

# THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

eachers, Parents, Pupils,  
Dairymen, Horsemen

## Cause of the Rice Riots

FOR more than two months, brokers of Tokio, Osaka and other large cities of Japan have devoted most of their attention to the rice market. Their methods have been similar to those of the most unscrupulous members of the New York Produce Exchange in "bulling" and "bearing" grain. Rice stands so high in popular esteem in Japan that it is almost considered a sacred cereal. Annual uncertainty about the rice crop is the fundamental economic problem of the nation. Rice forms the chief part of the three daily meals of the Japanese. The peoples of every civilized country on the earth have had the cost of living increased since the beginning of the world war.

Rice became an article of speculation in Japan, much as did wheat and other foodstuffs in Canada. In Korea, the rice exchange at Chemupoo closed early in July, but speculation at Tokio and Osaka continued to force a gradual advance. A sturdy effort was made by Mr. Oku, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Affairs Bureau, to prevent "hoarding" and consequent "cornering" of the market, when rice approached \$2.50 a bushel; but the effect was to increase speculation. On July 12, rice for July delivery advanced to 27.25 yen (about \$13.64) per koku of 4,962 bushels. This made its cost approximately \$2.88 per bushel, the highest prohibitive price to the poor.

A "bear" movement slightly helped to check the rise, but the speculators then turned to "futures" and bid up September rice to 24.30 yen per koku. The market sagged for a few days, ultimately declining 80 points at Osaka; but on July 17, the Produce Exchange in other large cities of Japan, such as Nagoya, Kure and Shimonoseki, also developed booms, and free buying advanced the standard price 1.30 yen per koku, said by a Japanese paper to be the largest jump ever made in the rice market in one day. Third grade Hyuga rice later reached 32.40 yen (\$16.20) per five bushels.

What Wall Street would call a "bear panic" then developed, and necessitated intervention by the police. "Holders refused to sell even at the famine price, in anticipation of a higher figure," says the Advertiser. "Veteran dealers were shocked at the situation, some of them asserting that the market was killing the people."

Retail dealers were asking one yen (50 cents) for 2 1/2 sho (a sho, about 3 pints), a quantity that before the war was sold at 13 cents in Canadian money. Kobe and Tsu exchanges closed their doors on account of confusion in making settlements. At Osaka all parties consented to the adjustment of accounts by arbitration.

Explanations by the speculators were of the Wall Street kind. A typhoon had been reported somewhere in the Empire and was credited, by the rice gamblers with vast destruction of the rice fields, whereas official investigation by Mr. Ito, head of the Agricultural Crop Section, showed that the damage had been very slight. The wheat crop was likewise reported much decreased, although it had not been injured in any way. These grossly untrue statements were supported by the abandonment of mobilization of an army for Siberia.

Although the Japanese Government, in anticipation of a Siberian campaign, had purchased, and had in storage, several months of rice supply for the army and navy, announcement of that fact did not steady the market. Propaganda of the most extravagant character was circulated in the interest of gambling narikin, despite the earnest efforts of the Government to maintain public confidence.

Another sharp advance in the rice market occurred on July 24, despite the conservatism of the oldest brokers, most of whom believed the high water mark had been reached. Holders in the provinces continued to be chary of selling the best grades, which they quoted at 34.50 yen per koku. Protected by the tariff on foreign rice and low interest for loans, the farmers continued to hold on for even higher quotations. On the exchanges some caution developed in the "spot" market when the visible supply of rice was announced to have decreased to 399,276 weeks.

Excitement on the Tokio Produce Exchange was extraordinary. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce had a representative on the floor to investigate, and was aided by detectives from the Metropolitan Police. As a result, one of the veteran dealers was summoned before the Minister and "cautioned to be mindful of the nation's interests in such anxious times." Some decline followed, and, on July 24, heavy sales of "spot" rice caused July to close at 30.10 yen; August at 29.20 yen, and September at 27.65 yen per koku. Such was the situation as made known by mail.

It should be emphasized here that the relations between the court and Japanese people are of the warmest character. The sympathy of His Majesty the Emperor for the sufferings of the masses is shown by his prompt gift of three million yen (\$1,500,000) from his private purse to the war distressed. Unlike some of the monarchs of Europe, the Emperor of Japan is not rich. As a contemporary says, "His is the blessedness of clean poverty."

