



## Sewing Machine Hints.

When your sewing machine belt becomes loose, do not stop to take it off in order to tighten it. Just drop a little machine oil upon it and you will find the belt tight after a few turns of the wheel. One sometimes has trouble because the needle cuts heavy cotton or linen goods when stitching. If the seam to be stitched is rubbed with hard white soap you will have no more difficulty.

## A Tonic for Sewing Machines.

After some years' usage every sewing machine is likely to clog up with fine dust which the machine oil collects on the bearings. As soon as the machine begins to work heavily, take out the shuttle and then give each movable part a generous bath of gasoline. Work the foot lever briskly, so that the gasoline may penetrate every part. The old oil and caked dust will loosen and fall off in quantities that will amaze you. Then open the windows of the sewing room and let the fumes of the gasoline escape. Of course, during this cleaning process, the machinist will take good care that there is no lighted gas, lamp or fire in the room. It is a good plan then to let the machine stand without the usual lubricating oil until you are ready to use it again. A piece of chamois should always be kept on hand to wipe off the superfluous oil before beginning to stitch.

## Economy in Machine Needles.

Keep a piece of white soap in the machine drawer, and when stitching

anything with much dressing in it, goods, rub the seams with the soap, and you will find you can stitch with ease and with no danger of breaking the needle.

Always keep on hand in the machine drawer a small whetstone, and if your needle becomes dull sharpen it on the whetstone. You can make it as good as new.

## An Excellent Spool Rack.

To keep machine drawers in perfect order saw a thin board to fit the bottom of the drawer, mark it with rings, using a spool, and put a peg or nail in the center of each ring. Now each spool is in its own place on a nail and the thread does not become tangled.

With a short hatpin one can guide and place the work. Keep the hatpin in the sewing machine drawer.

## Tea for Tinting.

Tea is better than coffee for tinting the various shades of cream lace, because there is less chance of streaking. Use a strong solution of black tea, and add this to the rinsing water, dipping it once or twice. This gives a better color than using tea strong enough to give it the right color the first time it is dipped. After lace has been washed and tinted it should be brought back to its original shape by pinning on a clean ironing board, or several folds of a towel. Keep in mind the shape of the lace as you pin, and pin it so that all the scallops are the same size. These pins should be put in very close and the work requires a great deal of patience.

## VACATION FROCKS



Life holds enticing prospects for the younger generation just now. The long vacation is almost here, with days to be filled with play and quite likely a journey and a visit to add to its allurements. And there is always the certainty of new clothes when one is to go visiting. A frock to travel in, others for play, and one or two for grand occasions when everyone dresses up, all help in making life one continuous round of pleasure in vacation time.

Since the designing of children's clothes has been given into the hands of specialists who devote all their time and thought to it, all the needs of little folks are well taken care of, and mothers need only concern themselves with making selections from the styles submitted to them. At the left of the two frocks shown above there is a model which is suited to cotton materials, for everyday wear, and will look well developed in dark-colored taffeta, for traveling and street wear. It is made with knickerbockers and is altogether practical.

As shown in the picture the dress is plain chambray. A single box plait at each side of the front and a front piece gathered to a band at the neck give it good lines. The three-quarter length sleeves and the pockets find a band finish, like that of the neck, all that one could wish, but two large pearl buttons are allowed for adornment at the ends of the band at the neck. The wide collar of white batiste or organdie is a separate affair, and its hem is finished with a narrow feather-stitching of colored silk. Plain chambray and plaid gingham

make a little dress that will prove useful almost any hour of the day, and this combination of materials we have always with us. In the dress at the left of the group it is shown in a frock having a waist of chambray and skirt of gingham, with the addition of white organdie in a little vestee and collar. Bands and tabs with pearl buttons and button holes make this frock interesting. The skirt has inverted plaits at the front, back and on the sides and the pockets, like so many others, are cut on the bias of the goods and finished with pointed bands.

*Julia Bottinelly*

## Morning Frocks for Summer.

Simplicity should guide you in ordering your morning frocks of gingham. Remember smart severity marks these tub dresses. An interesting example of these gingham gowns which will be popular this summer, is made of blue and white checked gingham with trimmings of butcher's linen. A square yoke of butcher's linen is worked in blue eyelets, through which a blue silk lacer runs. The same treatment is used on cuffs with right angle "cutouts." A border of white linen suede is punched with blue eyelets and fastens with a blue enamel buckle.

## Novelties in Crepe.

Crinkly crepe is one of the interesting fabric novelties of Paris, and frocks are made of it both in dark and light colors.

## OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

## PENROSE AND PROMISED BUDGET

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania seems just now to be the spokesman for the budget system of appropriations and expenditures that is promised on behalf of the Sixty-sixth congress. The reform seems likely to go through. The Republican majorities in both houses are committed to its establishment. President Wilson has recommended it from time to time. The business men of the country, irrespective of party, have urged it.

