



Economy Corner

A Few Hints for Laundering.

Using an old sheet double it as many times as it will cover the board. This will make four or five thicknesses, which are laid smoothly and tacked on the board all at once. When the top layer becomes soiled, it is cut off and there is the board with a clean cover.

When covering the ironing-board with a blanket or padding, tack it along the edges only, so that both sides and the ends are smoothly covered. Then make an unbleached ironing sheet the size of board, with large end left open to slip on like a pillowcase. If well fitted, both sides of the board can be used; it will look neat and there will be no pins or nails to tear hands or clothing.

A Handy Iron Cleaner.

A very practical little contrivance for use when ironing consists of a block of wood about five inches square. Five holes are bored in this block and filled with beeswax. These are covered with a piece of muslin. The other side of the block is covered with emery-cloth. The emery side of the block is used to rub the iron on if the starch sticks and the wax side gives the iron smoothness.

Old flat-irons become rusty, but a

coat of aluminum enamel paint makes them neat and clean. No more flakes of rust or smudge to drop off on white garments when ironing. They can be washed and the heat does not affect the enamel, as it is the kind used on radiators. One coat is sufficient, and a small can will do for coating a number of irons.

Useful Ironing Blanket.

Make an ironing blanket for embroidered articles and laces from a square of white outing flannel, and one of Turkish toweling, neatly bound together. The Turkish side is used for faces and insertions, as the loose threads in ironing are forced up through the lace, while the other side is used for embroideries.

For Cleaning and Polishing Irons.

Saturate a cloth with water, wring partially dry, rubbing soap thoroughly on it. Place on several thicknesses of paper. Rub iron over it several times, pressing hard, to remove starch and roughness. The result is surprising, as it makes the surface of iron perfectly clean and smooth.

This is the best and most economical way of cleaning irons, doing away with the use of ironing wax or any cleanser for irons.

My Lady in Silk Attire



It looks as if the time were not far away when women will discuss "undersilks" instead of "undermuslins," for silk has invaded the realm of cotton and is flourishing there astonishingly. Just as the silk stocking is not looked upon now as a luxury but as a necessity of good dressing, and its use enormously increased, so silk undergarments are making place for themselves. Women find them desirable because they are fine and they prove to be as dainty and as durable as fine batiste or other delicately woven cottons. And the sheen and "feel" of silk are insidious—it is the easiest thing in the world to cultivate the silk habit and next to impossible to break it.

The shops are showing silk underclothes that are moderately priced along with more silk undergarments that are high priced. But price means nothing to the girl of today—if she has it—to buy the thing she wants when she wants it. There is a popular and a growing demand for silk undergarments which means that the wanted garments will be supplied in increasing numbers and that the prices will not be likely to go higher.

The silk most used for undergarments is crepe de chine in white and flesh pink. For ornament, hemstitching, French knots, simple embroidery and val or filet lace, especially in insertions, are all equally popular. Other wash silks, including taffeta, and wash satins find advocates who like them as well as crepe de chine. They all wash easily, the crepe looking especially well after it is tubbed. They should be wrung with wringer, not twisted in the hand, folded in a sheet and ironed while still a little damp with an iron that is only moderately hot.

An underslip of plain white taffeta appears in the picture, this particular

model having a baby bodice and gathered skirt set on to a waist band. Many underslips are cut like a chemise, without a waistband. The most popular silk garment is the envelope chemise of crepe de chine. It is worn over the corset and without bloomers or drawers in warm weather. But there is a final chapter to the story of silk underwear, short and sweet and not ever destined to be so important as that which is told in the foregoing paragraphs. It is written in georgette crepe. This very diaphanous and exquisite material makes corset covers and chemise that are the last word in daintiness—and extravagance, for it is sometimes used double, being otherwise too transparent.

Julia Bottomley

Jade in Millinery.

Jade green is one of the new shades that is catching on well in the local millinery trade. Not only is it seen in various types of hats, including models in taffeta and split straw, but it is also taking well in the trimmings. Jade ostrich plumes are shown in steadily increasing numbers, and are used to trim models both of a similar shade and of black. A popular use is plumes laid flat on the upper brim.

