

WHO IS WHO NOW

LEHMANN BLUFFED IT OUT



When Frederick W. Lehmann, former solicitor-general of the United States, studied in southwestern Iowa to become a lawyer the rudiments of law differed somewhat from today—at any rate for Mr. Lehmann.

"I never saw the inside of a law college," says Lehmann, who once was president of the American Bar association. "In those days the rudiments of the law profession were, first, to make a fire in the old cannon stove; second, sweep out the office; third, trimming the smoky coal oil lamp, which served for our Biblical 'midnight oil' by which to study, and, finally, to write out in a fair hand what had been scrawled by our masters."

Here is Mr. Lehmann's version of how he passed his bar examination in Missouri in 1890, when he became general attorney for the Wabash railroad:

"I was examined in common law pleading, about which I had known nothing and cared less. After the examination, H. S. Priest and Wells H. Blodgett asked me how I got through so marvelously, both apparently being quite astonished. I informed them that my judges did not know more about it than I did, and I found that prompt, positive answers were always the correct ones."

POST ON UNEMPLOYMENT

"Despite these so-called good times, when thousands of men have jobs in munition factories, we still have the unemployed problem," says Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor. He asserts that if all the jobless men in the country were put into the manless jobs, there would still be many men without work. He points out that as long as this condition exists men will underbid each other, and cause them to be "afraid of their jobs."

"This does not include only the classes who do manual labor," says Mr. Post. "It applies to all classes, up to the highest. There is an under-supply of opportunities, not an over-supply of men. One of the aims of the department of labor is to create conditions in which men can make their own jobs. Along this line is the movement to make farmers of them and get them to cultivate the waste ground in cities. Every social organism needs medicine at certain times. When the unemployment problem is acute then it needs medicine badly. Associations to encourage the cultivation of vacant lots are to social science what a preventive medicine is to mankind. Men out of work who might become criminals are given something to do and kept out of mischief."

Mr. Post is a believer in the efficiency of the "single tax" as a remedy for most of the economic ills of the nation, and for years has been a prolific writer on the subject. He is convinced that the employment problem, like others, would be solved by the single tax method.



OUR OLDEST SENATOR



Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, who recently celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, is the dean of the senate.

Not only is he the chairman of the Republican conference and thus entitled to the designation of minority leader, but he is the oldest member of the senate, either in respect of years or in point of service.

The senate used to be regarded as a body of octogenarians, but it comes a long way from that nowadays. As a matter of fact, Senator Gallinger, though only one year stands between him and eighty, looks little like a man nearing the mark of fourscore.

He is seemingly as active and alert as he was ten years ago, and no man in the upper house is more constant in his attendance on senate business.

He is seldom absent from his place in the chamber, and rarely misses a committee meeting. It was twenty-five years ago March 4 last that Gallinger entered the senate. Next to him in length of service stands Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who entered the senate in 1893. Senator Lodge was born in 1850. Senator Clark of Wyoming, who entered the senate January 23, 1895, stands third in point of service.

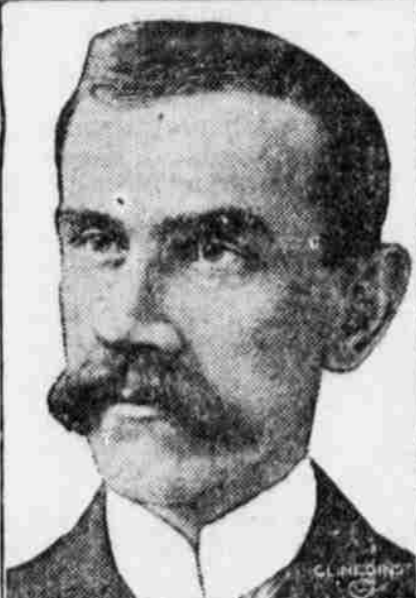
SMOOT WANTS GOOD COOKS

"The American garbage can is the fattest in all the world," declared Senator Smoot of Utah to the senate, injecting into the discussion on "preparedness" a plea for preparedness for good housekeeping and better homes. Senator Smoot urged action on his bill for increased appropriations for home economics, "to prepare the girls and mothers of the country for their life duties."

