

When One Frock Serves for Two



© Western Newspaper Union

The present styles in afternoon gowns play into the hands of many women who have learned to make one frock serve for both afternoon and evening. They managed very well in this same matter during the war, when evening dress was taboo, and now Paris has dealt the cards so that the game becomes easy. There is a vogue for bare arms, or very abbreviated sleeves, on French gowns, that is reflected here in short sleeves made of the sheerest fabrics that merely veil the arms. It doesn't take much maneuvering on the part of a clever woman to place an afternoon frock of this kind in the class of evening gowns. The addition of the right accessory—the removal of a gump, the arrangement of the coiffure—and the trick is turned.

An alluring frock for afternoon has been presented by a famous Fifth avenue house and is shown at the right of the picture above. It is made

of cream-colored net and embroidered in little beads in pale rose color. The skirt is very cleverly draped and there is a flat ribbon girdle about the waistline. One can imagine it with a more brilliant girdle, evening slippers and a high coiffure, more than holding its own when compared with regulation evening gowns.

Net and wide lace make the simpler frock at the left, with four straight panels of plaited net set in the overdress. It is worn over a satin slip and has a satin girdle. The bodice is very full, cut low at the front, and worn with a dainty vestee of narrow lace and net. The very plain sleeves are a little longer than elbow length but can be gathered up in small plaits and shortened for evening. This, and a girdle of bright ribbon, fastened with one of the big rhinestone buckles will place this frock in the evening class. Or a brocaded girdle or one of cloths of silver will accomplish this matter.

Riding Habits Trim and Flattering



© Western Newspaper Union

The time has come to frankly glory in perfect health and vigor, for the up-to-date girl cannot be a good sports-woman without them. And the healthy woman who is fond of sports is an agreeable person to have about. She has interests that will keep her young, charms that will last and activities that will prevent her from getting disastrously fat. Costumers see to it that she is clad becomingly for whatever sports she elects to follow, and they have made the riding habit, of all sports clothes, the trimmest and the most flattering.

There are some special habits for summer wear that are worn by enthusiastic horsewomen who are devoted to this sport all the year round. They are made of heavy cotton basket weaves and whipcords, and are patterned after the habits of wool. White china silk blouses are worn with them and top boots in black or brown leather.

A very chic outfit is made up of cotton whipcord breeches, china silk blouse and sleeveless coat of black or dark blue serge. The combination looks as crisp and cool as snow.

One of the smart new habits of covert cloth is shown above. It is the offering of an experienced and enthusiastic designer, and is an example of beautiful tailoring in the best of cloths. The breeches are reinforced with inserts of leather at the knee, the coat has a little less flare below the waistline than last year's models, and is more straight-hanging. This makes an opportunity for a belt of the cloth. It fastens with a button and button-hole at the front, and the coat also buttons at the waistline, leaving more of the blouse and the visible than is usual.

Puttees, over trim brown walking shoes, are a left-over wartime style which young women are loath to part with, and a pretty, three-cornered hat, with square crown and rolling brim, is so convincingly becoming that it puts the good taste of this outfit above question.

Julia Bottomley

A failure is but the slipping of a wheel. Give it sand, and go on.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHEREFORE

INDORSED BY AMERICAN LEGION



tor from Tennessee, and Col. T. W. Miller, who was formerly a member of the house of representatives from Delaware.

The general idea in the bill is to set returned soldiers at the work of reclaiming these semiarid, cut-over and overflowed lands, pay them for their work and sell them reclaimed lands on long time, with such financial assistance as may be necessary to give them a good start. The community settlement is an important feature of the plan.

Establishment of soldiers' community settlements through reclamation of cut-over timberlands and wet lands in the South, irrigation of arid lands in the West, and development of other unutilized lands throughout the country, as contemplated in the Mondell bill, is indorsed by the American Legion, the great organization of world war veterans of this country, for membership in which 4,000,000 men are eligible.

At a joint meeting in New York of the executive committee of the Paris and St. Louis caucuses of the American Legion the Mondell bill was approved in principle.

