

VOGUES
AND
VANITIES
by
JULIA BOTTOMLEY



New Notes in Taffeta Frocks.

After a summer which has presented an unending procession of taffeta frocks it takes courage on the part of a designer to introduce still another model. But the pretty afternoon gown shown is assured of favor because of its suggestion of quiet, Quaker style. Summer wardrobes have included so much in the way of gay and colorful clothes that a demure gown like this strikes a new note.

It is made of light gray silk, and groups of corded tucks about the bottom of the skirt make a neat finish. They also serve to give the skirt the correct set. There are three groups of three cordings each, the first one introduced at the edge and the second about six inches up from it, followed by a third group at the same interval. The bodice fastens at one side and

has two groups of corded tucks across the front and back. The sleeves are full and plain, gathered into corded cuffs of the silk. A bias piece of the silk, hemmed at the edges, is tied in a knot with pointed ends at the front, to form the simple grille.

A plain collar with hemstitched hem is made of the sheerest organdie. It is exactly in keeping with the style of the gown and makes the most appropriate accessory to be worn with the V-shaped neck. Other details of the toilet should be thought out in order that they may not conflict with the character of the gown, which is sedate. Shoes and silk hose to match, and a simple and carefully dressed coiffure will carry out the quiet and admirable reserve of this pretty frock. There is a place for it in every wardrobe.



Graceful Hats for Fall.

Bidding for your favor and very sure to get it, are the graceful and beautifully made hats for fall. They are no sooner displayed than bought by women who seem to tire of summer millinery before the summer is done. The between-season's hat of felt or velvet makes its appearance in July along with hats of white satin or crepe or other all-white materials. Gradually it supplants the midsummer hat and leads up to the millinery that is ready to greet the winter.

Simplicity of trimming and beauty of line are emphasized in the early fall hats. A group of three of them, shown here, includes a wide-brimmed sailor, a small mushroom shape and a brimmed hat of velvet with flowing brim lines that lift over the brow, droop, lift again at the sides, and droop again at the back. Ribbon, chenille and beads make themselves conspicuous as appropriate trimmings for these street hats.

The hat at the center is of felt, having the crown covered with grosgrain ribbon in white. A narrow band of velvet ribbon is laid over another band not quite so narrow, of ribbon like that in the crown. A tailored bow of the grosgrain finishes the model, and the same ribbon binds the edge of the brim. Purple and white, purple and gold, white and rose, are favored color combinations for the hats of this kind. In the velvet hat at the left and the

ratine-covered shape at the right, chenille in the effect of needlework makes a novel and pretty decoration. The smart rosette on the velvet hat is centered with a big cabochon covered with beads, and a fancy edge gives character to this ornament.

Chenille stitches are set about the edge of the brim in the hat at the right. Its collar is made of a bias strip of satin laid in folds and terminating at the front, where a small flat bird appears to be trying to efface himself against the crown.

Winged Insects on Footwear.

Dainty fawn-colored kid slippers have blue and yellow butterflies on them. Silk hosiery is adorned with bluebirds and blue bachelor buttons. Butterflies, beetles and other small insects have settled down upon fashionable footwear. Shining beetles are limited in iridescent beadwork buckles for evening wear. Butterflies composed of brilliant and colored stones, of frostlike silver work or of cut steel, are placed on afternoon pumps and other shoe buckles are in the form of dragon flies, birds and bees.

Doeskin Gloves.

The latest gloves are made of pale tan doeskin and they are very wide at the wrists. These gloves are drawn on over a coat sleeve, the wide wrist giving a gauntlet effect.

LABOR

THEY libel me who say that I am mean,
Or vile or savage or of shape uncouth,
They shame not me, but the unsullied truth,
Who name me bloody and my hands unclean.
Not so, my masters. Lo, my brow serene
Is fair as beauty and as young as youth;
Within my face lurks nothing of the brute,
Nor doth my eyes a soul of avarice screen.

