

Requisites for Summer Outing



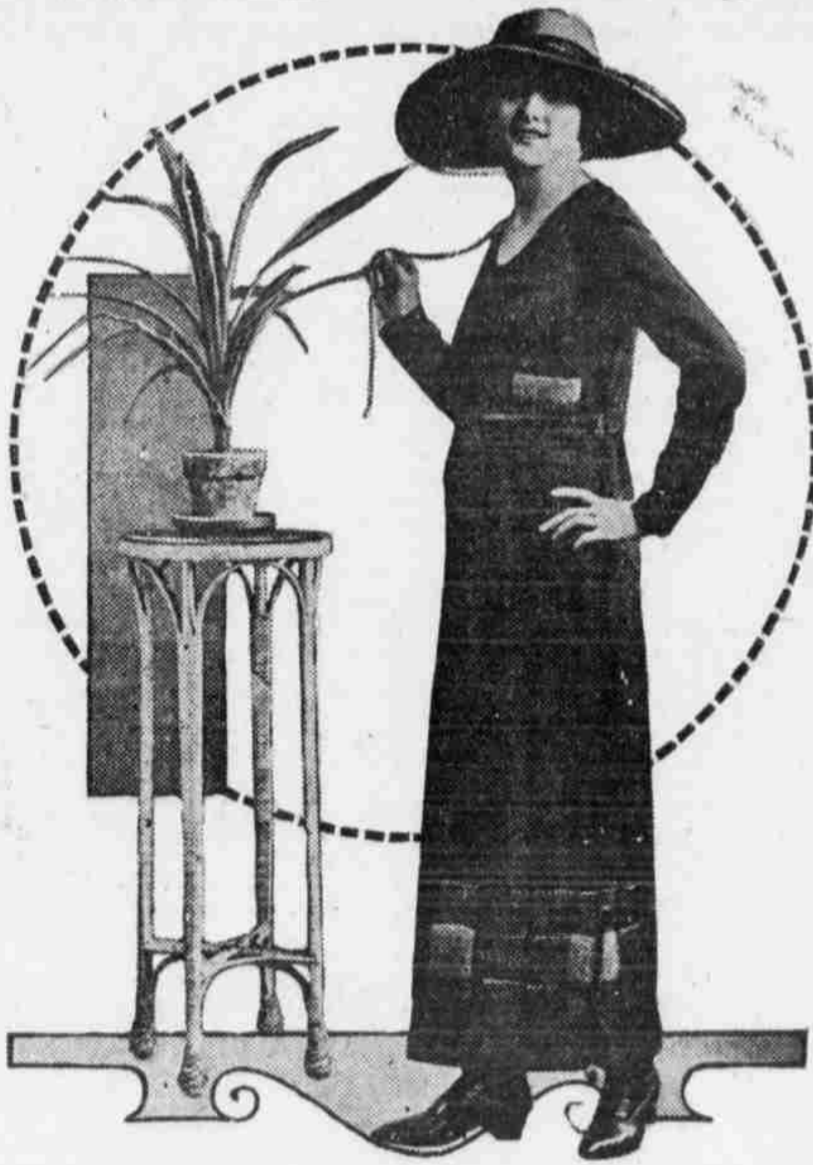
The call of the wild makes itself heard in the cities but finds few listeners in the rural districts. There the call of gay summer resorts entices those who have had enough of solitude and are looking to be refreshed by companionship rather than quiet. The shops are full of outfittings to suit the needs of everybody bound everywhere, whether to the wilderness, the mountains, the sea or cityward and it is noteworthy that stout service suits find a place in all displays. These are intended for women who will camp, climb, tramp, ride and enjoy living out doors for a time this summer, and they are the straws that show the direction of the wind; for all the best outfittings have inexpensive outing suits of this kind.

A suit that will do to live in, come what may in way of weather and roughing it, is shown above at the right. It provides knickerbockers with leggings attached, a detachable skirt

that buttons at the front, and a good-looking coat with big patch pockets. One can imagine the blouse of brown linen, pongee, cotton or shirting silk and whatever stout boots are comfortable. The hat might be of cloth, felt or straw so long as it fits well and shades the eyes a little.

