

Ideal Cold-Resisting Coats



SINCE it has become the custom for women to get out of doors dry in and day out, either at the call of business or for the sake of good health, they have learned to demand many virtues in their cold-resisting coats. They want cloths as warm as fur and good to look at. They affect mannish styles in the cut of these utility coats, but do not permit them to be cumbersome or too heavy.

Manufacturers have placed on the market as smart and trim lines as the most discriminating woman of fashion could ask for. One can be quite unconscious of the cold when fortified against it with the right kind of clothing. The tonic of the cold will be enjoyed by the most delicate of women if they are protected from discomfort.

No winter season has come to us more full-handed in the matter of desirable top-coats for the coldest weather than has this. Styles have been adapted to cloths, and both to the purposes for which the garment is to be used. The result is coats with splendid qualities—warmth, durability and smartness.

The balmain of tweed, shown in

the picture, is a fine type. Nothing could be plainer or more shapely. The lapped seams help out in the adjustment of the garment, and hemmed edges at the fronts and about the collar and cuffs make a trim, decorative finish. The collar is of the roll-over kind that may be turned up and fastened close about the neck.

Other cloths used for this style are chinchilla, corduroy, plush, cheviot, velours, plaids and checks, and the various cravenetted coatings, besides a few fancy weaves.

For driving and for the auto, when the weather is nipping, these substantial, well-adjusted coats make their wearers cozy. Like a tailored suit, they have a style of their own.

Many of the new models have a pronounced flare to the skirt, but the heaviest cloths are cut on most mannish lines.

Ruffled Handbags.

There are some new handbags of silk with a little bounce of plaited silk or crepe about the top, quite like a diminutive overskirt. And so, of course, they are charming.

Cameo Coiffure Is the Latest



TURNING to intricately carved cameos for inspiration, designers of coiffures have studied them and have produced a few daring and some very beautiful hairdressings. Cameos may be relied upon to provide variety in styles, and the modern artist to take advantage of every idea which is to be found in these wonderful carved pictures.

Much to the surprise of the artists in coiffures some of their most daring efforts, and a few copies which followed the originals almost exactly, were seized upon as soon as launched, and the cameo coiffure is just started on a career which may establish it as a fad.

Tight curls and smooth, even waves, and much elaboration in arrangement, characterize coiffures which follow the suggestions of the cameo. Two of them are shown here, and if the hair of the lovely lady shown at the left were white no one would need to be told that she is wearing it a la cameo. It is waved with the utmost precision, with every hair in place. The graduated curls on the neck are smooth and evenly placed, and the chignon as shapely and smooth as if carved rather than combed. There is no denying the elegance of this arrangement. It is quaint and charming.

At the right the coiffure with shower of curls at the back is a type less familiar than that already described. It shows a mass of curls covering all of the back of the head, with the front hair parted at one side and waved.

A little investigation reveals that although waves and curls are to be counted on as always present in the cameo coiffure there is no telling what oddity of arrangement may be discovered. The waves are not always set and precise nor the curls always smooth. The psyche knot and the hair turned back from the face, with part of the ear showing, is a familiar enough arrangement in cameos. But there are certain little touches and details in most of them, to make them worth while as a subject of study for the individual as well as the professional hairdresser.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Styles of Capes.

There are several kinds of fashionable capes and one may choose one's favorite style. The officer's cape has straight military lines, crossed bands fastening with a snap button at the back of the waist giving a very soldierly effect. The treader cape is worn rakishly over one shoulder and is rather short, rarely falling much below the waist line. The page cape is a gay little affair of silk attached at the back of the collar. It is merely an ornament and makes no pretense of affording warmth. The mantilla cape is of lace and is draped over the bare neck and arms at the back of the evening frock. Most serviceable of all is the red riding hood cape, which is gathered into a turned over collar and which falls almost to the knee.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

BERTHA KRUPP, GUNMAKER



It is a strange thing that in the great European war one side personalities its destroying force as a charming young woman and the other as a venerable old gentleman.

It is "Bertha Krupp" who fights for the Germans and "Papa Creusot" who fights for the French. The German soldiers often say "Bertha is talking again" when they hear the shriek of the terrible Krupp guns and the French soldiers say "Papa Creusot is giving the Germans a lesson."

