

PLUSHES THAT RIVAL FURS



The production of furs appears to lag a long way behind the demand for them if one can judge by prices they bring today as compared to those of three or four years ago. In the past year price and real value appear to have little relation in fur garments; the most plentiful of pelts, undyed and undisguised in any way, are made up into garments that are as expensive as good and substantial furs ought to be. Really good furs have soared up and away until they have passed beyond the horizon for the woman of modest income. It was inevitable that plushes should forge ahead at the same time but in their real value and price go hand in hand as they should. Plushes have been made to imitate furs very closely in a group known as fur fabrics and they are used for all garments that are made of fur. A good plush is much to be preferred to a poor fur from almost any point of view. It is just as warm, it looks better and wears better. Furs have been very closely imitated in these substantial fabrics.

A short cape-like coat of moleskin plush, also a wide scarf of duvetyne made up with this fur fabric, and hat to match, invite consideration as shown in the picture above. The coat does away with sleeves and substitutes for them pointed pieces that give it the effect of a cape. There is a full shawl collar and a belt that slips through slashes at the back and front where it fastens with a buckle. This model has the easy lines of a cape, is graceful and may be worn slipping off the shoulders. When its warmth is needed and it is belted in it sets close to the figure.

This season has witnessed the return of long, wide scarfs to favor along with a great variety of other neckpieces. Fur fabric and duvetyne are combined to make the ample scarf pictured above long enough to protect the chest, encircle the throat and fall over the shoulder. The scarf is the most easily adjusted of neckpieces and admits of several ingenious arrangements. The clever hat to match suggests the popular Napoleon shape and is trimmed with an ornament made of ostrich plumes that looks like a flat tassel. It has the approved drooping pose at the side.

SOFT AND STURDY SWEATERS



Soft and sturdy yarns, closely and firmly knitted into sweaters and sweater coats with little ornamentation and much warmth—these are the outstanding style features in this year's products. There is a reaction away from strong contrasts in color, but variations in the weave or knitting serves for decoration. Above all the new sweaters and sweater coats look warm; their collars take their cue from those of coats; they are ample and cozy. There is nothing frivolous or inconsequential about these new models; they are business-like, snug-fitting, and neat.

A great many sweaters and sweater coats are knit with caps to match. There are occasional collarless models provided with a scarf in a lighter color and finished with a fringe of yarn. Very long sleeves that are rolled back at the hand, pockets finished with a hand in the color of the scarf having a narrow yarn fringe below it, and buttons set close together add dignity to a handsome sweater of this kind. There is a cap to match with a huge but flat pompadour made of loops of yarn on the top of it. This is a sweater de luxe, especially when it is knit by hand.

The two models pictured are meant for good service and entice their wearers into the open air. They are machine knit and made in several colors, blue and gray being the favorites.

Very heavy yarns are used for them and most of them are knit with caps to match to accompany the sweater when skating, tobogganing or other winter sports engage their wearers. The sweater coat pictured buttons up the front with bone buttons and is provided with patch pockets and a belt of the knitted material. It has a rolled collar and depends for ornamentation and snug fit upon variations in its knitting. A border at the bottom, bands on the pockets and cuffs are all put in by running the stitches in a horizontal direction. Worn with a heavy woolen skirt and a hat this sweater will serve for practical wear on the street in the morning and for school.

The gray sweater of very heavy yarn with sailor collar and cap to match, is meant for sports wear. Every athletic girl will see its advantages. The new sweaters may be had in a variety of colors.

Julia Bottinuly

Flattens the Hem.

Before hemming napkins by hand run the edges of napkins through the sewing machine hemmer. It will crease the hem straight for the hand sewing.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

DANGER IN CLASS-MINDED MAN



Gov. J. P. Goodrich of Indiana, in a recent address welcoming returned world war service men, referring to the steel strike said he believed many of the strikers were foreigners who were unacquainted with the American principles of government.

"This is a government of laws and not of men, or it is not a government at all," he said. "And we have to stand for obedience to law and respect for established institutions. You are not going to see the government torn down by impious hands, which have done nothing to build it up. The institutions of our country are challenged as never before. The great danger today is the class-minded man. He would substitute loyalty to a group for loyalty to the nation."

"I believe in collective bargaining and that men have the right to organize to protect their interests. Some of these labor leaders, I believe, do not represent the great body of labor men. I do not believe that W. Z. Foster and John Fitzpatrick do, and I do not believe that they speak for the intelligent workingman of today."

INLAND CITIES COULD BE BOMBED

Chicago and other cities as far inland could be bombed and wrecked by even two enemy aircraft launched from warships 25 miles off the Atlantic coast, and the present coast defense and aircraft service of the United States could not prevent it. That is what Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, director of military aeronautics, told the house military affairs committee recently.