## THE GERMAN BALLOONS.

Loss of Value as Allied Airmen Establish Superiority.

German anxiety for the safety of the Hindenburg Observation balloons increases with the growing superiority of the Allies in the air. These balloons are guarded with every possible care. Generally special patrols of scout machines are detailed to fly around the balloons while at work to keep off hostile machines. Always they are strongly defended by "artificial" batteries so that their destruction is an extremely dangerous and difficult matter. Nevertheless, they are destroyed with regularity and sometimes in extraordinary numbers. Fifteen were brought down in flames by British pilots in a single day. Many more on the same day were driven to a forced descent.

These facts are eloquent to those who understand what they imply. Clear days are the worst for destroying balloons. On such days hostile airplanes are easily observed and attacked. Moreover, when a hostile plane is sighted the powerful motor which is set in motion sets the sausage is rapidly hauled down until danger is past. Clouds are the best friends of the scouts that attack balloons, as an assault may take cover behind a cloud and approach within striking distance unobserved. In such a case a quick dive often brings the enemy's balloon and observer to sudden grief. Even so the archie fire is accurate because the gunners have the range registered.

British planes going far afield over German territory have found how great is the concentration of German air power for home defence. German scouts are now fighting with greater determination far behind their lines than above the actual battle zone. Courage, pertinacity and skill are required to carry out such raids as those made on railways and factories at Brunswick and Hanover. Forty German fighting planes did their utmost to prevent these raids. They fought the British planes all the way from Mannheim to Frankfurt and back. No German machine was destroyed, because the object of the British throughout was to evade destruction themselves in order to make a success of their bombing expedition. Frankfurt was duly bombed and so badly that all reports agree that the nerves of its inhabitants were thoroughly shattered.

Terrific fighting resulted from the British air offensive against Hagenua. This time the German scouts, by the arrival of the enemy in the neighborhood, but attacked fiercely immediately after the British crossed their lines. The British formation leader accepted battle and the fight raged for forty minutes. Four German planes spun to ruin in flames and three others were driven down out of control. One British machine was downed and another was reported missing. After the night the British planes were regrouped and then proceeded to the target. In other words the defeated German squadrons fled and left the air in possession of the victors, who carried out the raid according to orders. The Hagenua airfield suffered severely. One heavy bomb demolished a large hut and another burst between four German planes standing on the airfield, practically annihilating them all. In this fighting the Germans lost seven planes and the British two.

There is no doubt that the morale of the German soldier suffers from nothing else more seriously than from the patent inferiority of their own armaments to those of the Allies. An English pilot who was shot down while fighting eight German scouts over their own lines. He was joined by a British formation of five machines and together they drove down three enemy planes in flames. The remaining five broke away and dived steeply toward their own lines. The British pilot sped down after them, but the Germans escaped. Realizing his inability to reach the Germans the first British pilot pulled his machine out of its dive and endeavored to switch on the engine. It refused to start. The pilot knew that he could not glide half way to the British lines. At the height of a couple of hundred feet he selected a field in which to land. It was a large field in which German troops were drilling. He was just about to land when suddenly the engine spluttered and burst into an even roar. Instantly he did a vertical turn and placed the tail of his machine into the line of the oncoming German soldiers, who joyfully had given up the drill to capture uninjured a British pilot and airplane, both of which reached home safely.

## Service at Home.

She never missed attendance at church, and when a holiday came, and a dismal rain kept her at home, she was irremediable. "We will have service at home," said her husband, and the good woman was pleased, thinking that perhaps more than he had permitted days gone by. "You be the choir," he said, and "I will preach." In a hoarse, uncertain voice, the wife sang a hymn. Then the preacher took his turn, and for one whole hour he scolded the woman who sat in front of him. She played cards, she neglected her church duties, she was a gossip, she was not doing as much for the Red Cross as she might, and the dress she wore, said the preacher, represented a sum sufficient to keep five orphans in France ten years. The concluding words of the wife's boss. "That's just what you women," said the preacher in disgust, "you will let a preacher say all these things to you, but when a husband tries it you are abused. Services are ended."

