

Approved Afternoon Gowns



The long underslip of satin or foulard, used as a foundation for afternoon or evening dresses has proved a wonderful help in the summer wardrobe. The same slip serves for wear with long blouses, and the very popular smocks that just now hold the center of fashion's stage, as well as for the original and special overdress that caused it to be made. Dresses made with an underslip with various kinds of overdress are not unrivaled by any others for afternoon wear. Sometimes the underslip is plain, with overdress in a figured fabric and sometimes this order is reversed, as in the afternoon gown at the left of the two shown above.

Foulard and georgette make the most popular of all combinations for dresses of this kind. Here they appear in a long underslip of figured foulard with bodice and overskirt of plain georgette, laid in box plaits and with a border of foulard about the bottom of the overdress. The georgette provides the sleeves, girde and collar, but foulard accounts for the cuffs. There is a lace collar also and

lace appears in the sleeves. Evidently the plain neck is passing and few will regret it for the plain neck finish is not becoming.

A later arrival in styles for afternoon frocks is shown at the right of the picture and it foreshadows something new for fall. This is a gown made of shot taffeta silk, and it suggests the "bustle dress" of two or three years ago. One material and cleverly managed drapery of it, are the means at hand with which the designer has succeeded in making an interesting and very pleasing dress. Bunchy drapery is caught at the right side below the hip, with ribbon in long loops and ends. Frills of lace set off the neck and make a pretty chemisette, adding their daintiness to the sleeves. This model, modified a little and made up in light-colored silks, makes a lovely evening dress. One of these in blue taffeta shot with gray, has the silk draped at both sides of the skirt, a slip-over bodice (with Chinese collar) that extends below the waistline in front and forms a sash. This is tied in a buoyant bow at the back.

The Last Arrivals in Blouses



The latest arrivals in blouses are not different from those that came early in the season, except in inconspicuous details of making or trimming. There is no good reason why designers should run after strange gods as long as there is an insistent demand for the styles now in vogue or until some change in skirts opens the way for a change in blouses. What women are most concerned in is knowledge of the merits of materials used in blouses and of the most practical and becoming styles for various uses.

The most durable and at the same time dainty blouses for daily wear are made of fine cotton voile. It does not seem possible that so sheer and fine a fabric could have such powers of resistance to wear and tubing, but the fact remains that it will outlast any other. When made up with strong cluny or filet, or hand-crochet laces, one may depend upon a voile blouse for two years' wear, some times more. Tutting makes as fine a finish as for the most fastidious taste can ask for blouses made of voile or other cottons.

Batiste is a softer material than voile and gives good service. It is not expected to last as long, and the finer lingerie laces, val, cluny and filet are used with it. It is a beautiful background for hand embroidery so

that very fine blouses are made by hand of it and rank with the best of silk blouses. The hand-made blouses are expensive, the time required to make them being the chief item in their cost. Women who are expert with the needle can make them for themselves and in this way own waists that are far out of reach of the average pocketbook.

In silks, crepe georgette, crepe de chine, pongee and silk shirtings are all dependable if carefully laundered, and crepe georgette, most fragile looking of all, will wear as long as any of them. It is of all silks the most popular for blouses. One of the two blouses pictured is made entirely of it and the other is a combination of georgette and crepe de chine. In the latter, shown at the left of the picture, a skeleton waist of crepe de chine is slipped over a blouse of georgette. Edges are finished with piping. This makes a "V" of georgette at the front which is embroidered with silk.

The blouse at the right reflects the Chinese inspiration and is handsomely ornamented with soutache braid sewed "on edge." The short, looped-over girde at each side is made of the crepe.

Julia Bottin

PETITION NOT LEGAL

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE PETITION FAILS TO CONFORM TO LAW

MANDAMUS SUIT IS BROUGHT

Attorney General Declares That the Petition Was Not Circulated in Proper Manner

Lincoln.—Attorney General Davis' official opinion holds that the petitions filed with the secretary of state, asking for a referendum on Governor McKelvie's code bill were not circulated nor presented in proper form and should not be accepted.

Managers of the referendum campaign had anticipated the action, and papers were immediately drawn for a mandamus suit against the secretary of state to compel him to receive and file the petitions.