Graphic indication of Mexican border conditions was given by the witness when he said:

"There is now on the Mexican border an efficient and effective force of 400 combat planes, with 300 in reserve for replacement."

"The army has about 4,500 planes that could be put to use, but about one-third of these planes are foreign made and there are no extra parts for repairs. Some 400 planes, mostly obsolete and fit for training purposes only are being shipped home from France." The general told of what is being done for the aerial defense of the country by saying:

"The war department's reorganization plan destroys the air service as a service and offers no inducements for officers to remain permanently in it."



U. S. SHIPS TO CARRY U. S. EXPORTS



Ships are the controlling factor in the development of foreign trade. Before the war only 9.7 per cent of our total exports was carried in American bottoms. It is our hope, if our program is completed, to have sufficient ships to move 50 per cent of our total commerce in American bottoms, writes Edward E. Hurley, chairman U. S. shipping board, in Pan-Pacific Magazine.

We want to put the best American initiative behind the operation of the fleet; we want to get rid of red tape and the possibility of stagnation when moving these ships to the ports where they will carry American trade. But a very large part of the task that confronts the nation can be made easy and practicable if such organizations as the National Foreign Trade council will concentrate in a movement to urge American manufacturers to study the export field. We hear a great deal

these days, about what is going to happen to American business when Great Britain and the other nations, supposed to have certain advantages over us, get into full swing. We have heard such doleful predictions many times long before the war.

After three months studying the situation in Europe I have not observed any outstanding advantage which they have over us, either from a production point of view, or a labor point of view, or from the character of products manufactured. This is true not merely of manufacturing, but with reference even to shipbuilding.

We needn't worry much about flank movements from our foreign competitors. They will compete fairly. They understand now, better than ever before, the evil of unfair competition. Germany's commercial system reached the point where it became top-heavy.

RADICALISM IN TEACHERS' RANKS

Warning that unless better pay is forthcoming for teachers in American colleges the nation will be face to face with a dangerous radicalism from the centers of higher education was voiced by Herbert Hoover, former federal food administrator, in an address before the Harvard Club of California at a dinner at San Francisco.

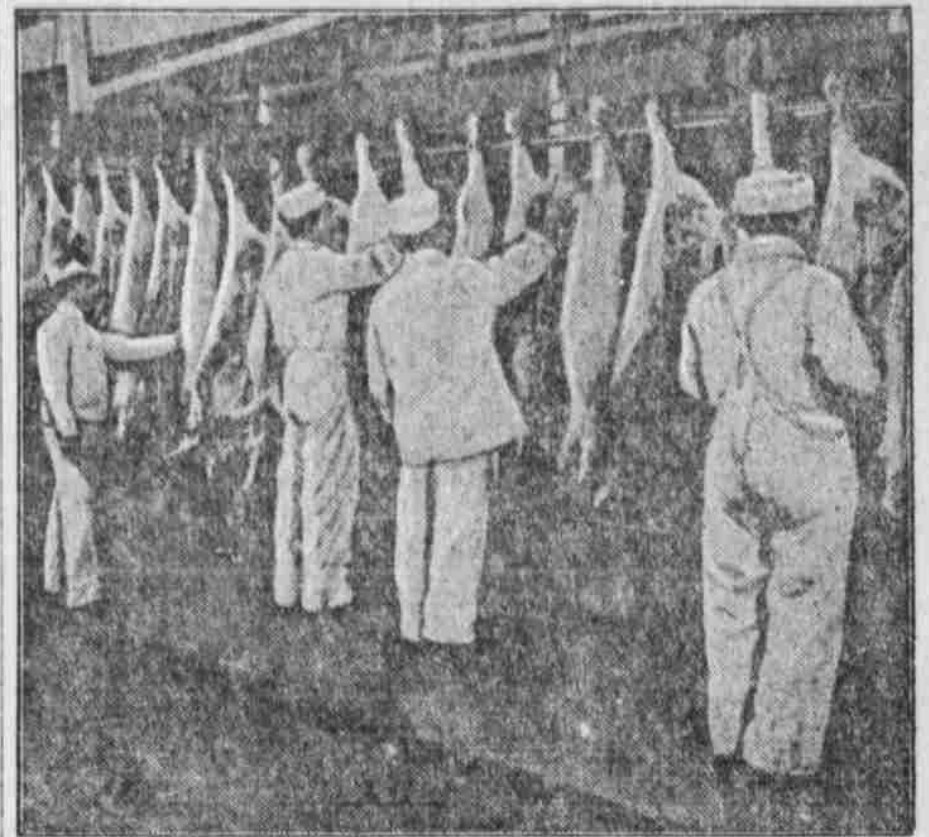
"Out of the war and misery of the war has arisen a silhouette of class distinction and class hatred that is not to be obliterated with a few words," Mr. Hoover said. "The development of radicalism in Europe during the last 12 months is beyond anything in history. America is a fertile field and responds quickly to any wind that may blow. This European wind of radicalism is sweeping our way and it is affecting us."

