

ROLL OF HONOR

Men From Watford and Vicinity Serving The Empire

- 27TH REGT.—1ST BATTALION
- Thos L. Swift, reported missing since June 15th, 1915 Richard H. Stapleford
- Bury C. Sims Arthur Owens
- L. Gunn Newell, killed in action
- F. C. N. Newell, DCM T. Ward
- A. H. Woodward, killed in action
- Sid Welsh M. Cunningham
- M. Blondel W. Blunt
- R. W. Bailey A. L. Johnston
- E. A. Johnston G. Mathews
- C. Manning W. Glenn Nichol
- F. Phelps H. P. Small
- E. W. Smith C. Toop
- J. Ward, killed in action C. Ward
- F. Waskelin, D. C. M., killed in action
- T. Waskelin, wounded and missing
- H. Whitlitt B. Hardy
- PRINCESS PATRICIA'S C. L. I.
- Gerald H. Brown
- 10TH BATTALION
- C. A. Barnes Geo. Ferris
- Edmund Watson G. Shaiks
- J. Burns F. Burns
- C. Blunt Wm. Atterson
- S. P. Shanks Walter Woolvett
- 2ND DIVISIONAL CAVALRY
- Lorne Lucas Frank Verks
- Chas. Potter
- 33RD BATTALION
- Percy Mitchell, died of wounds Oct. 14, 1916
- Lloyd Howden
- Geo. Fountain, killed in action Sept. 16, 1916
- Gordon H. Patterson, died in Victoria Hospital, London
- 34TH BATTALION
- E. C. Crohn S. Newell
- Macklin Hagle, missing since Oct. 8, 1916
- Stanley Rogers Wm. Manning
- Henry Holmes, killed in action Sept. 27, 1916
- Leonard Lees
- C. Jamieson
- 29TH BATTERY
- Wm. Mitchell John Howard
- 70TH BATTALION
- Ernest Lawrence Alfred Emmerson
- C. H. Loveday A. Banks
- S. R. Whalton, killed in action Oct., 1916
- Thos Meyers Jos. M. Wardman
- Vern Brown All Bullough
- Sid Brown, killed in action Sept. 15, 1916
- 18TH BATTALION
- Thomas Lamb, killed in action
- MOUNTED INFANTRY
- Fred A. Taylor
- PIONEERS
- Wm. Macnally W. F. Goodman
- ENGINEERS
- J. Tomlin
- Basil Saunders Cecil McNaughton
- ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
- T. A. Brandon, M. D. W. J. McKenzie, M. D.
- Norman McKenzie Jerrol W. Snell
- Allen W. Edwards Wm. McCausland
- Basil Gault
- 15TH BATTALION
- Nichol McLachlin, killed in action July 6th, 1917
- 3RD RESERVE BATTERY, C. P. A.
- Alfred Levi
- 116TH BATTALION
- Clayton O. Fuller, killed in action April 18th, 1917
- 196TH BATTALION
- R. R. Annett
- 70TH BATTERY
- R. H. Trenouth, killed in action on May 8th, 1917
- Murray M. Forster V. W. Willoughby
- Ambrose Gavigan
- 142ND BATTALION
- Austin Potter
- GUNNER
- Russ G. Clark
- R. N. C. V. R.
- John J. Brown T. A. Gilliland
- 1st Class Petty Officers.
- Frederick H. Haskett, sub-surgeon
- ARMY DENTAL CORPS
- Elgin D. Hicks H. D. Taylor
- ARMY SERVICE CORPS
- Frank Elliot R. H. Acton
- Arthur McKeecher
- 88TH BATTALION
- Roy E. Acton, killed in action Nov. 3, 1917
- 64TH BATTERY
- C. F. Luckham Harold D. Robinson
- Romo Auld
- 63RD BATTERY
- Walter A. Restorick George W. Parker
- Clare Fuller
- 67TH BATTERY
- Edgar Prentis
- 69TH BATTERY
- Chester W. Cook
- ROYAL AIR FORCE
- Lieut. M. R. James Cadet D. V. Auld
- J. C. Hill, mechanic
- Lieut. J. B. Tiffin
- 1ST DEPOT BATTALION
- WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT
- Reginald J. Leach Leon R. Palmer
- James Phair Fred Birch
- Russell McCormick John F. Creasey
- Leo Dodds Fred Just
- John Stapleford Geo. Moore
- Mel. McCormick Bert Lucas
- Tom Dodds Alvin Copeland
- Wellington Higgins Herman Cameron
- CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT
- Verne Johnston Chester R. Schlemmer
- Basil A. Ramsay
- SPECIAL SERVICE COMPANY
- Nelson Hood
- AMERICAN ARMY
- Stanley Higgins
- Bence Christine (artillery)
- Fred T. Eastman (artillery)