"What we must have is a budget system that is administrative and legislative," Senator Penrose says. "There is an almost complete absence of a budget system, either administrative or legislative, in the government of the United States, and this fact, with the habit of extravagance and wasteful expenditures developed by the war, will produce a chaotic condition in the income and expenditure accounts of the government unless a budget system is promptly provided for. The subject already has the attention of some of the most prominent business men of the United States as well as executive and legislative departments. To my mind it is the most important question before congress, as all others are ultimately related to it."



## LENINE'S PROPAGANDA PORTRAIT



This is an official picture of Lenin, otherwise Vladimir Ilyich Ulanoff. It is from a propaganda portrait on sale during the present Lenin-Trotsky rule. It doubtless presents the soviet leader at his best.

Of the leaders of bolshevik Russia, Lenin is by far the most important. Born on April 10, 1870, he is a "hereditary noble" and the son of a state councillor of the Simbirsk government. Brought up in the orthodox faith, he was educated at the Simbirsk gymnasium and at the University of Kazan, from which town, however, he was speedily banished on account of his socialist proclivities. Revolution seems to run in his family, and his brother Alexander was executed as a terrorist in 1887. Lenin is married to Nadejda Krupskaya, a former political exile, to whom he is said to be most devoted.

A staunch supporter of Karl Marx, whom he interprets in his own way, Lenin has written much on economic subjects. His great propaganda pamphlet for budding bolsheviks is entitled "The State and Revolution."

One of the few genuine Russians in the bolshevik movement, he may be called without exaggeration the virtual dictator of Russia.

## OFFICIAL PORTRAIT OF TROTSKY

This is an official picture of Trotsky. It is a propaganda portrait and on sale with the authority of Trotsky himself.

Lev Davidovitch Trotsky—or, to give him his real name, Leiba Bronstein—is a Jew of versatile talents and considerable powers of organization. In his evolution as a socialist he has passed through menshevik internationalism and Trotskyist irrationalism to the more strenuous doctrine of bolshevik imperialism.

President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen during the revolution of 1905, Trotsky has been twice exiled to Siberia, and has twice escaped before the completion of his sentence.

A man of violent moods and passions, Trotsky has frequently been guilty of the greatest cruelty and excesses.

He has, however, written several clever historical sketches of the revolution, and as a journalist possesses a certain facility of argument which makes a strong appeal to his followers.

Today his boundless ambition has been temporarily satisfied by the great power which he wields as commissary for war—a post in which, at any rate, he has not shown any lack of courage. He has been sarcastically described by his opponents as "the greatest Jewish general since Joshua."



## IS PANCHO VILLA ALIVE OR DEAD?



Villa's band, but failed to take him dead or alive. Then there was a story that gangrene set in and Villa had died in some recess of the Sierra Tarahumara. Since Washington was impressed the other day with General Villa's translation to high command and refurbished greatness, Carranza's advisers have protested that Jimenez and Bustillo have not been taken, but they have not relegated Pancho Villa to the shades.

Since the fight at Guerrero there has been no Villa before the camera, no Villa interviewed, no pronouncements by Villa, no Villa seen by a responsible American or Mexican.

The brilliant, masterful, restless leader has lived only in rumor and propaganda.

Is Pancho Villa alive or dead?

Is "Gen." Francisco (Pancho) Villa alive or dead?

Francisco Villa still campaigns in Mexico, "according to information that has reached the state department," says a Washington dispatch, which restores the former bandit and rival of Carranza to the "bad eminence" he once enjoyed. Thus he is leading a new revolutionary movement, has captured Parral, Jimenez, and Bustillo and is planning a descent upon Chihuahua and Torreon. Furthermore, Villa is preparing a statement to the American press denying that he was involved in the Columbus raid and that he had a hand in the Santa Ysabel atrocity.

Pancho Villa was reported dead of a leg wound received in his attack on Guerrero on March 26, 1916. Three days later Colonel Dodd of the United States army, with some men the Seventh and Tenth cavalry, surprised

## NO SECRECY IN MEAT SITUATION WHEN UNITED STATES REPORTS ARE UTILIZED



Government Market Reports Follow These Porkers to Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That every one interested in meat—from the stock raiser to the consumer—may have the benefit of knowing market conditions in the meat industry, the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, issues daily and other reports to facilitate distribution, improve transportation, stabilize values and to help the producers in placing their stock where it will sell to the best advantage.

On the assumption that the dissemination of market information will tend to improve conditions, the bureau of markets has developed a system of market reporting that has already had some effect in restoring confidence in the markets. While the information made available by the bureau is being used most extensively by those actively engaged in some branch of the livestock or meat industries, it is believed that sooner or later the public generally will utilize this knowledge and with it bring into line any retailers who reduce consumption by an unwarranted margin of profit.