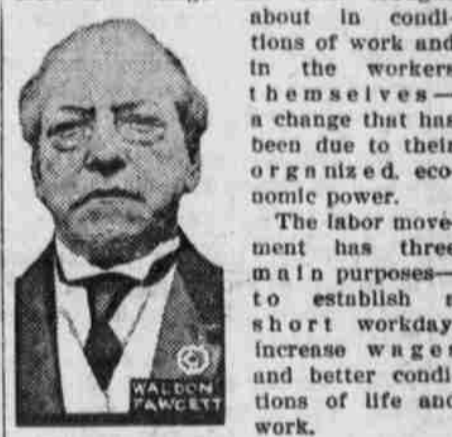
But I am broad and tall and wondrous strong;
Sunbrowned am I, with cheeks of ruddy health
And in my heart and on my lips is song.
For joy in doing is my only wealth—
Such joy as Shakespeare had in mighty words,
And Tubal Cain, maker of shares and swords!

—Edward Wilbur Mason.

PURPOSE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

With Some of the More Important Things That Have Been Accomplished.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.
As the years have gone past, a tremendous change has been brought



about in conditions of work and in the workers themselves—a change that has been due to their organized economic power. The labor movement has three main purposes—to establish a shorter workday, increase wages and better conditions of life and work.

The primary step in human betterment has always been to secure a shorter workday. Those workers who toiled ten or twelve or fourteen hours became drudges, too tired to think, too worn out to hope or dream dreams—with time only for the sleep necessary for any animal. Each day they returned to work unrested from the toil of the previous day, the poison of fatigue accumulating in the body until the vigor of youth and manhood was ruinously undermined.

To decrease the hours of work to a reasonable standard assures to the worker time for rest and recuperation and additional time for development, for study, for social pleasures, for the things that make life worth while and fill it with hope and opportunity.

Since this change has been brought about in reducing the hours of work, the short-hour workman becomes a better workman, consequently, reductions in the hours of work are invariably accompanied by increases in wages.

Reduced Hours, Increased Efficiency.
It has been the experience of employers that reducing the hours of work to a reasonable standard results in increased efficiency of workers. The data furnished by some who have kept statistics showing the increased output resulting from reducing from a ten to an eight-hour day is startling. Some have found that efficiency increased in percentages varying from 30 to 60.

Workers have called attention to harmful insanitary conditions prevailing in places of employment. By their demands, backed up by their economic power, they have succeeded in bringing about a great transformation. In this they have had the co-operation and assistance of the many great scientists, who have used their knowledge and their ability to promote the interests of humanity. But whatever has been accomplished to establish principles of human welfare in industry and commerce has been due either directly or indirectly to economic organizations of workers.

Each year that has gone by has made more evident the soundness of the principles which the trade unionists have followed. As the dynamic forces in the lives of the people stand out sharply in some test that cuts through to bed-rock fundamentals, the strength and the nature of economic power is revealed. Those who had the understanding to interpret such flashlight glimpses into the heart of things and who can sense the hidden currents that are propelling the forward surge of life, know that those who handle the tools and materials of production, have in their hands the great powers of the common life. Creative ability is that which gives men and women who can do things influence and value. Men and women have an importance and a power because of that ability.

Comb for Parting Thick Tresses.
A Bohemian inventor has patented a comb intended for owners of thick hair which refuses to stay parted. The device consists of two combs which are secured to an elastic band. The combs are inserted in the hair at the point where the part is desired, and then drawn apart. At the same time the band is being stretched over the head and holds the hair down flat. The combs can then be released from the head, while the band is retained in position.

Only from a superficial viewpoint does this emphasis upon creative power appear materialistic—because attention is focused upon the products created rather than upon that greater, more beautiful thing, the wonderful, mysterious, spiritual force that gives direction and purpose to physical forces in production.

The problems of those who handle the tools and who do the actual work of production have been to secure recognition of the value of their creative services and to maintain the right of free men to control their bodies and their individual powers while all the time endeavoring to obtain greater opportunities and facilities for personal development and activity. These problems are problems of economic relations between themselves and those who produce and those who happen to enjoy strategic advantages in the determining distribution of the returns from production. Only a powerful industrial force can maintain industrial justice and secure for those who produce adequate return for their services.

As individuals the workers cannot exercise sufficient influence to maintain their rights or industrial justice, but united they have power in proportion to their joint intelligence, needs and aspirations.