Of course, everybody knows that Bertha Krupp is the principal heiress of the great Krupp gun works at Essen, probably the greatest establishment of its kind in the world. The name "Papa Creusot" is really taken from the place—Le Creusot—where the French guns are made.

The Baroness Bertha Krupp von Bohlen, or, as she will always be known, Bertha Krupp, is unassuming, charitable and beloved by all those

who have the fortune to know her. Bertha is one of two sisters, the only children of the late Alfred Krupp, the gunmaker of Essen. Because of the fact that the kaiser, recognizing the gunmaker was an important factor in the empire, acted as godfather to Bertha, she has received more attention and is better known than her sister. The young matron is noted for the charities that she supports with her immense fortune.

PLANS EXPLORING EXPEDITION

Capt. J. Foster Stackhouse, F. R. G. S., F. R. Z. S., F. R. S. G. S., etc., is now organizing an expedition that stirs the blood of every real adventurer. For six years he and his companions will forget civilization and its luxuries and sail away into virtually unknown parts of the world. Their reward will be a trip to all the seven seas, visits to islands and territories still untrod by the feet of white men, discovery and adventure in every latitude from the equatorial Pacific to the Sea of Okhotsk and then back again to the Antarctic—and glory. They will have a chance to study the oceans as they were never observed before, and they will be participants in the principal object of the voyage, the discovery and mapping of 2,500 unknown islands, rocks and reefs in the Pacific, reported from time to time by skippers and never officially charted.

The expedition is known as the British-American Oceanographic expedition, and it will make its voyage in the Discovery, the ship in which Captain Scott made his last and fatal trip to the Antarctic regions. The vessel is now fitting in London. Next May it will sail from New York, down to the Panama canal and out into the Pacific, where trade routes will be explored for about three years.



WHEN KEY PITTMAN WAS IN NOME



In the early and rough days of Nome, Alaska, Key Pittman, who now is the junior senator from Nevada, served a term as prosecuting attorney. Naturally he acquired a large acquaintance among the lawless element and its members, in turn, gained a high respect for the legal abilities of the man who sent so many of them to jail. The quite natural result was that after his term as prosecuting attorney closed he found himself in command of a large criminal practice. Among his clients were a number of the leaders of the rough and morally irresponsible crowd who turned to him to extricate them from the troubles in which they frequently found themselves. Too often, however, they failed to pay the lawyer for his services, and finally Mr. Pittman grew tired of working for them for nothing.

In those days in Nome coal was sold largely by the sack and was very valuable. Shortly after the arrest of a notoriously shady character for the theft of 180 of these precious sacks, one of the accused man's pals came to Pittman to retain his services.

"Look here, Jack," replied Pittman. "I'm tired of working for you crooks for nothing. I'm neither a millionaire nor a philanthropist. You get some one else to defend Chick."

"We'll pay you for this," replied Jack. "We've got the stuff to do it."

"Is Chick innocent?" queried Pittman.

"Sure, he's as innocent as a babe," came the encouraging reply.

"Well, how much do I get for defending him?"

"Mr. Pittman, if you get Chick off we'll give you half the coal."

