

Frocks for Little Girls



The very pretty styles in dresses for little girls have tempted many mothers this spring into buying ready-made outfits for their small daughters. The utmost that can be done with gingham, chambrays, dimities, and all the thin white fabrics as well, has been done by the designers of these enticing frocks, and that is saying a great deal. Busy mothers of today, no matter how exacting their taste in clothes, are able to buy an entire outfit for the little girl's summer wardrobe; for among the displays there are frocks of all varieties of material in abundance of differing designs and prices.

There is a saving of the cost of labor in making children's frocks at home and this is an item that is considered in many households where the sewing is done by members of the family. The three pretty dresses shown here are examples of good designing and the materials they are made of may be found in all dry goods stores. They are not at all difficult to make. One of the frocks is a checked gingham with a white ground and crossbar in a color. Light green, pink, maize and blue are the most popular color combinations with white, but there are tan and white, red and white, lavender and white, and others to select from. The gingham frock is made with a plain waist and short sleeves. It has a "baby" neck, with a wide plaited frill of organdie and a surplice front with a short band set on it having three flat buttons at each end. Dimity or an English print will make a pretty frock like the figured cotton dress pictured. This also has a plain waist with a wide girdele of the goods and a sailor collar with a narrow lace about the edge. Flat tabs stitched to the waist at each side make a very neat finish besides adding strength and durability to the dress.

There are many sorts of white goods that will serve to make the white frock shown in the picture. The box-pleat at each side and short sleeves, odd pockets and organdie collar and cuffs, decorated with fancy stitching, make this pretty model interesting.

Covert Cloth Popular.

Covert cloth riding habits are said to be the thing for the coming season.

Ruffles and Frills.

Blouses except for sport wear show more and more ruffles and frills.

A Charm to Summer



There is a lot of satisfaction in a plain and becoming silk hat, and they are made in many shapes of different character so that every one may be suited. They tide one over from season to season, and stand a little buffeting by the weather, without much injury. They are always ready for motoring, traveling by land, and make a good sea-going bit of headwear. One smart silk hat at the beginning of the spring season will prove a good millinery investment. Two of these silk hats are shown here, with a third hat of hair braid, very different from them in every way.

A pretty tan of navy blue taffeta flares itself in the ranks of jaunty shapes, with a small tan crown placed as a rakish angle on a wide head band. This model is shown with narrow braid of silk or chenille, couched on in a crossbar pattern as pictured, or having this decoration replaced with narrow, crossbar tucks. A long silk tassel at the side dangles in the most irresponsible manner possible. This is a saucy hat. The other model in black taffeta is much more dignified. It has a brim

covered with knife-plated silk and a full, soft draped crown. Its trimming is a short length of silk fringe set on at the side of the top crown. This is a sensible and serviceable hat made on a becoming shape.

The remaining example of headwear for summer is a wide-brimmed hair braid model made with a bandeau of the braid. It has a wide flange of georgette about the under-brim, and is made in white and light pastel colors with the flange matching the braid. Velvet ribbon is extended from the top of the hat to the bandeau and there is a wreath of flowers about the crown, once more we have flower trimmed millinery along with other revivals of beautiful styles of the past. Hats like this add a charm to summer.

Julia Bottomley

Very Blousy Blouses.

The principal feature of georgette dresses for spring is their loose, almost sloppy looking blouse waists.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IS NICHOLAS ROMANOFF ALIVE?



Is Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian czar, alive or dead? Bernard Naumberg, a New York lawyer, has been named by Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn as a committee of one to find out. The Marine Transportation Service corporation early in the war transported a large quantity of sugar to Russia on the then czar's order. Before collection was made Nicholas was deposed and, according to generally accepted reports, slain. Mr. Naumberg learned that the czar had \$1,000,000 on deposit in the National City bank. He obtained a court judgment for \$117,450, but upon presenting it to the bank was informed the bank could not pay out any of the fund unless Nicholas either was served with notice or proved dead. He then applied for appointment of a receiver for the fund. Justice Benedict denied the application, telling Mr. Naumberg it would be necessary first to serve Nicholas with notice or, after proving him dead, serve notice upon his next of kin. The next of kin would be his wife, if she is alive; if not, his children if alive; if not, Michael Romanoff, his brother, who at last accounts was alive. The Giornale d'Italia of Rome prints an interview with Stefania Turr, the daughter of a Hungarian general, who quotes Prince Obolensky, former captain of the Russian imperial guard, as expressing his firm belief that the Russian royal family is still alive and "perhaps hidden in northern Russia."

OPPOSED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The joint debate at Boston over the league of nations covenant between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university puts the former, whose portrait is given here, in the limelight as perhaps its foremost opponent. The debate was doubly important because of the personality of the debaters. President Lowell represents the pure student and theorist. He is author of a standard treatise on the government of England and other contributions to the science of government, which has been his special subject. He is one of America's distinguished scholars and brings to the consideration of any public question a formidable body of knowledge.