"If I had a dozen daughters and was able to give each of them a million dollars the day of her marriage, I would still want each to know how to cook, make her own clothes and, in fact, be a superior housekeeper," said the senator.

"I cannot understand why girls of the working classes are ashamed to confess, and rather pride themselves upon, their ignorance of the simplest form of cooking. Then, after marriage, they bewail their fate if their husbands, tormented by dyspepsia, seek relief at the restaurant, or, in many cases, in strong drink."

"Tens of thousands of homes are ruined by helpless and ignorant housekeepers."



Established Styles in Summer Coats



A pleasing coat of taffeta, as plain as the mode allows, is pictured above. Its lines flare from the shoulders and underarms down with generous fullness at the back and sides and a little less at the front. Its flaring is managed in the cutting, and the fabric must be wide to accomplish it. There are plain, roomy sleeves finished with cuffs with velvet ribbon bordering them. A wider band of velvet borders the smart collar, and three widths of ribbon adorn the bottom of the coat, with the widest band placed just above the hem. There are pockets at each side of modest proportions as compared to those which some designers feature both on coats and dresses.

A coat of this kind made in one of the changeable taffetas in dark colors (blue and black, purple and black, blue and green, are examples) and finished with black velvet ribbon, or made in a solid dark color, will owe its wearer nothing at the end of the summer and fall seasons. It is as practical as it is pretty, and is usually made in black.

There are many much ruffled and ruffled and plaited coats in taffeta,

very generous in their proportions and further amplified with attached capes. One wonders where all the taffetas used is coming from, for it is away in the lead as a popular material for afternoon frocks and suits, petticoats jackets, and bathing suits. Then it is much used in bands on dresses made of both heavier and lighter goods. It is shown in many patterns. There are plain colors, and plain colors with sprigs of flowers over the surface. There are checks and stripes, plaids and cross-bars, besides innumerable changeable effects. Its crispness and body, with its light weight, make it an ideal material for our present fashions. In the very light changeable colors it makes the daintiest of morning or negligee coats. Several of the foremost costumers are using taffeta in ruchings, and fraying the edges. These are used where ever platings and ruchings may be used, which is about everywhere. The coat in the picture might be trimmed with them instead of with velvet bands. By making a fuller sleeve and adding a shoulder cape, which may be detachable, it may be made to speak the last word in taffeta coats.

Hats Must Suit Occasions



You may have almost any kind of hat you will, without uneasiness as to its good style, if it is well made and has trimming of some kind. Everything is decorated, from sports hats to evening hats, and millinery is abloom with flowers and other trimmings, in greater profusion than for many years past.

Even the average woman refuses to be satisfied with one or two hats with which to face the summer season. Besides a hat for street or traveling, and a dress hat, she must have a motor hat and a sports hat, or she may make a sports hat do more than double duty. Milliners say that women have grown very discriminating and insist upon millinery made to suit the several occasions that take up the days of the good old summertime.

Those for sports and those for motor wear are to be had in good styles at comparatively low prices. Street hats and dress hats have advanced in price as a natural consequence of more trimming and additional work in making them.