"In our great universities the instructing and faculty staffs are hard hit by the present economic situation, which, in the face of enormous prosperity, returns something like \$7 a day to the educator, while the craftsman who repairs his kitchen sink makes more in fewer hours of work."

"America cannot permit this growing sense of injustice to remain with the nation's educators. There is a menace to the nation's safety in discontent in the background of the university faculty work, and every right-thinking citizen must see it."



FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION APPLIES ONLY TO PLANTS WHOSE PRODUCTS CROSS STATES



A Slaughterhouse With a Federal Inspector (X) in Charge.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

John Brown-Jones is queer. Want proof? Well, he planted a fine field of corn, but it was unfenced and all of the neighbors' stock had free access to it. Brown-Jones turned in and built a woven-wire fence around that field, horse high, bull strong and pig tight. But—and here is the proof of his queerness—he left a ten-foot gap with no sort of fence across it at all. The cows and horses pushed at that fence and the hogs nosed around it without result—for a few days. Then, as anybody might have known, they found the gap and the Brown-Jones corn "went floppy."

Queer isn't the name for it, you say? Certainly not. The fellow was a full-fledged fool—only there wasn't any such fellow. That story is a sort of parable written to illustrate what the people of the United States are doing every day with regard to the meat they eat. Against diseased and unwholesome meat they have built the fence, high and strong and close woven, but they have left a big open gap through which any kind of disease or uncleanness may enter the home and play havoc.

What Federal Inspection Is. Take your own town, for instance. About 75 per cent of the beef eaten in your town has the stamp of purity placed on it by the United States department of agriculture. You know it is clean and that the animal from which it was taken was sound and healthy. When the steer went to the

federal meat inspection is concerned he can do as he pleases—kill diseased cattle if he wants to, and allow his plant to be as filthy as suits his idea of convenience. Federal meat inspection applies only to plants whose products cross state lines—plants that slaughter in one state and sell some part of their products in other states.

Taking it the country over, about 23 per cent of the beef consumed comes from plants that sell wholly within the state where they are located and that, therefore, cannot be reached by the inspectors of the United States department of agriculture. And as long as there is 25 per cent—or 1 per cent—of uninspected meat offered for sale in your town, you cannot feel certain that the meat your children eat is disease-free and wholesome.

How About Your Town. What is to be done about it, you say? Well, go see what is being done about it. The state might correct it by the right sort of meat inspection law, or the town might do it by the right sort of meat inspection ordinance properly enforced. Do you know whether your town does that or not?

Among the cities of 5,000 or more population, less than one-third maintain any kind of meat inspection. Some of that one-third have a service called meat inspection that does not amount to inspection at all. Just to illustrate:

The United States department of agriculture, not long ago, sent out a questionnaire to mayors concerning municipal meat inspection. Here are two questions and the gist of the answers received from one city official:

Question—"Does your city maintain municipal meat inspection?"

Answer—"You bet your life this city maintains municipal meat inspection."

Question—"By whom is the inspection performed?"

Answer—"By the city plumbing inspector."

Just for your own satisfaction, you might see what kind of meat inspection, if any, your town has. Then, if it has none, or if it has not the right kind, it would be to your interest to see what can be done about it.

A Mother's Three Reasons.

A woman recently appeared before the city council of San Diego, Cal., and asked to be heard on the matter of local meat regulations. She told the council there were three reasons why she wanted to see nothing but government inspected meat in San Diego. Then she introduced her three children to the council. She explained that Uncle Sam demands federal inspected meat for his soldiers and sailors, and that her children are just as important to her as Uncle Sam's are to him.

If there are not any reasons running around your house, all you have to do is to look over into your neighbor's yard. Or be sensibly selfish and think about your own welfare.

ASCERTAIN AGE OF CATTLE

Bulletin issued by Department of Agriculture Gives Good Plan With Illustrations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1099, just published, tells how to ascertain by their teeth the age of cattle from calfhood to about twelve years of age. The bulletin is illustrated with six drawings, which will aid the stock farmer in judging the age of his own animals or of those he may desire to purchase. It is for free distribution.



A bull is known by the calves he gets.

Sows with litters require liberal feeding of grain, in addition to green pasture.

Pigs must have plenty of good water and not water stagnated by the filth of pens.

The hog on the farm consumes the waste products, which are sometimes considerable when labor is scarce.