

New Spring Suits



All thoughts are turned toward Easter now, which is the same thing as saying all thoughts are turned toward new millinery and new suits for spring. It is a delightful custom that invites us to put on new apparel in honor of this joyous festival. Certainly nothing helps more to impress its significance on children and young people than the pretty clothes that give them so much innocent pleasure. As for women, the instinct to dress is as deeply implanted in them as the instinct for home or children.

The most important item of the spring wardrobe is the tailored suit, always the character of dress that should be worn on Easter day. It is not so easy to make a selection this spring because of the diversity of styles and materials that have been presented by those who create suits. For once in the history of tailored suits serge is chosen less often than other weaves in wool, such as trilcot, duvetyn, jersey and some novelty cloths. And again wool by no means holds the undivided attention of suit makers. New weaves in silk and fiber

silk, materials that are mixtures of silk and wool, come in for a generous share of attention. A scarcity of wool in wintertime brought these new fabrics for suits into the foreground.

But the diversity in materials is as nothing to the diversity in styles, except that skirts are uniformly long and coats generally short, suit styles have little in common. They range from perfectly straight-line models, through semi-fitted coats, to the Russian blouse. Some of the coats are belted and many of them are not. Braids are used freely and buttons well represented, but there are braidless and buttonless models that are quite as smart and correct.

The waistcoat must be given special mention because it is attracting as much attention as suits themselves, and presents as wide a variety in materials and decoration. The two suits pictured, among many aspirants for favor, are correct as to length of skirt and coat, and each is provided with a little waistcoat or vestee. In details of furnishing they differ, and in style one is a blouse and the other semifitted.

DISTINCTIVE STREET HATS



Hats of such exquisite lines as those that are pictured here prove that in tailored hats, above all else, the line is the thing with which to catch the fancy of the chic American and all her admirers. Three graceful shapes, two of them having a bandeau, portray three widely different styles, and each emphasizes that simplicity of trimming is a virtue in street hats—something that they cannot afford to ignore. All of these hats are of black lises, a soft but brilliant braid, and all of them reveal the unevenness of sewing, which is a pretty characteristic of the styles. This roughness, or "bumpiness," as it has been called, is much admired.

These hats are designs suited to younger matrons. The very spirited model at the right has a narrow brim, guilts of curves or rolls, and is faced with crepe georgette. Bands of fancy black braid wander around and over its crown. But that which claims instant admiring attention for this model is the effectiveness of the feather trimming. Two fans of imitation gaura are mounted at the back. They remind one of a proud and graceful crest such as nature places on the heads of beautiful birds.

The hat at the left has a soft crown of satin and a sweeping brim of liseré, mounted on a deep bandeau. The brim looks as if it were set on a satin cap. A long, curved quill of glycerinated

ostrich makes a wonderful trimming, following the graceful curves of the brim and lengthening its lines.

The hat below is one of the new bandeau hats with brim rolling upward at the left and drooping sharply at the right. There is something very roguish and decidedly chic in this droop over the right eye. Some wag has affirmed that the ladies are wearing only one eye this season, and sometimes both eyes are almost lost in the shadow of close-fitting, drooping brims. But in spite of this charming eccentricity, the hat pictured is a dignified model with three glycerinated ostrich plumes at the back.

Julia Bottomley

Ornaments of Ribbon.
Ribbon, from the widest to the narrowest, is used with charming effect in the simplest of hat decoration. There are all sorts of coquettish cockades and other ornaments made in narrow ribbon, while large, perfectly flat bows are applied in groups to the crowns of both large and small hats.

Many Apron Effects.
Summer dresses show a number of apron effects. These apron-tunics, sometimes in tiers shaped like a Mason's apron, are trimmed with frills, beads, plaiting, lace, etc.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

NEW GUIDE FOR DEMOCRACY



Homer S. Cummings, newly elected chairman of the Democratic national committee, is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer of note and prominent in the Democracy of Connecticut. He served three terms as mayor of Stamford. In 1908 he was chosen corporation counsel for Stamford and remained in that office for four years. In 1902 he was nominated for congressman at large. He received the highest vote cast for any candidate on his party's ticket. He has twice been the Democratic candidate for United States senator. In 1910, before nominations were made by direct popular vote, Mr. Cummings was the unanimous choice of the Democratic members of the general assembly, and in 1916 when a candidate he received the highest vote given any one on the ticket.