In the picture two dress hats and a sports hat are shown. At the left a model for midsummer has a crown of hemp with a wide brim of lace hair braid edged with plain hair braid. Set about the crown, where it joins the brim, is a wreath of pansies and leaves. The blossoms are scattered,

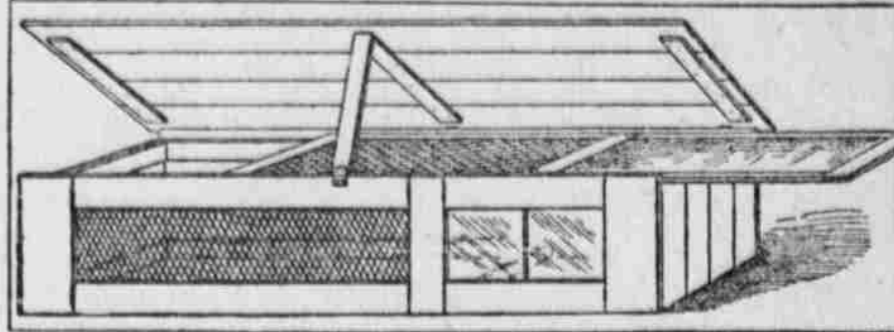
They are beautifully made and placed in a way to call attention to the faithfulness with which they copy nature. A bow of narrow velvet ribbon is mounted under the brim at the back.

At the left a leghorn with crown covered with lingerie lace is lifted at the back by a bandeau. Narrow val lace is plaited and sewed row after row over the crown, which may be of wire covered with chiffon. There is a small bow with long ends mounted at the front, made of faille ribbon. A wide ribbon is sewed to the under side of the brim edge across the back and gathered into the bandeau, where it is finished with a short loop over the hair. Above, on the upper brim, a place is found for a cluster of blossoms. This hat suggests a good way to remodel a leghorn.

A sports hat which will keep off the sun is pictured in the center of the group. It is a type which is made in many materials. The decoration is an applique cut from a printed fabric (cretonne, for instance) and pasted against the shape with a millinery glue. It is outlined with needlework in black yarn. This is a favorite style which may be had with linen, cotton, or silk covering.

Julie Bottomley

CONVENIENT BROODER COOP FOR CHICKS



Homemade Brooder Coop is Inexpensive and Handy.

For either free range or for intensive poultry culture the brooder coop shown herewith will be found very convenient. It consists of a frame of any suitable size, preferably three by six feet and two or two and one-half feet high. At each side is wire netting between the framework for about two-thirds of the length of the coop. If desired, glass may be used for part of the remaining space, as indicated. Preferably, one end should be tight so as to afford certain protection in case of wet or storm. Tightness may be secured by using matched lumber or glass. The coop has no bottom, but rests directly upon the ground. The left hand end is opened, but may be closed by a door which may either slide or swing on hinges.

The coop has a double lid; one

made of matched lumber and secured by crosspieces as shown. In order to hold it up a hinged prop may be placed in the middle. This prop is long enough to drop down on the outside and lie parallel with the wall without actually touching the ground. The second or inner top may be made to slide in a groove. It consists of a framework covered at one end with wire cloth and at the other with burlap or cheese cloth. The advantages of having a double top are that in warm weather the fowls can be kept comfortable by abundant ventilation and in cold, wet or otherwise unpleasant weather they may be completely protected by the solid top. A coop of this kind can be used to advantage in rearing chicks at range, but it is not satisfactory for full grown fowls.

RECIPE FOR INSECT POWDER

Mixture of Cresol, Gasoline and Plaster of Paris Will Be Found Entirely Satisfactory.

A good homemade insect powder can be made by thoroughly mixing one-fourth pint of cresol and three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. Add to this mixture gradually with stirring just enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid. For the above amounts it will take about two and a half pounds of plaster of paris. Spread out thin on paper until dry, screen carefully and it is ready for use. If strong crude carbolic acid is available it can be used instead of cresol. This

MAKING MONEY WITH CHICKS

Important Branch of Poultry Business Has Been Made Possible by Use of Incubators.

The general use of incubators has made it possible and profitable for many to engage in the day-old chick trade, which has become an important branch of the poultry business. This work may be done in the home in addition to the ordinary routine of duties, and is one way a nice income may be earned.