Inexpensive Dye.

Take the skins of dried onions and boil them; strain the juice, then put in material you wish to dye and boil the desired color, either a light or darker tan. Just fine to color white stockings a pretty shade of tan or cream, and also fine for coloring ecru curtains that have been washed quite often, and also silk waists. This is very satisfactory for silk, but not so good for cotton.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ANGELES AND VILLA UNITE FORCES



He was arrested and sentenced to death by Huerta. Huerta pardoned him and sent him to Paris "to continue his studies."

Angeles returned to Mexico through the United States, with the assistance of American officials, who were supporting the "constitutional revolution" conducted by Carranza and Villa. Angeles was immediately made chief of artillery under Villa, and the success of the Carranza revolution was due in great part to the work of Angeles.

He has been consistent, it is said, and is fighting now for the same principles he fought for at the start—the restoration of the constitution of 1857.

Gen. Felipe Angeles has been proclaimed provisional president of Mexico by Villistas, who have also named Villa himself as secretary of war. A seat of government has been established at Parral. All of which, if true, indicates that the rebels in opposition to Carranza have got together and that the situation looks bad for the de facto head of Mexico.

Villa, of course, is an outlaw and a bandit, but Angeles is another kind of man.

Angeles is about forty-five years old and is a full-blood Indian, as were Porfirio Diaz and Huerta. He is a graduate of Chapultepec Military academy, "the West Point of Mexico," and of the St. Cyr Artillery school in France. He was head of Chapultepec under Madero. When the coup d'etat came and Madero was imprisoned and Huerta declared himself president, Angeles refused to come in with his army.

FLYNN TO RUN DOWN ANARCHISTS

William J. Flynn, former chief of the secret service of the treasury department, whose portrait is given herewith, is likely to be a busy man for some time. He has been given the job of running down the conspirators responsible for the bomb outrages. He has been made chief of the division of investigation of the department of justice. All investigating agencies of the federal government will be used in an endeavor to capture the organized group of anarchists who have undertaken a campaign of assassination and terrorism.

Congress is likely to enact drastic legislation dealing with the situation. Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the senate propaganda committee, took steps to draft a report of the investigation it made last winter into the activities of the anarchist organization in the United States, and probably will recommend a program of legislation to strengthen the power of the department of justice. Senator King of Utah announced that he would push a bill making it a capital offense to transport a bomb in interstate commerce.

He prepared another measure making it a criminal offense to belong to any society advocating the overthrow of the government. Measures were begun for the deportation of anarchists.



Western Newspaper Union

PALMER UNDER TWO LIMELIGHTS



Senator Calder of New York asking for the complete ray roll of the alien property custodian's office, showing all the amounts paid to attorneys and employees.

Then came the bomb explosions in various parts of the country, one of which partly wrecked Mr. Palmer's own residence in Washington. As attorney general he will have general charge of the proceedings of the department of justice in connection with these outrages.

COL. JOSEPH B. SANBORN: WAR HERO

When all of Chicago and a good part of Illinois cheered Col. Joseph B. Sanborn the other day as he marched up Michigan avenue at the head of the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry of the Thirty-third division—or the old "Dandy First," I. N. G.—they paid deserved tribute to one of the most heroic figures of the war. For the "old man," as his men affectionately call him, is sixty-three years of age and he was rounding out 40 years of National Guard service. It is an open secret that he was offered the command of an infantry brigade "over there" but declined the honor to stay with "his boys."