Where no very strenuous demands are to be made upon an outing dress, the outfit at the left may be chosen to fit in with almost any background. It has a skirt of strong ribbed silk bound with a plain wool cloth and a coat of the same material as this binding. Large buttons are set down the front by way of ornament for the skirt and the coat is finished with shawl collar and patch pockets. There is an odd bag to match this coat, that will carry a good many things—as a little lunch, a book, writing requisites, or a bit of needlework. A Panama hat fits into the scheme of things here and carries a sash about its crown.

New and Versatile All-Day Dress



The days are not long enough for all the affairs of up-to-date, busy women, and so they are providing themselves with time-saving expedients. A new and versatile dress, called "the all-day dress," is one of these modern conveniences. It must do duty from the beginning of the business day until the end of the same at least, and may be longer. Designers are called upon to keep in mind that the all-day dress must be informal enough for morning wear and smart enough for afternoon; helped out with certain accessories it will pass for all hours and occasions in everyday affairs. They have worked out their task in several ways, and one example of their successful effort is pictured here.

This is a plain one-piece frock of wool trimmed with narrow braid and angora cloth.

It is belted across the front and has a semifitted bodice, with skirt set on at the back. The coat sleeves that button along the forearm, the plain neck finish and the long skirt are items that are approved in present fashions. It is the trimming of nar-

row braid and angora cloth that gives this dress distinction. It is original and effective and looks "tailored," therefore appropriate for street wear.

This is only one of many smart and practical frocks for street wear. In some of them serge and satin are combined with embroidery as an embellishment. If embroidery is left out a rich sash may be added or the frock, no matter how quiet in color, achieve distinction by originality in cut, chic lines and a hint of a wrap in the bodice. We may look for very novel things now that costumers have in mind all-day frocks that will replace the tailored suit. They will brighten and add interest to our streets and save time for women who must attend to many things.

Julia Bottomley

Much Trimmed Hats.

It is at least ten years since hats were trimmed as profusely as many of the summer hats will be, so the milliners say.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

JOHNSON AND THE PEACE TREATY

As everybody knows, one of the storm centers of the Sixty-sixth congress will revolve about the peace treaty and the league of nations. It will not be a question of strict party politics, either. A good many of the senators on either side of the political fence think they know considerable themselves about international and constitutional law and purpose to be heard, and party politics be hanged. Also, there is a general realization that the question is one bigger than politics.

The first clash in the senate over the peace treaty occurred when Senator Johnson of California introduced a resolution calling upon the administration to transmit immediately to congress the complete text of the 80,000-word instrument. Senator Johnson tried to get action on the resolution at once. He asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. Senator Robinson of Arkansas promptly objected and the resolution was laid on the table temporarily.

It is the view of those senators opposed to the treaty—and of some of its friends—that it was impossible to enter upon a detailed analysis because although it may be supposed that the draft of the league sent over in the press dispatches is fairly accurate, there is no real knowledge of the treaty with Germany or of its relations to the league.

The summary which was sent out was not only incomplete, but vague and inaccurate, it is said.



MARSHAL HAIG ON THE GREAT WAR



When the history of the great war comes to be written Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is likely to find himself a stormcenter. Anyway, nothing that has occurred since the signing of the armistice has so tended to excite American officers as the full and complete report of Marshal Haig, copies of which have just been received in Washington.

The only mention which Marshal Haig makes of the Americans throughout the report is his statement that they occupied Coblenz after the signing of the armistice.

He ignores the American divisions which fought under him, and which took the lead in the final British drive on Cambrai. Moreover, in accounting for the collapse of German military power, he completely ignores the effect of American participation in the war, and the work of Pershing's army.

This report of Field Marshal Haig, with its failure to say any single word of credit for the Americans, or make any acknowledgment of the value of America's aid toward ending the war, probably will result in demands in congress upon the war department for the complete record of the achievements of American arms in France.