SUBSTITUTE FOR DINNER GARMENT

English Tea Gown Adopted by America Because of Artistic Value and Comfort.

WAR INFLUENCES FASHIONS

Rivalry Results in Introduction of the "Rainbow" Gown, in Honor of First Fighting Division to Go Abroad.

New York.—The world goes on re-creating old things and calling them new. This is not only true of the stupendous spectacle of war in its most barbaric form, asserts a prominent fashion critic, but it is true of the minor accidents and happenings that flutter through "this imbroglia called life."

Observe fashions. The designers dip their hands deep into the boiling pot of ancient lands, history and peoples, and pull out of it demure or fantastic things, which they dress up a bit and give over to a most modern people, who accept them as new.

At present the designers are dipping more deeply than ever. They seem to be frantically pulling out odds and ends of flotsam and jetsam that must serve to whet the appetites of those who have money.

Garden Hats and Tea Gowns. It seemed a fitting thing today to revive the simplicity of Civil war costumery, and therefore we see approaching us an era of printed muslins, garden hats, pastel colors and Colonial fashions.

Along with these fashions comes that intimate and usually alluring garment called the tea gown. It is as much a part of the English social system as five o'clock tea, cricket and parliament. The French have always placed their reliance upon the garment which they call the "robe d'intérieur." But the American had nothing to place beside these two.

When this remark was once made to a French designer she lifted her eyebrows in surprise and asked, "But is there not the Mother Hubbard?" There was, she was assured, but it was not the kind of garment of which she would approve.

But here in America today we are rapidly learning the artistic value and comfort of the British tea gowns, which someone once described as the only really soft thing in the British nation. That statement was made, however, before the English woman had learned to copy the arts and the graces of face and figure from the French, and when she still wore her stiff, unyielding, ugly clothes; her big boots; straight, mannish Scotch tweeds, and raglan coats.

The English tea gown has spread over the civilized world, alongside of the English five o'clock tea, which even

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Zam-Buk

50c. box, and the cape has a rolling collar.

The American soldiers behind the French battle front have learned to desire.

The British wear two sets of costumery at that hour in the afternoon, and both of these are introduced this summer; the flowered muslin with the big shade hat, and the alluring tea gown with its fanciful coloring and its loose grace.

Substitute it for Dinner Gown. One of the reasons that America is wearing this tea gown at and after the five o'clock hour is that the French have taught her the economy and pleasure of it.

Black, midnight blue, olive green, beige and munitions gray have ruled the outdoor costumery of the French people since August, 1914. They have worn white only at mountain and seashore resorts, and then it was restricted to sport clothes for the morning hours.

The French are quite willing to wear dark and demure clothes in the street, but they ease up the depression of their spirits by adopting colors in their own homes. At the opera, the play, in public restaurants, one sees clothes in somber colors; but in the French homes—especially in the Paris houses, where women are involved in a social system—there is a brilliant display of the British tea gown. It solves the problem; it satisfies the need for color; it does not flaunt itself in the face of



Sumptuous gown with long mantle. Purple and gold tissues are combined in this garment. The purple and gold oriental sash which drapes the hips ends in a gold embroidered panel in front, and the sleeves are of draped gold and purple tulle.

the public. It is worn intimately, cheerfully and artistically in one's own home.