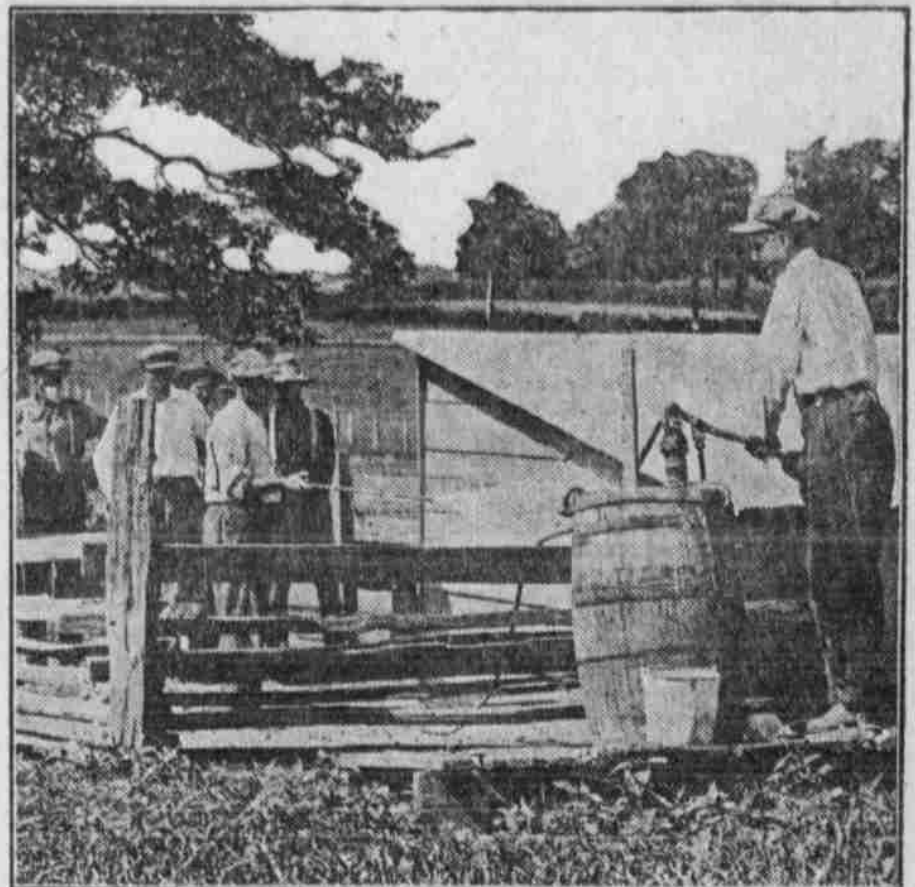
The Dandy First fought with the British at Chipilly ridge, and when the British officers saw Colonel Sanborn go over the top at the head of his men and establish his headquarters in a shell hole they wanted to know "who is that crazy old fool of an American colonel?"—which was, of course, their way of expressing admiration.

Colonel Sanborn plans to retire. But before he doffs the silver eagles and khaki forever, he intends to reorganize the Dandy First.

No American division did better work than the Prairie division. No regiment did better work than the Dandy First. No officer did better work than Colonel Sanborn.



CAMPAIGN TO CONTROL SWINE'S WORST ENEMY HAS REDUCED DANGER OF CHOLERA



Thorough Disinfection of Houses and Feeding Lots Goes a Long Way Toward Preventing the Spread of Hog Cholera—The County Agent is Demonstrating a Clean-Up to Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Never was it so important for farmers to keep their hogs safe from their worst enemy—cholera—as it is this year, say specialists of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture. While the number of hogs lost through disease decreased from 4.5 per cent of the total in 1917 to 3.7 per cent in 1918, the value of the hogs actually increased. A 200-pound hog that was worth \$26 in January, 1917, was worth \$36 in January, 1918. Today a similar hog would sell at \$42. In 1913, the year the work to control hog cholera was begun by the government, a 200-pounder was worth \$18.00. So it is evident that each succeeding year makes it more worth the farmer's while to take every precaution to prevent loss from disease in his swine herd.

One thing that made it possible for America to supply the allies with meat was the fact that within the last few years the state and federal authorities and those working with them have learned a good deal about handling hog cholera. If the old bugbear of the swine industry had been permitted to put in such destructive blows in the last three or four years as it did in 1913 and 1914 there would have been many porkless days.

The fact that the war is over should lead no one to think that the fight against hog cholera can be slackened in the least. The ultimate object of the United States department of agriculture is absolute elimination of the disease from American farms. How-

ever, complete eradication can hardly be expected until all farmers join in the campaign.