By authority of the meeting legislative representatives of the Legion are in Washington to do what they can to further the enactment of the legislation. The legislative committee is made up of Col. Luke Lea (portrait herewith), formerly United States senator from Tennessee, and Col. T. W. Miller, who was formerly a member of the

WHY DOES COAL KEEP GOING UP?

Senator Joseph S. Freylinghuysen of New Jersey offered a resolution (S. Res. 126) the other day in substance as follows:

Whereas for several years the price of coal to the consumer has from time to time been largely increased; and

Whereas for a period this increase in price was attributed to existing war conditions; and

Whereas in spite of the fact that since the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, normal peace conditions have prevailed, the price of coal has continued to rise, without any apparent economic or other proper reason therefor; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on interstate commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be instructed to make inquiry into the cause or causes which have brought about the enormous increase in the market price of coal, and to that end obtain full data regarding freight rates, wages, profits, and other matters bearing upon the question under consideration, with a view to determining who or what may be responsible for such increase in price, whether due to economic causes, and, therefore, proper and right, or whether due to manipulation or profiteering on the part of miners, shippers, or dealers in coal.

Resolved further, That the committee on interstate commerce shall report its findings to the senate, together with such recommendations as may be pertinent and advisable, with a view either to congressional or executive action, in order to remedy existing conditions or the punishment of any individual or corporation deemed guilty of unlawful acts.



FARMER HANDLES EVERY CORN EAR FIVE TIMES—LET HOGS HELP IN HARVESTING



Two Horses and Wagon Are Required to Help Man With First Handling of Corn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Have you ever thought about how many times every ear of corn has to be handled in the ordinary course of things? Here are the essential handlings:

1. When the ear is pulled off the stalk and thrown into the wagon bed.
2. When it is thrown from the wagon bed into the crib.
3. When the husk is removed from the ear, either in the field or in the crib.
4. When the basket is filled at the crib to be taken to the horse stall or barn.
5. When the corn is fed to the animal.

With labor-saving systems the number may be reduced by one or two. Under certain systems of harvesting, on the other hand, it is frequently increased by one or two. But five will be about the average number.

Now, five handlings of an ear of corn, with farm labor at present prices, cost enough to make a pretty considerable charge item against the value of the ear. Every farmer, doubtless, does more or less thinking about how to avoid it.

Under general farm conditions the hog provides the solution—not for all of the corn grown on the farm, of course, but for a considerable portion of it, enough to help out the labor supply materially.

Plan Before Corn is Laid By.

The hog does not merely reduce the number of handlings. He eliminates handling completely. All that is necessary is to open the gate and drive the hogs into the field with a good fence around it. They clean up the corn with less waste than if it were harvested by men, and they put on more pounds of flesh than if the same quantity of corn were fed to them in a pen or a dry lot.

The hogging down of corn has been preached by the United States department of agriculture for a long time, but the hog experts put especial emphasis on it now, when labor is high and hard to get. In addition to the advantageous points mentioned, they call attention to the fact that it is a great aid to soil improvement because practically all the fertilizer value of the corn, both ears and stalks, is returned immediately to the soil.

Thought should be given right now to the matter of hogging down corn, the experts say, because certain things can be done that will greatly add to the feeding value of a field of corn. In regions where the seed will mature, sowpeas, soy beans, or velvet beans, sown broadcast through the corn at the last cultivation, produce a large quantity of feed in addition to the corn. Recently velvet beans have been used in this way with great success in the South. The peas or beans, being high in protein, balance the ration and make almost an ideal feed for hog fattening. The hogs eat not only the peas or beans themselves, but much of the vines remains succulent and is eaten avidly and to advantage. Rape is another excellent thing to broadcast in the corn at the last cultivation to help out the sum total of hog feed. The plowing under the corn stalks and the vegetation left by the peas or beans and rape adds to the soil the humus necessary to increased crop yields.

Six hogs for each acre of corn to be hogged off is about the right number,

though it should be reduced to five or even to four if the yield of corn is low. That is another matter that should be given thought in advance of turning in the hogs, in order that enough hogs may be on hand to eat up all the corn, yet not so many that they will exhaust it too quickly.

One of Economical Systems.
In some instances it is advisable that a part of the field be set off by a temporary fence and the hogs not allowed to cover too much ground at one time.