In general, Mr. Davis holds that the referendum petitions on the code bill are defective because they were not attached to full and complete copies of the measure, which is a printed book of 461 pages. He says that it was sufficient to print the title on the petitions themselves, but claims they should have been attached to the law by pasting them on, or in some other way.

The opinion of Attorney General Davis is as follows:

"To Honorable D. M. Amsberry, secretary of state: I have before me your inquiry of July 14th. You ask whether the petitions comply with the statute and should be accepted and filed by you.

"It is our opinion that section 2337 revised statutes of 1913, is a complete and decisive answer of the question you have raised. That section provides that a full and correct copy of the title and text of the law shall be attached to initiative petitions, and referendum petitions shall be attached to a full and correct copy of the measure on which the referendum is demanded and may be filed in numbered sections in like manner."

"I do not know what more clear language the legislature could have used to say that a copy of the entire bill must be attached to the petitions while they are being circulated and when they are presented for filing.

"This interpretation is further strengthened by the following part of the same section: "When any such . . . referendum petition shall be offered for filing, the secretary of state, in the presence of the governor and the person offering the same for filing, shall detach the sheets containing the signatures and affidavits and cause them all to be attached to one or more printed copies of the measure . . . against which the referendum petitions are filed."

"Detached? Detached from what? Obviously from the copies of the measure to which they were attached while being circulated. Continuing further, "The detached copies of such measure shall be delivered to the person offering the same for filing.

"From whence did these detached copies come if not taken from the petitions as they were circulated and presented for filing? It is hard to see how anything could be more clear and explicit than this section of our statute. It refers to the manner and condition in which the petitions are to be circulated and signed.

"The reasons for this provision are obvious. Under our constitution the referendum is a reservation of legislative power in the voters of the state. By the use of the referendum every voter is made a legislator. Every person who signs a referendum petition is asking the privilege of voting on a legislative measure. The voter becomes a legislator. It must therefore follow that the voter must be fully advised of the matters upon which he is to sign a petition and later cast a vote. The intelligent exercise of this power is impossible without the voter having a chance to read and understand the measure in question. It is a matter of common knowledge that referendum petitions are obtained by circulators who present the petitions to the voter with a very limited amount of discussion. Unless the measure upon which a referendum is to be invoked is attached to the petition, the elector must rely upon the statement of the circulator, whose interest lies entirely in the direction of obtaining as many signatures as possible and who is not in a position to give a fair and impartial statement of the measure to the voter. To guard against fraud, deception and ill-advised action, the legislature, not only in Nebraska, but in every other state where direct legislation is attempted, has provided that the voter must have under his eye as a part of the petition to which he attaches his name, a full and complete copy of the measure sought to be referred.

"It seems to me that the circulation of referendum petitions which contain nothing more than the title to a bill, and the signatures to which

Case in Supreme Court
Lincoln.—An appeal from the decision of the Douglas county district court to the effect that the Simon foreign language bill is constitutional was filed in the supreme court by attorneys representing the foreign language interests. The attorneys hold that the law, which forbids instruction in foreign languages in public schools up to and including the eighth grade is contrary to the constitutional rights of the people. The suit is

are obtained from the voters with no more explanation than that given by the party who circulates the petition, is the very essence of bad government. I can conceive of no more vicious system of government than that which would permit the circulation of a petition practically in blank, and then the attaching of these petitions to a copy of a certain measure and asking to have that measure suspended by reason of such a system. The whole principle of our government is that the voter is given every means of casting an intelligent vote. To say that a referendum petition which will suspend the operation of a law can be circulated without giving the voter even a copy of the bill, is directly contrary to that principle, and I may say for your further information that, where this matter has been passed upon in other states, it has been held that a copy of the bill must be attached to the petitions while they are being circulated.

"Some confusion in this matter has resulted from an attempted application of section 2335 of the revised statutes to the facts in this case. Section 2335 provides explicitly the form of the printed petition. It sets this form out as it is to be used. But this section is limited to the form of the petition which must be printed and has no reference to the requirement that copies of the bill be attached to the form as printed.