He was delegate at large to the Democratic national conventions of 1900 and 1904. By successive appointments he has been a member of the Democratic national committee since 1900. He was chairman of the speakers' bureau during the campaigns of 1908, 1912 and 1916, and has been a member of the executive committee since 1913. In 1913 he was unanimously elected vice chairman, and for several months before his election was acting chairman of the national committee.

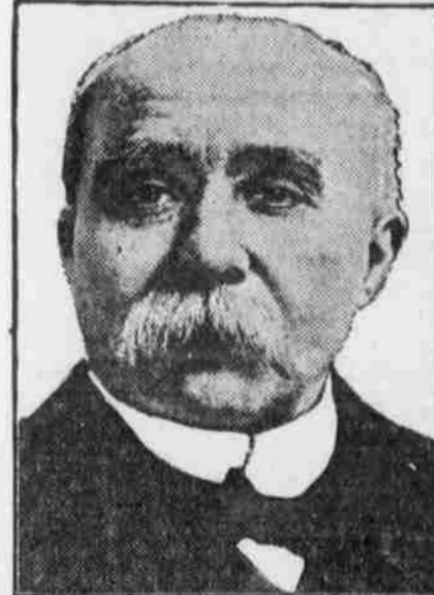
CLEMENCEAU'S AMERICAN RESIDENCE

Premier Georges Benjamin Eugene Clemenceau of France, whose name just now is on every tongue, lived in this country for five years and married an American girl. Doctor Clemenceau was virtually exiled from France during the last empire because of his liberal utterances. After visiting England he came to America. This was in 1865 and he was twenty-four. He traveled and practiced medicine in New York and then, to increase his knowledge of English, he secured a position as teacher of French in a "female seminary" in Stamford, Conn.

Among his pupils was Mary E. Plummer, a lovely brunette. Her home was in northern Michigan or Wisconsin, in the forest country, far from any town. Her father was dead. The family was in poverty. She was the oldest of six children. When Mary was seventeen a wealthy aunt in New York city offered to take one of the children. Mary's mother selected her. The aunt gave Mary an outfit of fashionable clothes and put her in the Stamford school. The girl had an innate grace and refinement and adapted herself quickly to her surroundings. She cared little for study and least of all for French, but before the end of her second year she and Doctor Clemenceau were married.

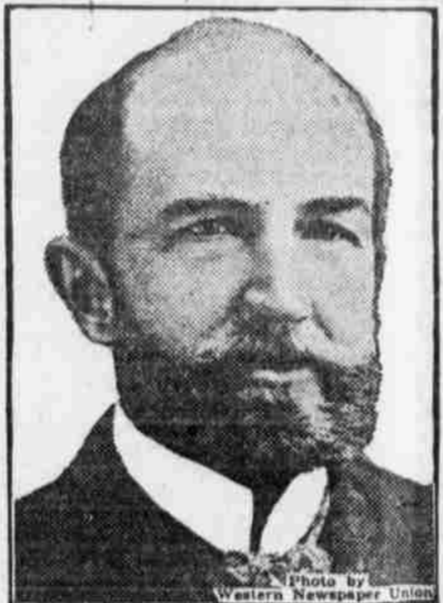
After 20 years Doctor Clemenceau and his wife were divorced. His wife thereupon issued cards to her old schoolmates, offering her services as guide to tourists in Paris.

It has been supposed that she died several years ago. It is now stated that she is alive in Paris.