About the beginning of January the Americans saw the attractiveness of this idea, and it was adopted in a wide area of houses where women dress well. In the smartest private homes tea gowns were substituted for dinner gowns, in the French fashion.

There has been little disposition on the part of the American woman to put a great deal of money into an exceedingly décolleté evening gown, although hundreds more have been purchased than the public realizes. But the average woman, whether she was placed in high or in middle society, felt that she would prefer to put her money into a house gown that gave her the chance to wear colors.

America's Contribution. We are becoming quite self-assured

in designing clothes these days, and have made such rapid progress that we do not rest entirely upon what others give us.

When the dressmakers found that women who spent different amounts of money and moved in different kinds of social life were asking for tea gowns, there immediately jumped up a kind of rivalry among the workers to see who could get out something startling and good.

The special contribution in which this rivalry has resulted is the rainbow tea gown. We have already found out that we are in for a "rainbow" season. Whoever named the first fighting division that went to France had a happy inspiration—it gave the word to a hundred activities in this country. The name flickers from the stage, on posters, gowns and hats, and now it seems to have found an admirable setting in the new tea gown.

Elaborate Japanese Style. France has sent to us a striking tea gown that is being copied. It is made as an elaborate Japanese kimono. The material is extra-broad black and white striped satin. There is a flicker of white lace and a bit of white satin, and the robe is complete.

All of the house robes that are to be substituted for dinner gowns this spring and summer do not owe their inspiration to the exotic East. There are other epochs and other fashions from which the designers draw.

The early nineteenth century has been found prolific in ideas. The tea gowns which are taken from that time are sometimes more suitable for the average woman than the more complicated draperies.

These are made of flowered chiffon, printed voile and silk net, and they are run beneath the bust, after the manner that obtained in the Directoire, with broad ribbons of old blue, pale pink and Chinese yellow. They are half low and round in the neck, and have short puffed sleeves.

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Frocks for Young Girls. Organdie and net by the yard, with ruffles and platings attached, is made into some very attractive frocks for young girls. These fabrics may be made into skirts that are not too bouffant for the present mode. Sometimes a net foundation shows applied tucks of pling organdie. Again an organdie foundation has tiny flutings of self-colored organdie.

NOTHING AS GOOD FOR ASTHMA.—Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

LITTLE CUBES AND BLOCKS

Smart Chippendale Fouldars Supplanting Commonplace Dots and the Coin Spots.

Chippendale prints in fouldar weaves are among the fashion successes of the new season, notes a fashion writer. In place of the more commonplace dots and coin spots one notes dice motifs—little cubes and blocks in white, tan, flesh and in certain of the approved high colors on a background of black, dark blue, brown or gray. These Chippendale prints are repeated in georgette crepes and in them one sees also spreading floral and foliage patterns as well as window-pane designs, most attractive in their simplicity.

Silk tulle is extremely hard to get with the correct ridge effect which is a characteristic of this season's weave. Not only for sport wear but also in combination with satin, wool jersey, serge and foulard is the silk tulle in request. And right here it may be mentioned that the coarse weaves are the ones that have received the indorsement of Paris. Indeed, some of them look more like open silk hand meshes than like a woven cloth. It is in alliance with the Levantine fouldars that the loosely knit jersey silks show off to best advantage. Such fouldars have a heavier twill and more body than the average silk of that weave.

Silks have advanced in price like everything else, but it is well to remember that they are really economical in their best qualities. Cheap fabrics have advanced to even a greater degree than the better grades because the price of labor is just as great in connection with these as with superior qualities. As one authority puts it, the cheaper materials have tripled in price, while the better grades have hardly doubled.

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