Enormous Losses From Cholera.
In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, over 6,000,000 hogs of all ages were lost through disease on American farms. These had a value of over \$87,000,000. In the year ending March 31, 1918, only 2,701,825 were lost; but these were worth \$52,535,315. So, though the number of hogs lost has been greatly decreased by the work of the disease-control agencies, the monetary loss is still enormous.

This loss has a direct bearing on the cost of living and at times has threatened the safety of a great industry. There are at present over 75,000,000 hogs in this country—the largest number ever recorded. Assuming that these animals will be marketed at an average weight of 200 pounds at the average market price for the year, this crop will return to the producers about \$3,000,000,000. If hog cholera should rage as it did in 1913, the loss would be near \$300,000,000.

Complete Eradication Probable.
Without the efforts of federal and state agents in the proper application of serum and improved methods of handling outbreaks of hog cholera, this loss would be entirely probable. With the support and co-operation of the local authorities, farmers and others, the complete eradication of hog cholera is within the bounds of probability. The saving of this enormous annual loss to the farmer would be reflected in the retail price of pork to the consumer.

COMMUNITY SHIPPING PAYS SWINE RAISERS

County Agent Helps Farmer to Get Better Prices for Hogs.

By Co-operative Shipments 2 to 5 Cents More a Pound Was Secured—Each Man Paid His Share of Marketing Expense.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

County agents not only show farmers how to grow more live stock and bigger crops, but show them how to get better prices. A field agent of the states relation service of the United States department of agriculture reports that the county agent of Faulkner county, Ark., helped the farmers to get from 2 to 5 cents a pound more for their hogs.

Here is the county agent's plan which worked, as outlined at a meeting of the farmers and bankers. It was agreed that the bankers were to finance co-operative live stock shipments to a central market. This they gladly agreed to do. A day was named for a shipment of hogs. Every farmer in the county was notified by mail or telephone. On the day set the farmer, with 1 hog or 10, brought his porkers into town. Each farmer's hogs were marked so that they could be separated when they reached the market.

A man was sent to market with the carload of hogs. He had a record of the markings and ownership of every hog aboard. Each farmer's hogs were sold, separately and records kept. On settling up accounts each farmer simply paid his share of the marketing expenses, which the bankers had advanced, according to the number of hogs he had shipped.

Very few of the farmers ever had enough hogs ready for market at one time to make a carload; hence they had previously sold to the local buyer, who offered considerably less than the central market price. By making up co-operative shipments the farmers netted 2 to 5 cents a pound more for their hogs. Faulkner county farmers have sold six carloads of hogs by the co-operative plan recently, and now the co-operative shipping association on a regular and permanent basis is well under way.

HOG CHOLERA DON'TS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If cholera exists in your herd or your neighborhood—

1. Don't visit your neighbor.
2. Don't let your dog run at large.
3. Don't keep pigeons about.
4. Don't let your sick hogs get off the farm.
5. Don't let your neighbors' hogs hang around your pens.
6. Don't let your hogs run to streams nor on highways.
7. Don't buy straw or refuse from a neighbor whose hogs have cholera.
8. Don't allow any carcass to remain unburied.
9. Don't borrow or loan farm implements.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Improper care and neglect will cause even the purest bred hog to pass as a scrub, while proper care and kind treatment would cause the same hog to be profitable and also attractive.

If clover is not available for pasture for young pigs rape provides an excellent substitute which will be suitable for pasture within 50 or 60 days after planting.

Ordinary grass pasture, green rye, oats, sorghum, rape, clover, alfalfa, pens or beans can take the place of skim milk after the pigs get a start.

A good brood sow is worth much these days of high prices for bacon and lard. Save enough gilts and sows to supply your farm with meat.

Early fall is the best time to start a flock of sheep. Good grade ewes and a pure-bred ram are best for beginners.

Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor, but does require study and continuous attention.

The best sheep is the type that combines the largest amounts of both wool and mutton.