MANN AND THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

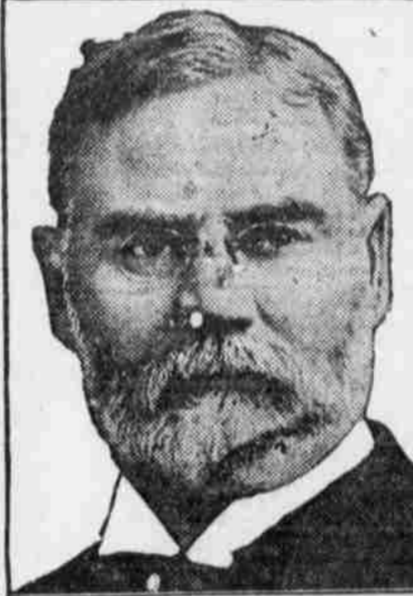
James R. Mann, representative from the Second Illinois district, whose portrait is here given, introduced the first resolution in the house on the opening day of congress (H. J. Res. 1), proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. Times change. Representative Mann provoked the resentment of woman suffragists years ago by remarking, in connection with a suffrage parade of women, "They ought to be at home."

Mann's position in the house, without being officially defined, is influential. He was defeated for speaker in the Republican caucus. He was offered the position of majority floor leader, but declined.

President Wilson's message contained a paragraph indorsing woman's suffrage. Mann, as the new chairman of the woman's suffrage committee, stole a march on the president by parliamentary maneuvering and got the resolution well on its way in advance of the reading of the message.

Two days later the resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 88, the necessary two-thirds total being 272. Mann got it out on the floor in record time and led the suffrage forces in the two hours' debate. The measure evidently was not a matter of strict party politics.

Friends of the measure professed to know that the senate would also pass the resolution.



ALL THE WORLD LOVES A LOVER



Francis Burton Harrison, governor general of the Philippine islands, has been in the limelight more or less for some time in connection with the movement for Philippine independence. And, as all the world loves a lover, his romantic marriage the other day in Chicago gives him added claims to public attention. Governor Harrison, who is forty-five years old and has been married twice before, married Miss Elizabeth Wrentmore, eighteen years old, a student of the University of California, daughter of Professor Wrentmore, dean of the College of Manila, P. I.

The course of true love certainly did not run smoothly in this case. The romance began a year ago in Manila. Mrs. Mabel Judson Harrison, the governor general's second wife, in San Diego, Cal., obtained her final decree of divorce the very day of the Chicago marriage. Mr. Harrison's first wife

was Mary Crocker of San Francisco, who died in 1905. Mrs. Wrentmore objected to the match because of the governor's age. Then the Wrentmore home in Berkeley, Cal., was quarantined for diphtheria. Miss Wrentmore went to Chicago, just the same. The health authorities met her at the depot and insisted on throat cultures. Mr. Harrison went to Chicago from Washington.

At last all was arranged and the lovers were married.

FARMERS GET BETTER RESULTS THROUGH MARKETING PRODUCTS CO-OPERATIVELY



Bringing Stock to a Shipping Point to Market Co-operatively.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every successful manufacturing establishment has a well-organized sales department, and many farm communities are organizing co-operative marketing associations to act as their sales departments. The farmer, like the manufacturer, cannot afford to give attention to production alone, but must see that the marketing of his products is handled to best advantage.

The average farmer, however, finds it difficult to give attention to marketing necessary to obtain the best results, because his time is fully occupied with production problems. Moreover, the limited production of the average farm ordinarily prevents the operator from obtaining the highest efficiency in the sale of his products. Individuals are handicapped in securing complete market information on account of the time and expense involved, but a number of individuals can organize in a co-operative marketing organization and market their products successfully through the association, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture.

May Employ Manager.

A co-operative marketing association having a sufficiently large volume of business is in a position to employ specialized marketing ability and to keep informed with respect to market conditions. The volume of business of such an organization also makes it possible to establish careful grading methods and to sell the products under brands. Desirable outlets can often be developed and maintained through co-operative effort where individual action is ineffective.