## Present Market-Reporting System.

The present market-reporting system, which was begun in the fall of 1916, has developed rapidly, and at present there are 17 service centers, each of which distributes daily, weekly and monthly reports on the various branches of the industry. These include daily reports on meat-trade conditions in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Los Angeles; daily reports on live-stock loadings; daily reports on the estimated receipts and prices of live stock at Chicago and Kansas City; reports of live-stock movements in grazing and feeding sections; monthly reports on stocks of frozen and cured meats, eggs and poultry; monthly reports on live-stock receipts and shipments at all public stock yards, and monthly estimates on the supply of marketable live stock.

The report on meat-trade conditions at the leading markets brings to the small dealers, as well as to producers, information that was formerly possessed only by the larger meat-packing institutions. Specialists obtain full information daily on the fresh-meat supply, including various grades of beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton at the markets, and this information is tabulated and distributed widely by telegraph, through a leased-wire system, to meat-market centers. In a similar manner daily price quotations are furnished on different grades of live stock. As applied to fresh meats, this service results in giving to the public full information as to the supply and accurate data on values of all commercial grades. Secrecy is eliminated, so that when prices on meats are high, as compared with values on foot, it is possible to locate the profiteer.

## Shipments Reported Each Day.

Daily reports prepared by the bureau furnish the industry with information on live-stock shipments. This information is obtained from transportation companies who report by wire each night to the Chicago office of the bureau. The wide distribution of this information tends to stabilize values. It furnishes to the producer information which will enable him to ship his stock to market where there is the greatest demand. A knowledge of the demand by smaller plants, which these reports furnish, has a tendency to stimulate competition among buyers with the subsequent effect of raising values. Also, when the amount of live stock moving from production areas is known, it is possible to regulate the supply of cars needed and to determine whether car shortages for any particular district are apparent or real. Improving the system of distribution makes fewer cars necessary, and they can be moved with greater dispatch.

The better distribution of live-stock receipts resulting from information obtained from the leading reports enables commission men and buyers to render better service in handling live stock after it arrives at the stock yards. Heavy receipts arriving unexpectedly create congestion and confusion, which in turn invariably result in unnecessary shrinkage and costly delays, working in reality an injury to the producer and thereby discouraging production.

## Bureau Issues Variety of Reports.

An important branch of the live-stock reporting system of the bureau of markets consists of the telegraphic bulletins prepared by representatives of the Chicago and Kansas City offices, and issues from time to time during the market hours of each day. They report the actual live-stock arrivals and the exact conditions of the market, and are transmitted over the

bureau's leased wires to other markets where local offices are established. Markets all over the country rely on these daily reports, and these prices are used as a basis in determining values.

Steady progress has been made by the bureau in collecting and distributing information obtained from grazing and feeding sections, which is of use in lessening market congestion and preventing violent fluctuations in values. Reports on meats in storage are issued monthly. The bureau also issues monthly reports on receipts and shipments of live stock in 81 of the leading stock yards in the country. In addition the bureau furnishes a weekly bulletin, the Live Stock and Meat Trade News, which supplies miscellaneous trade information coming from outside sources. All of the reports issued by the bureau are given wide publicity and are available to any person who has use for them.

## MAKE EQUIPMENT TO CLEAN DAIRY PAILS

Heating Apparatus Is One of Greatest Conveniences.

Low-Pressure Upright Boiler Is Desirable Where a Large Number of Cows Are Kept—Cream Separator Saves Labor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the greatest conveniences on the farm where cows are kept is some means of heating an abundance of water for washing the milk vessels. Where a considerable number of cows are kept, heating water by means of steam from a small, low-pressure upright boiler is desirable, but on the small farm a stove with a basin fitted into the top (or it may be separate from the top) can be purchased cheaply, and will serve the purpose, provided the water is properly heated. Water can be pumped from the well directly into the basin. In order to avoid heating the milk room and to do away with smoke and ashes, the water heater should be placed immediately outside the milk room and, if elevated, the water from it can be run into the washing vat.

Some equipment is necessary in which to wash utensils used in handling milk. A vat is very convenient. One end of the vat can be used for washing and the other for rinsing and scalding.

Fiber brushes for washing milk utensils should replace the common dishrag, as they do better work and are more easily kept clean.

On every farm where as many as four or five cows are kept a cream separator is advisable, as it will reduce the labor required in handling the milk from cows more than any other one thing.

A refrigerator or ice box is desirable upon every farm where either a few or many cows are kept if it is practicable to secure ice for use in summer.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Every farm should have a small flock of sheep.

Turnips make a good and cheap fall forage for hogs.

Ranginess in the young stock is a highly desirable quality.

Rape is one of the common annual pasture crops for hogs and sheep.

For feeding calves, no ration has been found which will do as well as milk.

Sows running through filth and then being suckled will often cause pigs to scour.

Calves are always greedy, and for this reason over-feeding should be avoided.

Owners of beef-breeding cows should use every possible means to insure a maximum number of calves.

The high price of wool and the demand for mutton have caused farmers to look with more favor on sheep.