marked improvement in the condition of county almshouses throughout the state is noted in the report. Nearly all the legally adjudged insane have now been removed to state hospitals. Eight counties are building or are preparing to build new almshouses. The public is taking more interest in the county home. Naturally, says the report, the inmate of the almshouse arouses more sentiment than the man in jail.

Chicago.—Marshall Hendrickson, fourteen years old and detained at the home of Illinois Children's Home and Aid society in Evanston, didn't like the restraint, so he slipped out of a window and departed for parts unknown, at least not specified. It was two hours before Mrs. Isabella Lauvers, matron of the home, discovered the French leavetaking of the boy. He had been in the home about two weeks.

Marion.—Will Patterson, motor driver in the Chicago & Big Muddy mines, near Marion, was killed by cars in the mine. Seeing obstructions on the track, he jumped, fell under the train and was instantly killed.

Herrin.—Robbers blew the safe of the Big Muddy Lumber company and also the safe in Robert McNell's feed store in Herrin. All the feed store they got about \$10. Bloodhounds failed to track the robbers.

Peoria.—The Postal Savings bank, which has been at Minter since March 1, has the unusual record of not a single deposit in the first month which it has been opened for business.

Decatur.—Believing that a general strike of miners in the bituminous coal fields of the middle west is due to begin with the expiration of the present wage agreement March 31, the Decatur city commissioners determined to seize the coal mines here and confiscate the product until the mines are shut down.

Mount Carmel.—The United States and Illinois bureaus of entomology have united to conquer the white grub worm, which has been devastating many farms in the southern part of Illinois. A disease unknown to science has broken out among the grub worms, destroying thousands of them and partially staying their destructive work. Science will make a study of this disease, secure cultures of the infected fungi and spread it among the plague until it is exterminated in Illinois.

Mount Carmel.—A call has been issued by H. A. McKeene, state secretary of the Illinois Farmers' institute, to all the county superintendents and others interested in the Twenty-third congressional district, to meet in Lawrenceville this week, at which time places and dates for the institutes of the coming summer in the district will be fixed. The district comprises the counties of Crawford, Lawrence, Wabash, Richland and Jasper. Each of these will have three delegates at the convention.

Harrisburg.—John Geer, age sixty-five, who was confined in the county jail here charged with forgery, killed himself in his cell by swallowing carbolic acid. His home was said to have been in New York state.

Elgin.—Word was received here of the death of Frank B. Norwood, former superintendent of the Cutter-Crossette shirt factory of Elgin, at Oakland, Cal.

Quincy.—While despondent Edwa Benz, son of George Benz, a farmer near Payson, killed himself by shooting.

Springfield.—When a cow belonging to Mrs. Nettie Arnold Jones was butchered a ring which Mrs. Arnold lost eight years ago was found in its stomach.

Taylorville.—The delegates from the mine locals of subdistrict No. 3, United Mine Workers of America, met here in regular session.

Rock Island.—A nervous breakdown, due to overwork, caused Hugh W. Reoff, twenty-one years old, a newspaper reporter, to commit suicide by drowning in the Mississippi river. His home was at May's Lick, Ky.

Chester.—Joseph Barnes, nineteen years old, of Sparta, was sentenced in the circuit court here to a term of from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for the killing of Anderson Banks at Percy last Thanksgiving day.