"Our attention has been called to the case of Bartling v. Waite, 96 Neb. 532, and 148 N. W. 507. We have made a careful analysis of this case and we feel that it is absolutely in accord with the principles herein laid down. The only question raised, discussed or decided in that case in reference to the form of the referendum petition was whether or not the statute requires a full text of an act of the legislature upon which a referendum is demanded to be printed on the face of the referendum petition. The court decided that the statute did not require the printing of the full text of the law on the face of the petition. This is exactly our own view and is following out explicitly the terms of Section 2335. In other words, the decision in Bartling v. Waite is an interpretation of section 2335, and the court expressly states that section 2337, which is the answer to your present inquiry, is inapplicable to the facts as presented to the court in that case. The question of whether or not referendum petitions shall be attached to a full and correct copy of the measure on which a referendum is demanded was not before the court for decision.

"In view of the statute and the reasoning above given, it is my opinion, and I am glad to add that it is the unanimous opinion of all the lawyers attached to this department, that these petitions as presented to you do not comply with the statute, that they were not circulated in a manner which complies with the statute, and that therefore, following the law, you should refuse to accept them for filing."

Primary Referendum Filed
Lincoln.—A petition signed by 24,049 voters has been filed with the secretary of state asking for a referendum on section 1 of H. R. 323, the bill amending the direct primary law. Section 1 excepts from the operation of the direct primary law, in addition to the officers previously excepted, all state officers other than members of the legislature, governor, United States senator and members of congress. In effect it provides that a state convention made up of delegates elected by a county convention composed of delegates elected from each voting precinct in the county shall have the right to nominate candidates for lieutenant governor, treasurer, railway commissioner, secretary of state, auditor, land commissioner and attorney general. The constitution permits referendum on any part of an act, and the one filed does not seek to have a vote taken on the other amendments made, which provide for direct election of delegates to county conventions and gives the women equal representation with the men on party committees.

Another Plea for Wilhelm
Berlin.—The former king of Saxony has telegraphed King George urging him to prevent extradition of the ex-kaiser. "Faithful to the kaiser in times of good fortune," the message read. "I and the princes of my house, as German princes and officers, desire to take our stands on the side of the kaiser in times of hard trials."

Tumulty May Join Cabinet
New York.—The next postmaster general will probably be Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the president. It is stated that Mr. Burleson has taken the first opportunity to place his resignation before the president and that Tumulty is slated for the place.

Heroes of Belleau Woods
Washington.—The second division of regulars and "all attached units" have been assigned to an early return home. This division includes the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines, brought in the name of the Nebraska district of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri and the St. Francis church of Omaha. A number of intertrovers are joined in the suit on behalf of other foreign language congregations in Omaha. Defendants in the suit are Governor McKelvie, Attorney General Davis and A. V. Shotwell, county attorney of Douglas county. The appeal is signed by Arthur Mullen, once a representative of the church interests and once as a personal intertrovers; Albert Wagoner, A. M. Post and Joseph Votava.

BY POOLING WOOL CLIP OF COMMUNITY SHEEP RAISERS CAN OBTAIN FULL VALUE



Buyers Purchasing Wool at Auction Sale.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The wool grower who markets his wool as an individual is handicapped, for his clip is likely to be too small to induce the buyers to make any alterations in their accustomed methods of estimating wool values. By combining or pooling his wool with other growers and selling it co-operatively, it should be possible to prepare the entire clip of any section so that the reputation of its wool would be enhanced and the growers obtain the full market value for their product, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

In its simplest form, the co-operative selling of wool may operate merely in the collection and disposal of the clip. The wool may be collected at some central point and sold privately, or by auction sale, or by sealed bids. In some cases it may be advisable to have a local representative handle wool for the growers, or the wool may be consigned to a merchant in some central market. The latter method requires less actual time, experience, expense and labor.

How to Organize Selling Clubs.
When farmers of a community decide to consign their wool, some one grower should be designated to act as informal manager. He should make arrangements with all the growers to deliver their wool at a certain shipping point on a specified day. He should be on hand when the wool is graded, if that has been provided for at the loading station, and to see the wool loaded and shipped.

This plan provides a nucleus for a permanent organization, and is the first step in a more efficient system for marketing wool. The experience gained by one year's operation under this plan is often sufficient to warrant the establishment of a permanent co-operative marketing association. When planning such an association, the growers should meet and discuss the proposed plan thoroughly, appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities, the financing, suitable warehouse accommodations, shipping facilities, and any other local conditions which demand attention. Much misunderstanding may be avoided by having the plan reduced to writing, no matter how simple the co-operative idea may seem.