## Vulcanized Rubber.

Vulcanized rubber—and all rubber articles are now vulcanized—was first made about 1844. He Charles Goodyear was the first to obtain his first patent in that year, after he had spent years in experimenting and had reduced his family to extreme poverty. Before 1844 rubber had been used for various purposes as a soft, sticky gum, but was of comparatively little value.

## "SCROUNGING."

A Polite Army Name for Taking Other People's Things.

Nowadays most people know what "scrounging" is, but wonder if it is quite so widely known as it is. In vast extent this art is indulged in by members of the B.E.F.

All ranks and all branches of the service indulge in the pastime—every (let it be whispered) padre. Of course, all who are above field rank—majors, who seldom "scrounge" by proxy, and their "scrounging" is carried out by their servants (who, it has been rumored, are chosen on account of their special proclivities in this line) or sometimes by the fatigue parties.

A few examples of "scrounging" may be of interest, all those given having been executed by devotees of the cult personally known to me as experts.

A padre and a patient at a casualty clearing station, on leaving for a base hospital surreptitiously "scrounged" the C.C.S. playing cards in order that "a penny may" might be indulged in en route.

A second lieutenant of my acquaintance "scrounged" enough material to enable a structure to be erected, complete with stage and seats, to accommodate some 100 persons, plus a concert party. And to facilitate transport he succeeded in "scrounging" a three-ton lorry! "Some" scrounging!

Early this year there existed in one part of the line a camp of excellent huts and a light railway. Ninety per cent. of these huts, or the material used in their construction, was "scrounged," also the "light railway." But perhaps the "scrounging" de luxe of my observation is that of a padre who possesses a "church" every single item of which he has personally "scrounged." Often he may be seen struggling back to camp carrying huge pieces of wood or roofing felt. People from other camps call on the padre to beg him to "scrounge" on their behalf—perhaps for a door, or stove, or other camp necessity. Such is his well-deserved fame.

## TIDAL WAVE OF NEW SLEEVES

One Would Think World Had Gone Mad Over Arm Coverings, Fashion Correspondent Writes.

One feels, in running full tilt against the tidal wave of new sleeves, the utter futility of trying to describe even the best of them, says a fashion writer. Continuing, she asserts: "One would think that the world had gone quite mad over arm coverings."

Possibly it is true that the French and American designers, realizing that they could not introduce anything especially brilliant or novel in the new costumery because of the lack of materials, put their genius to work in devising a vast variety of complex and stimulating minor details.

However, this does not contribute to the pleasure a woman thinks she will find in wearing her old clothes. We are wise enough to know that it is in the adoption of changing details that the majority of women show their knowledge of fashions.

A woman may continue to wear a blue serge gown cut in the form of a coat and skirt if she realizes that she must instantly adapt that gown to the light or loose cuff, the high or the low waistline, the gather or the plain hip.

A Somerset in costumery is not always followed, even by well-dressed women, but there are none so poor in interest but they will do honor to a quick change in the minor detail of a costume.

## MODEL IN LINGERIE FROCKS



A new variation of the lingerie frock—the white embroidery or handkerchief linen over the black taffeta drop. The loose girde is characteristic of the ancient Romans, who knew no such thing as the existence of a waist line.

## FOR A NEAT DRESSER COVER

Remnants From the Popular Vellor Curtains—Also May Be Used for Dainty Pin Cushions.

Now that voile for curtains is so popular there are doubtless many people who have small remnants left. These can be used for making a beautiful dresser cover and pin cushion at very little cost.

For the cover take a piece of voile and measure for a four-inch hem on all four sides, pull about four threads each way and hemstitch. Edge this with crocheted lace or any other heavy lace.

The center is very pretty if embroidered with four small wreaths, one in each corner, or any other pattern that you may like to carry out the scheme of the room.

Next baste a lining of thin silk of any desired shade to the underside and finish with small stitches to the voile, and the cover is finished.

The pin cushion can be made in any desired shape and lined with the same material as was used for the cover. Edge the cushion with an inch wide ruffe of satin ribbon the same shade as the lining and use as an edge a flash of lace to match the cover. Hemstitch and embroider the center of the cushion to match dresser cover. This makes a very pretty little set, and at very little cost.