The problems to be solved and the forces that will be effective are economic—hence the wisdom of the policy that the American Federation of Labor has steadfastly pursued. There have been many other advisers, some sincere, others actuated by ulterior purposes, who have counseled the wage earners to put their faith in the ballot and to "go to congress."

Politics a Secondary Force.
But politics is concerned with providing opportunities, maintaining the right to activities, establishing ways and means by which things can be done—politics does not enter directly and intimately into industrial relations. Politics is a secondary force in industrial affairs.

Every day is demonstrating that the center of power has shifted from politics and government to industry and commerce. Political power is only reflected power—reflected from the economic.

This transition makes organization of industrial relations for the establishment of ideals of justice of transcendent importance. It makes the meeting and the deliberations of representatives of millions of wage earners of potential significance to the nation and the whole world.

Of course labor has gone to congress for the purpose of securing the largest degree of freedom to exercise the necessary normal activities of the workers for economic betterment, for the constructive work which the government alone can enact; and to voice the new demand for labor's complete disenfranchisement from every form and fact of unfreedom and inequality before the law.

Great Humanitarian Laws.
Much beneficent, remedial legislation has already been secured from congress, conserving the lives and health of workers and protecting their rights—doing for them that which cannot be done through economic organization alone.

Among the great humanitarian laws are two that stand out conspicuously: The seaman's act, enacted by congress and signed by President Wilson, March 4, 1915, which made sailors free men, giving them the right to stop work at will when their vessels are in safe harbors, and the labor provisions of the Clayton antitrust act, section 6 of which contains a legislative declaration of more far-reaching significance than has been enacted by any other authorized body—that the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

This new charter of freedom for workers was passed by congress and signed by President Wilson, October 15, 1914. It brings relief from old methods of legal oppression and opportunity for freedom and progress. It means the beginning of a new period—the dawning of a new and better day.

For Baby's Carriage.
Three alternate squares of pink and white poplin were used three rows deep to make a baby carriage cover. The white squares were embroidered in wreaths of green with tiny delicately colored flowers.

The Chinese Touch.
Jade green embroidery on Chinese blue silk is a striking combination of trimming on a Wen Chow hat, which is hung round the brim with jade ornaments.

BEST METHOD OF EXTERMINATING VERMIN



HEALTHY FLOCK OF WHITE LEGHORNS.

(By PROF. H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

If, for no apparent reason, there is a lack of thrift among your young chicks, perhaps the cause is lice, or worms in the intestines. Examine the chicks about the head for head lice. Lice are more likely to be present on hen-raised chicks. If lice are found, grease the heads of the chicks with lard which is free from salt. Do not use lard and sulphur. Apply the lard with the finger, rubbing the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent. The brooding hen should also be treated. One of the best methods of exterminating lice on the mature fowls is to rub a piece of blue ointment, the size of a pea, into the skin just beneath the vent, and also under each wing. Do not dab it on, but rub it well into the skin, as blue ointment is very poisonous and will kill the hen if she gets some of it into her mouth.

If no lice are found, carefully examine the intestines of a dead chick for intestinal parasites, such as tape-worms or round worms. If worms of any kind are found, the chicks should be treated and removed to fresh ground where there are no worms in the soil. As long as the chicks re-

main on the old runs the danger of contamination is always present.

To treat for intestinal parasites feed should be withheld for 12 hours, and one of the following remedies given:

Powdered arca nut, 30 to 45 grains for an adult bird; powdered arca nut, 15 grains for immature chicks.

This can be mixed in a wet mash and fed so that each gets an equal amount. It can be fed to older birds in capsules which can be forced down the gullet.

Turpentine, one to three teaspoonfuls, depending upon the age of the bird, is also effective. It can be made less severe by mixing with an equal amount of cottonseed oil, but if ineffective, should be used full strength. The best method of giving turpentine is by forcing it through a small flexible catheter that has been oiled and is passed through the throat into the crop.

Good results have been reported also with the use of tobacco dust, using five to ten grains to a bird. This can also be fed in a wet mash.

The droppings containing the worms should be burned or buried deep to prevent the chicks from picking them up.