Senator Lodge, by comparison, represents the practical and realistic. He is himself a historian of note, a man of high culture and informed intelligence. And, in addition, while President Lowell has been studying the science of government, Senator Lodge has been practicing it. He was the ranking Republican member of the senate committee on foreign affairs in the last congress and will be its chairman in the next.



ARMY COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM



Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon had a good deal to say in the last session of the Sixty-fifth congress in criticism of the war department and more especially of the alleged injustice of the army court-martial system. The hostilities between Senator Chamberlain and Secretary Baker have not ceased with the adjournment of congress.

In the latest encounter Secretary Baker sent a telegram to Senator Chamberlain laying the blame for failure to correct the evil in the court-martial system upon congress. He declared he had proposed a remedy a year ago, but congress had not acted.

The senator promptly retorted with a letter in which he declared Mr. Baker's remedy would have made the system "even more reactionary, if possible, than it is now." He charged that Mr. Baker's proposed remedy was not made in good faith. The senator

then proceeded to cite statements recently made by Mr. Baker stanchly defending the court-martial system against the attacks by General Ansell and congress and continued:

"On March 10 you were blind to any deficiencies in the existing system; as indeed the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system."

"ARMY OF THE GREAT WAR"

The United States is to have an American association of veterans of the world war under the name of "Liberty league," "Army of the Great War," or something of the kind. A convention to be called November 11 in Chicago will pass upon various preliminary steps of organization taken in the meantime, both abroad and at home.

Six hundred "doughboys," "medics," "birdmen," engineers, artillerymen, "noncoms," captains, colonels and generals assembled in Paris and formed a tentative organization. An executive committee of six, equally divided between officers and enlisted men, was elected, with Col. Milton J. Foreman of Chicago chairman. A similar organization is being formed in this country among the soldiers who did not get overseas, under the lead of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose portrait is herewith printed. A tentative constitution thus defines membership in the proposed organization:

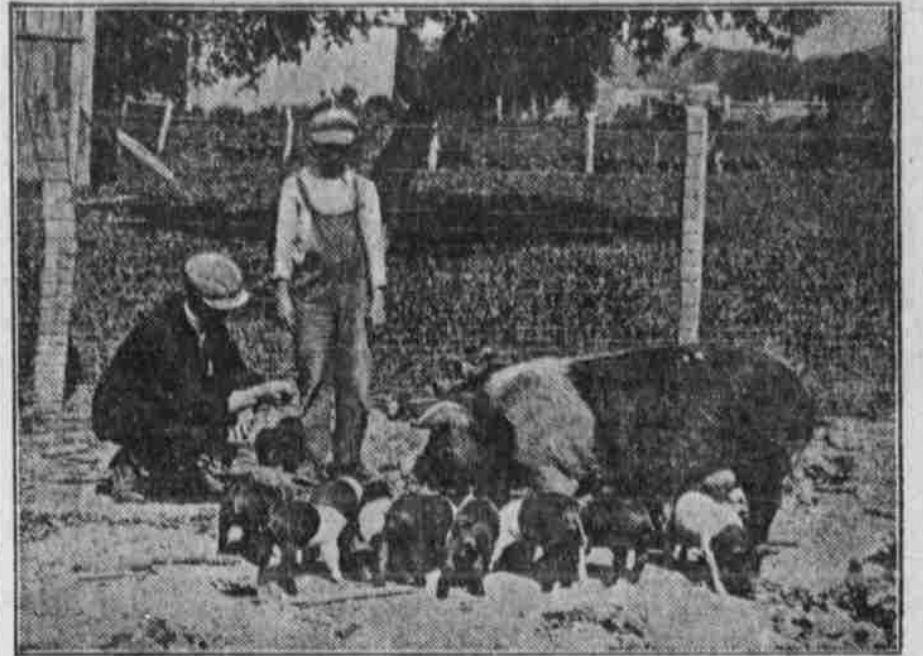
"Those eligible for membership shall be all the officers and enlisted personnel of the military and naval services of the United States at any time during the period from April 6, 1917, until November 11, 1918, excepting those persons who failed or attempted to evade the full performance of such service."

The provision is interpreted as including the members of the nursing corps, girl telegraph operators and field clerks, but not the members of auxiliary welfare organizations.

The Chicago convention is set for November 11, in the hope that it is sufficiently late to allow for the return of the expeditionary force.



BOYS AND GIRLS WHO JOIN PIG CLUBS AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAKE MONEY



Opportunities Offered to Learn Swine Industry

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The beneficial effects of pig clubs on the improvement of swine in the United States will be due in large measure to the knowledge of breeding principles that members receive in early life. Progress in animal breeding is limited necessarily by the factor of time, and those who early become interested in the work have the best opportunity to reap the full fruits of their efforts.

In calling attention to these and other merits of the pig-club work, encouraged by the United States department of agriculture, E. Z. Russell, specialist in swine husbandry, clearly points out the difference between the constructive live stock breeder and the so-called breeder who really is a live stock speculator. The comparison is of general interest.