The success or failure of a co-operative organization for the marketing of wool depends upon the necessity for organization, local conditions, organization efficiency, and the loyalty of those participating. The most important factor in an organization formed for the co-operative marketing of wool is the selection of a sales manager having experience in wool and with sufficient business capabilities to command the confidence of the growers.

Provision for Expense Funds.
If the members of the co-operative marketing association desire a loan on their wool, arrangements should be made with a local banker to advance to the association a sufficient amount to cover such loans. Each member should be assessed a certain amount for each pound of wool to cover the expense of loading and shipping, this amount to be deducted at the time of final settlement. Funds thus provided may be used for such expenses as labor for handling the wool, fire insurance, rental for warehouse, etc. In fixing a date for delivery of the wool, it should be understood that in case of rain the collecting will be postponed until the first clear day.

The price paid for wool is determined by the grade of the clip and when selling under the co-operative plan it is frequently possible to have the wool graded at the time it is loaded. Thus each grower will know before his wool reaches the market whether it has been graded choice, average or poor. When a sufficient quantity of wool is pooled, some buyers will send a wool classifier or grader to grade each grower's wool separately. If this is done, an accurate record of each farmer's clip should be kept by the manager and a statement sent to the different growers showing the number of fleeces and net weight of each grade. If possible, each grower should be present when the wool is graded, for a few actual demonstrations of this kind impress the grower and will create an incentive to produce wool of a higher grade.

If possible, arrangements to sell the wool should be made while the grader is present, so that he may represent the growers and explain in an intelligent way to the buyers the merits of the different grades. As a rule, wool growers have little definite knowledge concerning grading, shrinkage, spinning properties or value of their wool, while the buyers—at least most of them—are familiar not only with these points but have accurate information concerning market conditions and the attitude of the manufacturers towards the purchase of wool, and particularly the demand for certain grades.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING FLEECE FOR MARKET

- Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry, never when there is any moisture in the fleece.
- The sheep should be shorn only on a smooth, dry surface, preferably a planed board flooring, never on the dirt.
- Care should be taken to keep the fleece intact. Avoid second cuts, which reduce the average length of the staple.
- Clip all locks from each fleece and pack separately. Never permit them to remain in the fleece.
- Fleeces should be prepared with the flesh side out, never the weather side.
- Fold, roll, or use fleece box for preparing the fleece.
- Tie each fleece separately. Never tie two fleeces together, nor pack and market untied wool.
- Use only enough twine to tie fleece securely.
- Paper or hard glazed surface twine should be used. Never use sisal nor binder twine.
- Never permit the fleece to come into contact with chaff, hay, dust, nor any other foreign material.
- Place the tied fleeces in regulation wool sacks or cover them with canvas or new burlap.
- Select a clean, dry place for storing the wool until sold. Never permit the wool to lie upon the ground nor store it in a basement.
- Keep the white and black wool separate. Never permit any portion of black wool to be mixed through the white.
- Divide the burry, seedy, cotted, dead, black, and gray fleeces from the clean, white, well-grown wool, and pack separately. Never pack all grades together indiscriminately.

GAINS IN CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Demonstration Agent in Natchitoches Parish Reports Increase in Enrollment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
From many localities throughout the United States reports are being received from club leaders stating that club membership, as well as club interest, is increasing this year over last year, when special attention was given the work as a war emergency. The home demonstration agent in Natchitoches Parish, La., says: "I find that a much larger percentage of my poultry club members have pure-bred chickens and eggs this year than last and I find that this branch of the work is getting on a very substantial basis. The poultry club enrollment is twice as large as last year and the canning club nearly three times as large."

LIVE STOCK NOTES

- Keep the little pigs dry.
- Let the sunshine into the cow stable.
- Feed your live stock with home-grown feed.
- Thumps in pigs is a disease caused by overfeeding and lack of exercise.
- Good horses are still in demand, and the future is especially good.
- There are better opportunities on some farms for a few sheep than the managers of these farms are aware.
- Root crops are valuable supplementary succulent feed for fall and early winter feeding for live stock.