CLEAN OUT DROPPINGS DAILY TO DETERMINE FRESH EGGS

Some Sort of Material Under Perches is Necessary—Sawdust Quickly Absorbs Moisture.

The modern "dropping board" necessitates the use of some sort of material under the perches so that the task of removing the droppings may be accomplished more easily and quickly, says a writer in an exchange.

Different poultry men use different materials. Some sprinkle a thin layer of sand or earth under the perches, while others use hay, chaff, leaves, sawdust or other such substances. Sawdust is about the best material that can be used when it can be obtained in sufficiently large quantities without difficulty. My experience has shown that this material quickly absorbs all moisture from the manure, and it is not chilling to the feet of the fowls, while, by its use, it is an easy matter to save the droppings to use for fertilizing, as sawdust mixes well with the manures.

No matter what material is used, it, together with the accumulated droppings, should be swept out with a broom every few mornings. When sawdust is used it is advisable to sprinkle it with water before sweeping, in order to settle the dust, which, otherwise, will be found obnoxious to the person doing the sweeping.

How often to clean out around the roost is a question that can be decisively answered by saying that the most successful poultry men clean out the most frequently. Many leading poultry farmers attend to this every day. Maybe this is a little oftener than necessary, but it is playing on the safe side.

COOP FOR THE BROODY HENS

Large Dry Goods Box With Sides and Bottom Slatted Will Prove Quite Satisfactory.

You can take a large dry goods box, knock off the sides and the bottom, and then use slats to tack on the sides and bottom in order to admit plenty of ventilation. The birds stand on the bottom and the fever cools more rapidly. The box should have supports about three feet in length.

The birds should be taken from the nest as soon as they have the broody fever. This enables you to break them from sitting more rapidly, and when turned from the coop they will begin laying much earlier. This will also prevent many eggs from being spoiled. The hens should be fed when confined in the coop so as to keep them in laying condition.

HIDING PLACES OF INSECTS

Nests and Perches Should Be Given Occasional Application of Some Insecticides.

The nests and perches in the chicken-house should be kept from becoming the hiding and breeding places of vermin by occasional applications of insecticides like kerosene and crude carbolic acid; the hens themselves should be given opportunity for frequent dust baths. By doing this, all vermin will be kept within bounds and will do no appreciable harm.

One Can Generally Tell by Color, Provided It is Not Too Old—Water Test is Favored.

How do you tell when an egg is fresh? How do you determine that an egg is stale?

One can generally tell by the color of an egg when it is fresh, provided it is not more than two or three days old. The shell of a fresh egg is clear, bright and is not easily mistaken for a stale egg. Nevertheless this is not an infallible guide.

Eggs kept in water glass for some time will stay at the bottom when immersed in water. Eggs from ten to fourteen days old kept in a room at a temperature of about 65 degrees, when immersed in a pail of water, will turn on end and begin to rise to the top. As the age of the egg increases it will rise in water more readily. If kept in a cool place it is said that nearly a month will elapse before the egg will rise to the top in water.

When an egg is held to the light, if it is old or stale an air-space can be seen in it. The air-space increases as the egg gets older. This is called candling and it is the surest way of determining whether or not eggs are fresh.

If a stale egg is shaken its contents will run together and a sound can be heard. Eggs once frozen when they thaw out will shake so the sound can be heard.

Whether an egg was laid the same day to be eaten can be determined if it is hulled hard. In this case the skin will adhere to the shell. It will not peel off. Perhaps this test would hold for an egg boiled the same way a day after it was laid.—Arizona Experiment Station.

TASK OF SHEDDING FEATHERS

Heavy Drain on Constitution of Fowl—Can Be Aided by Feeding High-Protein Foods.

The shedding of feathers is a heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat. The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein. Meat scraps from the house or commercial beef scraps are necessary if best results are to be obtained. If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late molting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring. By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.

TO PREVENT BOWEL TROUBLE

Pepper and Ginger in Chicks' Food or Water Aids in Overcoming Chills on Damp Days.

Black or red pepper and ginger in the chicks' food or water aids in overcoming chills and prevents bowel trouble, especially on cold, damp days. Plenty of grit and oyster shells, together with well-selected, wholesome food, eliminates this necessity in most cases.