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REPUBLICAN SPEAKER OF HOUSE



Frederick Huntington Gillett of Massachusetts, who will be speaker of the house of representatives in the Sixty-sixth congress, is a veteran of veterans. Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois leads the list with 21 terms, but they are not continuous. Henry Allen Cooper of Wisconsin, with 13 continuous terms, is not in the Sixty-sixth congress. As speaker, Mr. Gillett will be serving his fourteenth continuous term. Champ Clark of Missouri, displaced by Mr. Gillett, has 12 full terms, not continuous, to his credit. James R. Mann of Illinois, defeated for the speakership by Mr. Gillett in the recent Republican house caucus, has served 11 full continuous terms.

Mr. Gillett was born October 16, 1851, at Westfield, Mass. He is a graduate of Amherst (1874) and Harvard law school (1877) and began the practice of law at Springfield in 1877. He was elected to the Fifty-third congress in 1892 and has been re-elected to all succeeding congresses. He represents the Second district of Massachusetts, which lies in Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties and has a population of approximately 225,000. New England has furnished but two speakers since the Civil war.

BETTER PAY FOR SCHOOL-TEACHERS

A minimum average salary for teachers of \$1,500 is urged by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Doctor Claxton says: "It is only by very large increases in pay of teachers that we may hope to improve our schools appreciably. While the cost of living has increased approximately 80 per cent, salaries of teachers have increased only about 12 per cent. The purchasing power is, therefore, only about 63 per cent of what it was four years ago. Many of the better teachers are leaving the schools. Students now entering the normal schools are not of as good quality. Enrollment is also smaller.

"The only remedy is larger pay for teachers. If school boards, legislators, and county and city councils would immediately announce the policy of doubling the average salary of teachers within the next five years and of adding not less than 50 per cent more within the ten years following the expiration of this period, so that at the end of 15 years the average salary of public school-teachers would be not less than \$1,500—about one and a half times larger than they receive at present—and then take steps for carrying out this policy, much good would be accomplished at once.

No teacher who is fit should be asked to work for less than \$1,000 a year. It is not for the sake of the teachers that this policy is advocated. It is for the sake of the schools."



PUREBRED SIRE HAS MUCH TO DO WITH MAKING PROFITS FOR CATTLE GROWERS



Shorthorn Cattle Grazing on Kansas Farm.

(By FRANK D. TOMSON.)
There has come a very decided change in the affairs of the average stock farm. The cost of operation has moved very much upward, just as the cost of living has made itself felt in the city. Farm land has been gradually taking on a higher valuation. Corn and hay and the various grains have a more attractive value. Farm labor has been costing steadily more from year to year. The cost of making a pound of beef or a quart of milk is no longer on the plane where it used to be.

True, beef has advanced in selling value, yet this advance has not been sufficient to warrant the cattle grower on the farm to continue with the ordinary standards if he desired to make a profit. This situation has led to a more general study of trade values and comparative results than has ever been known among the farmers before. And so it is that many a carload of grade cattle has gone to market. They sold for more money than they ever commanded before, but even this return did not justify in most cases the farmer continuing with his grades when purebreds were available at current prices. In many cases purebreds have been purchased and placed on the farm where formerly the grades had been profitably grown. The initial cost was greater per head than that of the grades, but the decrease in numbers to be maintained in order to get the same gross profits assured at once a very considerable saving in high-priced feed. The advantage of the purebred is that its quality when finished will command a higher price per pound at the market. Not only this, but except in comparatively rare instances, they attain more weight at a given age, so that the producer has the advantage of a greater number of pounds and a higher price for every pound.

Advantage of Purebred Sire.
Anyone familiar with the beef markets has long since recognized that the purebred sire has had more to do with making profits to the growers than

any single factor. The buyers on the markets are always on the lookout for quality, and when you combine quality and weight the margins of profit are certain to be more nearly satisfactory. But as purebred cattle have become more numerous they are more frequently in comparison with grades and inferior standards at the markets, and the purebred invariably has the advantage, or in such cases where he fails it is due to some other cause.