It requires six hogs about 60 days to eat the corn grown on an acre of good ground. It might become necessary to sell or kill them before the work is finished. The temporary fence, in such a case, would leave the corn that the hogs had not consumed still undamaged and it could be gathered in the usual way. A good enough fence can be made by setting anchor posts at the sides of the field, stretching 25-inch woven wire and tying it to the hills of corn. Brood sows with fall litters should follow fattening hogs to gather up what little corn has been left.

The hogging down of corn, properly managed and combined, when feasible, with hogging down rye and pasturing clover, results in one of the most economical and efficient of all farm systems, according to the department experts.

The department does not stop at advocating the harvesting of corn with hogs. It asserts that, under present conditions, almost any kind of meat animals can be used to advantage in harvesting practically any crop. Both cattle and sheep can be used in harvesting corn. Sheep make particularly good use of corn with peas or soy beans between the rows or broadcast at the last cultivation. The use of cattle for harvesting corn succeeds well if some hogs are turned in later to clean up what the cattle may have left on the ground.

Utilize Grass Crops.
Grass crops can be utilized to advantage by pasturing with sheep, and much less labor is required than when the crop is cut for hay. Beef steers consume large amounts of clover or alfalfa in the field and harvest the crop rapidly, usually with good profit. The labor required is almost negligible. Dairy cows and young stock are also very effective in pasturing clover and alfalfa. Usually some care to prevent bloating is necessary when the cattle are first turned in.

A field of soy beans may be harvested successfully with lambs. It not only affords abundant forage, but is free from the parasites common to permanent pastures. The soy-bean crop is equally desirable for hogs and may be harvested by them either as forage or after the beans have ripened.

SYSTEM OF SHEEP FARMING

Neither Wool Nor Mutton Can Be Ignored—Two Products Worthy of Consideration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A system of sheep farming that is to be continuously successful cannot ignore either wool or mutton. In many cases the two products will be worthy of equal consideration. In others either one may be emphasized according to the peculiarities of conditions, management, and marketing.



Hog-Harvesting Method in Operation While Farmer Works at Something Else.

HELEN TAFT, COLLEGE PRESIDENT



ton, the wives of congressmen, cabinet members and other prominent men, in an effort to choose her a husband. In this, however, Miss Taft herself didn't display much interest. Instead she returned that year to Bryn Mawr to complete her studies.

There's thunder for feminists in the career of Miss Helen Taft, only daughter of a former president, William Howard Taft. In 1917 Miss Taft was made dean of Bryn Mawr college, from which she had graduated only two years before. And the other day a dispatch announced that she had been elected president of the school to serve during the year's leave of absence granted Dr. M. Carey Thomas.

It wasn't long ago that Miss Taft made her social debut in the White House. Then a student at Bryn Mawr, she gave up her studies after her sophomore year and went to Washington where the weight of the social responsibilities of the White House fell upon her shoulders, as her mother was ill most of the time.

Her success as a hostess and society leader was acclaimed by the diplomatic circle in which she ruled. Popular with the women of Washington secretaries and members of the diplomatic corps put their heads together in an effort to choose her a husband.

HE IS INSURED FOR \$4,500,000

The most heavily insured man in the United States is Rodman Wanamaker of New York and Philadelphia, of whom a portrait is given herewith. Mr. Wanamaker's policies aggregate \$4,500,000.

Pierre Dupont of powder trust fame follows with \$4,000,000. Next is John Wanamaker, Sr., founder of department stores, with policies aggregating \$3,000,000.

J. Pierpont Morgan carries policies totalling \$2,500,000. In the \$2,000,000 class are Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and Percy Rockefeller. Henry Francis Dupont carries \$1,250,000.

There are approximately 17 others in the United States whose insurance equals or exceeds \$1,000,000.

Policies of \$500,000 are common. There is scarcely a successful business man of the well-to-do class who does not carry upward of \$100,000.

The list of heavy insurers, however, gives some strange contrasts in the matter of individual insurance holdings, taken in ratio to reputed wealth. John D. Rockefeller, for instance, is listed as holding \$50,000 insurance, though it is probable that his policies exceed this amount.



International Film Service