## A Successful Repetition.

One of the prettiest counterpanes which the hot weather has brought forth is of unbleached muslin with a two inch band of small-flowered chints around the entire spread placed so that it falls just within the edge of the bed. From the many-colored flowers of the chints, the holder colors are picked out and worked in colored mercerized cottons in single sprays placed here and there in an apparently careless fashion over the center of the counterpane. This offers a suggestion for anyone who is planning a bedspread to match the cretone or chints hangings of a summer bedroom. By picking out the smaller flowers or motifs of the figured material and imitating the colors, if not the exact outline, a very unusual effect may be obtained.

## High Relish of Disgust.

Amongst the various assumptions of character which hypocrisy has taught, and men have practiced, there is none that raises a higher relish of disgust than to see disappointed inveterate "wasting" itself by the most visible falsehoods into an appearance of piety. It has no pretensions to

## FROCK FOR A GIRL

May Be Developed in Georgette in Any Desired Shade.

Same Design Might Be Used for Wash Dress, Using Printed and Plain Voile or Silk Gingham.

The smart little frock shown in sketch, designed for a young girl, may be developed in georgette in any preferred shade with bandings of embroidered or plain satin. Small wooden beads edge the satin band on the Russian blouse yepnam, on the sleeves and at the neck. This same design might be used for a wash dress, using printed and plain voile or checked silk gingham with plain color chambray or handkerchief linen.

For the half-grown girl whose figure is not sufficiently developed to make the straight, chemise-type dress becoming, these little Russian blouse effects are perennially popular, regardless of season.

A graceful feature of the dress pictured is the wide sash of self-fabric tied at one side. This may be plain, as shown, or the ends may be banded in satin edged with beads.

On the little tailored serge dresses now being shown for fall wear, innumerable small round fabric covered or crocheted buttons are used as trimming. Frequently panels, which appear on all sorts of garments, are edged all about with buttons set close together, and again a slashed skirt of serge will be edged with buttons, and open over a petticoat of satin. Buttons and fringe share honors as trimming, with embroidery holding its own, and it is interesting to note that one of the very few types of embroidery that is done in a heavy silk twist, so heavy and so firmly twisted as to appear like cord. This silk twist or cord is often used in a color contrasting with the serge of which the frock is made, to form a button-hole stitch all around the edges of panels, sleeves, collar and sometimes sash or belt, and with very good effect.

There has recently been revived a determined effort to create interest in American designing. Paris has sent

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## CURTAINS FOR DINING ROOM

Figured and Flowered Chintz Cherry—Printed Linens Also Provide a Very Satisfactory Material.

Over little that was distinctive or different in the past three years. The early showing of garments for fall is largely of American design, and it may well be watched with interest.

## HAVE SHOES MATCH GOWNS

Oil Paint May Be Successfully Used on Canvas Footgear; Operation is Simple.

It is possible to have pretty shoes at small expense to match light dresses, writes a correspondent. Shoes of delicate colors are hard to find and always expensive. One girl wanted a pair of light gray shoes and this is how she managed: She had a pair of white canvas shoes which were somewhat soiled. She first scrubbed them with good white soap and water, using a small brush, then drying them in the sunshine. She then mixed a little black and white oil paint until the desired gray shade was obtained. This she mixed in a cup half full of turpentine.

Very little paint is needed. Just enough to color the canvas. Brush the liquid over the shoes with a small paint brush and you will be surprised to find how nice they look. They dry with no streaks. Match them in ribbon for ties. Of course any colors may be made to match any gown. The artist's paint is not expensive, the black and white are only a few cents a tube each.

## Collarless Blouses.

Collars and cuffs of white washable satin, on colored blouses and similar adjuncts in colored silks—often the checks and plaids—are highly popular. These collars are long narrow affairs made on the shawl order. When the collar is made of the same material as the blouse, or of sheer white organdie, as it is on many of the colored blouses, the sailor shape is still a favorite. But the collarless blouses are in the fore rank of favor.

## NEW WORK SUIT

Comfortable Clothes Which Do Not Call for Much Outlay.