There have been many arguments offered to encourage farmers to grow purebred cattle, but these arguments have not been necessary since the cost of maintenance has reached its present level, nor with the numerous object lessons with which they have become familiar.

In England, where live stock improvement has been carried on more successfully and for a longer period than in any country, the great majority of the cattle stocks are purebred, or practically so. The shorthorn greatly outnumber other breeds. This is due to its responsiveness to farm conditions and its dual purpose character. On every farm where beef making is conducted a reasonable quantity production of milk is essential and this the shorthorn provides along with its beef yields.

It will be a long time in this country before we reach anywhere near a 50 per cent proportion of purebred cattle of all breeds, but there is abundant evidence that we are steadily and certainly moving in that direction. The time will come when we will have passed the 50 per cent mark and will approach a 75 per cent total, but that will be a long while in the future. The available supply of purebred cattle for breeding purposes is insufficient to permit of attaining these percentages in the near future. Certain it is, however, that once the farmer has given purebred cattle a reasonable trial he will not be satisfied to put in his time with less responsive and less profitable standards.

VALUE OF CLIPPING OFTEN OVERLOOKED

Benefit to Horse and Also to Owner Who Saves Feed.

At Least 20 Per Cent in Cost of Feeding is Saved by Use of Clippers as Often as There is Sufficient Hair to Clip.

(By JAMES COLEMAN.)

If horse owners only knew the advantages attached to the clipping of working horses, the manufacturers of clipping machines would do a much more thriving business. From all points I have considered the pros and cons of the practice, and I have proved, at least to my own satisfaction, that clipping is an all-around benefit to not only the horse, but to the owner, who may save considerably in the cost of feeding.

Any thinker will readily accept the statement that hair eats. Therefore, the heavier a horse's coat the greater percentage of what he eats is devoured by his hair. In humans it has been proved a similar condition obtains. A little girl with a heavy head of hair often is weak and her parents are puzzled to account for her lack of robust health. Let the child's hair be cut off and she rapidly improves in condition and regains juvenile vivacity.

For a working horse a heavy coat is just the opposite of a necessity; for it means that the hair has to be fed. Nothing assists so materially in the fattening of a poor horse as clipping his coat and keeping it short. At least 20 per cent is saved in the cost of feeding a working horse—any breed—by using the clippers as often as there is sufficient hair to clip.

In the winter time it is impossible to dry even a racehorse thoroughly after he has "got up a sweat," and racehorses are almost invariably clipped once in the season and sometimes oftener.

It is impossible to keep properly clean the hide of a horse that has a heavy coat, and as "a good clean" is reckoned by horse owners as being worth half a feed it needs little calculation to know what clipping means. For the working horse, clipping is a positive necessity.

Dressing for Trees.
The orchard trees will appreciate a dressing of stable manure this winter if none has been applied for several years. Put on the ground as far out from the trees as the branches reach.

HOME-GROWN FRUIT

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Home-grown fruit is desirable—

Because it reaches the family fresh and in best condition.

Because the family has fruit of which it would often be deprived if it had to be purchased.

Because, if the proper varieties be selected, a continuous supply of fruit of superior quality may be secured, regardless of market prices.

Because any surplus usually can be sold without difficulty, or otherwise conserved for use when fresh fruit is not available.

Because the care of the home fruit garden provides for spare time congenial and profitable occupation which is in reality recreation for those who enjoy seeing things grow.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Corn is not high in protein.

The feed carrier in the barn is a labor-saver.

Barley has come into larger use as a feed for stock.

The good draft horse still reigns supreme on farms.

The feeding of tankage to hogs will not cause them to have cholera.

Sheep are particularly susceptible to different conditions of soil and climate.

Silage has been proved a first-class food for cows, horses, sheep and beef cattle.

Hogs harvesting a corn and soy bean crop will make faster and cheaper gains than if fed the same feed by hand.

The colts and calves can be wintered around the strawstack without grain but they will lose their owner money.

Wherever commercial dairying with milk production the chief object is practiced the Holstein cow is best adapted.