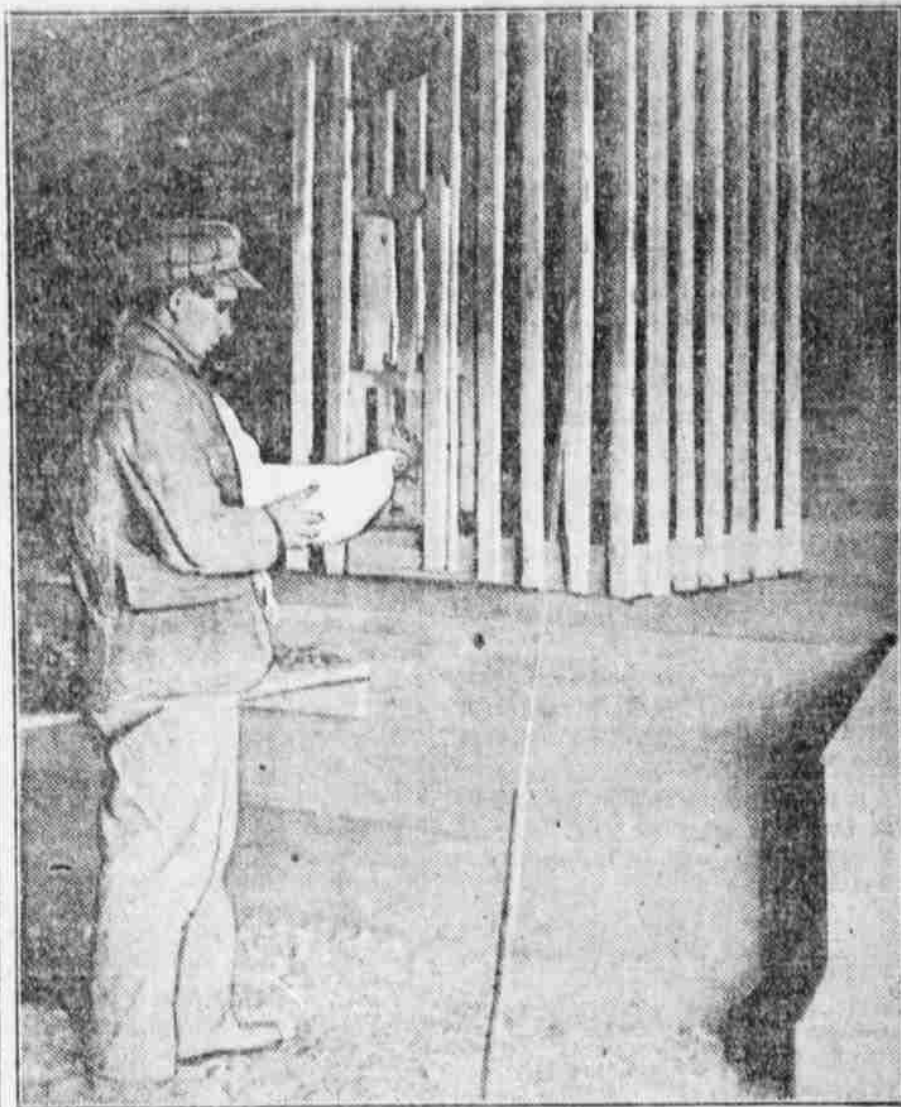
MAN OF THE HOUR IN TURKEY

Enver Pasha, minister of war, leader of the Young Turk party and son-in-law of the sultan, stands forth just now as the most prominent figure in the Ottoman empire. He is one of the four actual directors of the destinies of Turkey, and the most forceful of the three. He is said to be consumed by ambition and to believe himself to be a man of destiny. He affects the genius of Napoleon, and dreams in secret of converting the actual Ottoman directory into a consulate. In the role of first consul he would then change the consulate into an empire, following the example of Bonaparte.

Enver, who was born in Roumelia only thirty-five years ago, is the hero of the Tripolitan war. Also he was the assassin of Nazim Pasha, the generalissimo of the Turkish army. Nazim belonged to the Old Turk party. Honest, patriotic and brave, he represented the very best in the Turk. His atrocious assassination doubtless was designed to open the way of empire to the members of the directory. They have spilled the blood of their adversaries ruthlessly and many shocking murders are laid at their doors. The people hate them bitterly and the sultan fears them intensely, so the news that they have been slain would cause no surprise at any time. The friends and relatives of Nazim are many.



POULTRY REQUIRES TIME AND ATTENTION



Every Poultry House Should Have Some Convenience for Confining Broody Hens.

Those who are interested in poultry raising are eager for all the information that they can obtain from those who have succeeded. But they never consult or investigate the methods of the unfortunate one, who has failed to be successful. If they would do so they would obtain more information than if they would read all the poultry books in existence. When they do ask the one who failed, he always gives the answer that "there isn't any money in the poultry business." They must investigate for themselves and never allow their opinions regarding poultry be influenced by others. The statement that poultry is unprofitable is without foundation. The fact that eggs and poultry today command a better price than ever before shows that the demand exceeds the production and we all know that where this is the case, the production of eggs and poultry will be profitable. Of course, there are many rules that have to be followed before this can be realized.

The great reason why so many have failed is because they have the wrong idea of the business. As a rule they think that if one has chickens—no matter what kind, and if he feeds them, he ought to realize profit. They have the idea that all one has to do is to invest a few dollars in poultry and before long he will be receiving such an income from the business to make a "living." They do not realize that it takes knowledge and business ability to make a success and that not every person or any person can make it pay. The reason for all these wrong ideas is that they have made their "plunge" without reasoning out what the results may be. The poultry business must be worked out and studied continuously to succeed.