Costs Have Pockets Arranged Below Belt, Suitable for Carrying Home Small Bundles.

Another mid-season adjustment of clothes, which does not call for much outlay of money, is the acceptance of the thin striped flannel suit to carry one over until October. It is a good purchase today. It takes the place of one-piece frocks that have nearly finished their service, and it keeps one going in an attractive manner until there is a necessity for warmer fabrics.

France started the wearing of these suits as a measure of strict economy six months ago. They come in brown and white, black and white, and in white and black half-stripe stripes. The skirts are nothing but two widths, heavily stitched at the sides, and the mannish coats are worn over blouses of colored silk or linen.

Jaune blue, geranium pink, Chinese yellow and amethyst purple blouses are considered very smart with any suit. They go especially well with these mannish flannel ones. The wom-

Rich satin, draped in graceful folds that flatter the figure and reveal the luster of the fabric, is one of all things most desired for afternoon gowns. The gown pictured is a wonderful example of the dressy satin mode.

Trimmings for Tailored Headgear Include Wings, Quills, Burnt Ostrich Fancies, and Others.

## NEW VELVET HATS FOR FALL

As the fall season draws closer, velvet hats for women are coming into greater use. The popular models, according to the official bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, are made of velvet combined with hatters' plush or panne velvet, and satin antique combined with hatters' plush, panne velvet, ordinary velvet or heavier cloth. In the tailored models, it says, velvet with heavier and hatters' plush is used extensively. In the "dressier" models the biker combinations noted are seen.

The trimmings for tailored hats for the new season include wings, quills, burnt ostrich fancies, ribbon or velvet bows, buckles of cut steel or bone, and both large and small rhinestone pins. For dress hats ostrich bandings, paradise, etc., are used. The leading shades for fall are black, purple, navy, brown, taupe, and sand, though some hats are seen with light-colored facings.

The bulletin also says that many velvet models for fall are being combined with novelty braids. One of these braids is made of two or three strips of felt joined together with silk floss stitching and is used on flanges and side crowns. It is seen chiefly in light blue, sand, and rose. Another novelty is ratine braid, which looks like heavy cloth with a rough finish. It is used mostly on tailored or semi-sport models.

## VOILE DRESSES ARE FAVORED

Fabric of More Substance and Lasting Quality Brings This Material to the Forefront.

Next in favor to the organdies come the new voile dresses. There is a tendency at this season to employ fabrics of a little more substance and lasting quality, and for this reason it is no other we begin to see great numbers of voile and georgette frocks. A good voile dress much admired brings out several of the latest notions—the modified medall collar, the sleeveless moyen age blouse and the side panels of contrasting colors.

As the body of the dress is of white voile, blue is used for contrast and develops the features just mentioned. The medall collar on this frock is really more reminiscent of that high daring fashion than actually the thing itself, as it is a narrow strip, only rolling, however, high up at the back of the neck to finish in that line, so becoming to most women and without which often the handsomest robes seem incomplete. It is of alternating strips of the blue and the white voile and ornamented with French knots, blue on the white and, for contrast, white on the blue, and it becomes the acrost point in front where it rolls away from the throat.

## Panel Swing Loope.

Blow-away frocks seem to be the dernier cri for street wear. The really smart new models, shown at exclusive houses, are a maze of swinging panels, fringes and fluttering sash ends. In the serene quiet of the shop all these appendages fall gracefully in straight slender lines about the figure, but wait and watch them when a brisk breeze whisks around the fast buildings! The narrow skirt must cling close—it cannot help itself, having no surplus of fabric to flutter, but swinging panels flap like pillow slips on a doorknob, sash ends whisk gaily about and fringes ripple and toss. There will be plenty of motion about the autumn maid—whether she stands still or paces with dignified restraint of manner.

Collars and cuffs of white washable satin, on colored blouses and similar adjuncts in colored silks—often the checks and plaids—are highly popular. These collars are long narrow affairs made on the shawl order. When the collar is made of the same material as the blouse, or of sheer white organdie, as it is on many of the colored blouses, the sailor shape is still a favorite. But the collarless blouses are in the fore rank of favor.

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## GOWN THAT FLATTERS FIGURE



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