With proper precautions, hatching eggs may be safely sent journeys of a week or ten days' duration, but not so with baby chicks. At the close of an incubator hatch some of the chicks are one or two days old, and should not be sent more than a two days' journey. If properly packed, it is no cruelty to ship such a distance, for just before hatching the chick absorbs the yolk, which furnishes enough sustenance for three or four days, and additional food given during these first days of the chick's life is only injury.

On account of the limited distance chicks may be shipped, there is scarcely a neighborhood or town where one or more persons may not profitably engage in the hatching of chicks. Many people lack the time and equipment for the work, and prefer to furnish the eggs to be hatched for a stated sum or buy the chicks outright.

The purchaser must expect to pay a fair price for chicks from reliable strains of either bred-to-lay stock or from fancy exhibition breeders. Good sturdy chicks may be had for \$15 per 100 and upward early in the season. Late-hatched chicks sell lower for they are not worth so much for winter layers, but may be used for a foundation flock if necessary. Conscientious breeders take pleasure in sending out chicks of real value, thus adding to the sum total of the poultry industry.



Applying Insect Powder.

powder can be boxed, put in a dry place and kept for a long period of time.

To apply the powder, dust the birds thoroughly around the vent and in the fluff under the wings. This application should be followed by a second in four to six days to kill the lice or mites from the unhatched eggs or "nits" present at the first treatment.

RETURN ALL INFERTILE EGGS

Disappointing to Customer Who Wants to Get as Many Chicks as Possible—No Fault of Buyer.

Infertile eggs are very disappointing to a customer who wants to get as many chicks as possible out of the number he buys. Some owners advertise that they will replace all infertile eggs, while others guarantee a majority hatch.

If the eggs test out infertile after seven days' incubation, the purchaser should return them to seller, as evidence that they were not fertile, and receive fresh eggs in exchange. It is no fault of the buyer if the eggs are infertile.

PREVENT DISEASE IN FLOCK

Cause of Roup Can Always Be Traced to Filth of Some Kind—Keep Houses and Yards Clean.

The fundamental cause of roup can be always traced to filth of some kind, which may be no fault of the owner, since the birds may eat putrid food at neighbor's premises, or when exhibited at some poultry show.

But usually the trouble lies in the home poultry quarters, and especial care should be exercised to keep the yard free from putrid food and the house and all vessels used for feeding and drinking purposes as clean as possible at all times.

Grit is Necessary.

Don't forget that sharp grit for the hens is necessary at all times. Also crushed shell and either charcoal or coal cinders.

CAUTIOUS IN FEEDING BONE

May Have Appearance of Being Fresh When Inner Portions Are in State of Decomposition.

In feeding bone one should be especially careful. Bone may have all the appearance of being fresh when the inner portions and marrow are in an advanced state of decomposition.

The commercial article of beef scrap is never above suspicion. When made from fresh meat, cooked and stored properly, beef scrap will keep pure and sweet indefinitely. When spoiled meat is used, the cooking merely arrests decomposition, and such scrap, when fed to poultry, may cause trouble. Before feeding beef scrap or beef meal always test each bag. This is done by taking a small quantity, say half a pint, adding water and boiling. If, in boiling, it gives off a wholesome odor, the scrap is a wholesome poultry food. Commercial beef scrap that smells like fertilizer is fetid, and should never be used for poultry food.

Beef scrap that varies in color and is full of hard lumps should never be fed without testing.

GIVE FOWLS VARIED RATION

No Economy in Feeding Just One Kind of Grain—Provide Ample Supply of Pure Water.

There is no economy in feeding fowls only one kind of grain, for that compels them to eat more than they should to get a sufficient quantity of food elements.

A large part of the egg is water, which necessitates providing the layers with an ample supply of pure water. All of the fowls should have plenty of pure drinking water also.

Start Purebred Flock.

Elaborate preparations and much expense are not needed to start a purebred flock. Many a purebred flock had a beginning in one setting of eggs of two or three birds. The main thing is to start.