In gathering material for this article, the writer visited the poultry yards of many successful and many unsuccessful poultrymen. In the yards of those that were successful the first thing that attracted his attention was the cleanliness of both houses and yards. One breeder in particular used lime so that it looked as if the dropping boards were of concrete. He did not sprinkle the lime around in heaps, as is commonly done, but he dipped a broom in the lime and then swept the boards off. The result was that everything was cleaned in an attractive way and the lime was not so easily stirred up. If lime is sprinkled in little heaps and the fowls become excited, they are liable to stir it up so that they can hardly breathe. If this happens, it will seriously retard the growth of the young chickens. The yards of this breeder were swept every morning when the weather conditions were favorable. Of course that part which he was cultivating for green food was not disturbed or the part he had reserved for dust baths. When he had all the rubbish swept up, he did not pile it up in some corner, but it was burned immediately. Here lies one of the secrets of his success. Rubbish makes an excellent breeding place for all manner of disease and where disease is present there is no chance of success.

The next point that was noticed was that every man had thoroughbred stock. Some had paid as high as \$10 per bird. This does not seem high to the professional poultryman, but when the average person reaches the point where he is willing to pay that much, it shows he realizes what is needed to make a success. When one visits a poultry yard and finds fine, thoroughbred stock he invariably becomes a friend of the owner. The birds are not only pleasing to the eye but they actually earn their "salt." It has been said that a thoroughbred bird requires less care, feed and equipment to make a success than a scrub does. Of all the poultry yards visited there was only one case of a failure being made with thoroughbred stock and this was

due to inattention to the flock on the part of the owner.

The next thing that was noticed in particular was the strict attention and good care the poultry received at the hands of the poultryman. Every little detail had been worked out in a way that would lower expenses and save labor. Up-to-date supplies and appliances were used in every case and by so doing the breeder saved an enormous amount of hard work. The fowls were given the best of care, not only for the day that the writer visited them but for every day of the year, no matter how hot or how cold it might be. At certain hours during the day they were given their various feeds and the poultryman never allowed himself to vary from the hour.

Where the writer found poultry a failure, he was impressed with the fact of the carelessness and general neglect on the part of the poultryman. Many a person had never cleaned out the poultry house since it was erected. The droppings are a foot or two deep and the general conditions are such that a person could not live in them one day without catching some disease. Such conditions are a disgrace to the owner and anyone should be ashamed to allow anyone to even see such holes. As a rule the outside of the houses were regular "pictures" of neatness and cleanliness, but one glance inside would cause the observer to lose all the favorable impressions he had had before.

The writer has seen farmers that were actually afraid to go inside their hen houses to gather the eggs, because of the mites. They would stand in the door and when they saw an egg that was handy they would rush in and grab it and rush out, completely covered with mites. How under the sun can one expect the hens to thrive with such surroundings as that? And then when this sort of people fail in the attempt to "make money"—they say that there "isn't any money in the poultry business." Of course there isn't for such people as they are! In the spring time, they never think of setting a hen, but simply "let nature take its course." If a hen wants to set, all right, but she must set under a burdock leaf and endure all manner of weather and at the same time forage for her feed. The eggs are never gathered unless they happen to think of it when they need some groceries from the village store. As a result half of the eggs are worthless and they lose a little money. If you try to give this class of poultrymen a little advice, they ask you, "What do you know about chickens?" It is useless to talk to them. When a man reaches the point where he thinks there is no room for improvement or will not take a little valuable information in a friendly way, it is useless to waste breath on him.

We have seen that the essentials necessary for success in poultry raising are: (1) sanitary conditions; (2) good stock; (3) good care and strict attention to business; (4) a man at the head who has business ability; (5) good equipment. We found the reasons for failure to be: (1) inattention to business; (2) wrong impression of the business; and (3) unsanitary conditions and general neglect.

Try to better the condition of your flock. Do not cast this aside without thought for it is given here only with the view of helping you to better your flock and consequently your pocketbook. The writer knows the above conditions necessary for the success of the poultry business because he has been through the "mill" himself and had to solve everything alone. It was for the very kind of advice given in this article that he hungered and he is trying to give it to the farmers now, so that poultry will become one of the great "ends" of successful farming in the future.