Factors such as these, together with a realization that marketing problems in a large measure are not merely individual problems but are difficulties which confront all the producers in a community, have led to the establishment of co-operative marketing associations in many localities. There are thousands of such organizations successfully operating among the farmers of the United States. They include

CO-OPERATION GAINS RURAL POPULARITY

Experts Say It Is Not Remedy for All Market Problems.

Demand for Organized Effort Should Come From Those Who Unite to Form Organization—Members Must Give Assistance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much has been accomplished by the American farmer through co-operative marketing, and organized activities are gaining rapidly in popularity in rural communities. While much may be done through co-operation, it is not a remedy for all marketing difficulties, say co-operative organization men of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture. One of the precautions which must be observed in the organization of farmers' co-operative marketing associations is that the demand for organized effort should come from those who unite to form the organization. Another important point to be observed is that the organization should grow from a strong foundation.

The mistake is frequently made of attempting to form a large central organization before organized effort in a small way has been tried out successfully and the details of the plan carefully worked out. One of the causes of failure among co-operative organizations is lack of support from members, and on that account every care should be taken to hold them together. Ordinarily a co-operative association should cover only a limited area. If the territory included is too large, the membership is scattered, and it is difficult to keep the organization intact.

One of the principal obstacles to successful co-operation is the selfishness of the individual. It is important that the members understand clearly the purposes of the organization and the methods by which it expects to accomplish the desired results, in order that they may realize fully the responsibility resting upon them. The members should not be led

farmers' grain elevator companies, co-operative creameries, cheese factories, fruit and vegetable marketing associations, live stock shipping organizations, and tobacco and cotton associations.

Builds Reputation for Potatoes.
An example of how co-operative associations are serving as sales departments for farming communities is shown in a western Maryland section where conditions have been found suitable for the production of seed potatoes. The farmers in this section realized from the outset that co-operative action was necessary for growers to agree on varieties and to work together on disease prevention and eradication and other important production problems. They also realized that efficient sales methods are equally as important as productive methods, and there soon developed in their organization a sales department through which their seed potatoes are successfully marketed. Through this association the section is building up a reputation for good seed potatoes, such as could not be done by growers if they sold their seed individually.

Fruit growers in a number of the valleys along the Pacific coast have developed co-operative marketing associations to a high degree. Grain growers in important grain-growing sections are successfully handling their crops in their own elevators. Dairy men in dairy sections of Wisconsin and other states are adding to their profits by organizing creameries and cheese factories. The marketing of early vegetables through co-operation has reached high development in many Southern states, and county agents in all parts of the country are helping farmers to combine their shipments of live stock so that carload lots can be sent to central markets where higher prices can frequently be obtained than on the local market.

Suggestions and assistance in connection with organization problems may be obtained from the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, and from the various state agricultural colleges.

to expect impossible results. Sweeping claims may serve to attract people to the association and may assist in its formation, but unless the organization is able to come up to expectations these claims are likely to react strongly. Each member should understand clearly that the success of his organization depends upon him and that it is his duty to do his part. Selfishness and petty jealousies have no place in any co-operative undertaking.

Lack of sufficient business to make operation practicable has caused many failures. A co-operative marketing association should not be undertaken unless the volume of business available is sufficient to make it worth while. As large a membership as possible should be secured, because there is a direct connection between membership and the support accorded to an organization. Disregard of this fact has resulted in the failure of some organizations.

The attitude of farmers in a community toward co-operative effort cannot be ignored. If the growers have not reached the stage where they are ready to give up individual effort for co-operative effort, failure is of course inevitable.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Velvet beans either as green forage or as hay are very high in digestible protein.

Animals require feeds. If you have animals plant plenty of feed crops on your farm.

Grazing is probably the most practical way for the farmer to feed velvet beans.

Alfalfa is very palatable to hogs and highly nutritious. Unfortunately, it does not do well on all kinds of soils.

The quantity of grain needed to produce a pound of gain is considerably lessened if the hogs have access to green forage.