"In the hog business, for instance, the name 'breeder,' Mr. Russell explains, 'is applied commonly to any one who has purebred swine for sale. A large proportion of the men now engaged in this business, however, had better be termed 'speculators,' for to a greater or lesser extent they are engaged in buying and selling breeding animals. Sometimes they keep the animals—which include both sexes—to produce litters and offer them for sale, but more often they simply buy and sell.

Close Students of Breeding.

"We have a limited number, however, of those who may be termed 'constructive breeders.' Persons belonging to that class have in mind a type of hog which as breeders they are trying to produce, and they study not only the animal itself, but its ancestors. In brief, constructive breeders are close students of individuality and pedigree. A number of so-called breeders of today commenced their hog-breeding activities late in life and did not have the time to take up the business in a breeder's standpoint. Consequently, if their activities are extensive, they are likely to be speculators rather than breeders. Many, however, are in speculative lines because of the lack of knowledge of fundamental ideas and principles of breeding. This information is readily obtainable from the department and from many other sources."

Indefinite, careless methods in all farming lines, according to Mr. Russell, are injuring those who use such methods. On the other hand, the man who meets with the most success in the future will be the one who studies from every angle the problems concerning his particular field of work.

In some parts of the United States hog breeding is still in its infancy, and it is noteworthy that many of these localities are even in the oldest settled states. Farmers in those localities in the past apparently have paid very little attention to live stock growing of any kind. In other localities, especially during the last two or three years, owing to the increased price of grains, live stock on the farm has been reduced materially. Yet every year demonstrates more fully that successful agriculture can be accomplished only by having a certain number of live stock on the farm.

Recognizing these facts, the department of agriculture has given assistance to the farmers in as many ways as possible. One of the most practical means of establishing live stock production on a firm foundation is the encouragement of boys' and girls' pig clubs. Members of these clubs have the opportunity to obtain expert knowledge and advice in selecting and growing their pigs. To attain success in any line a person must like his work, and it is human to like work that is profitable. Boys and girls who join these pig clubs and follow instructions given them nearly always make a profit out of the venture, and consequently they like the business. In fact, records show that a large percentage of the boys and girls, who started in the work by feeding a single pig, fed a sow and litter the second or third year. Later many of them became specialists in hog work.

Success From Small Achievements. Although the total hog production in the United States is large, it has become so not by doing big things in a big way, but rather by doing a lot of little details when they should be done. Club members are doing these many little details and, being young, energetic, and willing to learn, generally succeed. Men and women who start later in life to acquire knowledge of the hog business often fail because they feel that many of the little things are unnecessary. Inexperienced feeders, by lack of knowledge, can very easily cause the death of a litter of pigs.

It is gratifying to the department of agriculture that in many of the localities throughout the United States where the business of hog growing has been seriously neglected large numbers of boys and girls are now joining pig clubs, and the department is confident that in years to come those boys and girls will help materially to increase the wealth of various states because early in life they learned how to select and care for a pig.

ASSISTANCE NEEDED FOR NEW-BORN CALF

Strong, Healthy Cows Require Little Attention.

Young Animal Should Get Colostrum, Which Acts as Mild Purgative—It Should Make Fast, Continuous Growth.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If breeding cows are in strong, vigorous, healthy condition at time of calving they will likely need little, if any assistance. While it is true that most calves born need no assistance whatever, yet it is also true that many of those that die would have lived had they had assistance at the proper time. As soon as the calf is born the foetal membrane should be removed at once from its nose and mouth. Unless the calf is strong and vigorous, insert finger into the mouth and give the tongue a slight pull. Pressure on the ribs may sometimes be necessary to stimulate breathing. Allow the cow to dry and care for the calf alone. It may then need some assistance to find the udder. The calf should get the first milk—the colostrum—which acts as a mild purgative, unless the cow's udder is feverish.

The calf should make fast, continuous growth from time of birth. A common expression among beef cattle growers is "Keep the stomach of the calf full of milk and grain at all times. Give it all the milk from its dam, for a short period at least, unless the amount of milk produced is excessive. Calves should be fed grain from the time they will begin nibbling at such feeds until they are turned on grass."

The feeds most desirable for calves at this time are ground oats, bran, corn (which may be ground), and cottonseed or oil meal, which should be provided in such amounts as the calf will eat. If the calf is well fed it will make an extra good individual. If improperly fed it ranks only as a fair or poor individual.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Harvest crops with live stock in the fields and save labor.

Balance grains fed with pasturage, silage, roughage and concentrates.

The lambs must be kept in a warm place for several days and always in a dry place.

Mud and damp sleeping quarters are the chief obstacles to profit on fall litters of pigs.

When the lambs are about three weeks old they will begin to eat grain and dry feed.

Charcoal is also very valuable for hogs and serves the same purpose that it does for fowls.

Silage free from mold is safe for horses in feeds of one pound per 100 pounds of weight.

Unground rye grain is not recommended as an annual feed, except in rare circumstances.

Baby beef can be produced satisfactorily without silage, especially if you have clover or alfalfa.

At the Iowa station they figure that ten feet of corn trough room will take care of about 25 100-pound shotes.