

SEDATE ALL-DAY FROCKS



ONE-PIECE dresses serving the same purposes that suit-skirts and blouses do are better described by their newer name, all-day dresses. It tells their story of good service, morning or afternoon. They have been made in a few very good styles, of the same serviceable materials that are used for suits, and they have come to stay. The all-day dress and the separate skirt and blouse make a welcome variety in the apparel of active women and especially of business women. Worn under heavy coats in midwinter they are warmer than suits, and worn without a wrap when the weather is mild they are less burdensome. But leaving out these practical considerations altogether, they hold a secure place in our regard because they are dependable and offer variety in the dress of busy women. Nearly all these one-piece frocks are simple in design and many of them have been converted into frocks after doing service as suits. It is an advantage to have them simple because one does not grow tired of simple things. We may become unconscious of them, but they will not get on our nerves as fussier things do if we wear them often. As an example of simplicity the all-day dress shown above challenges comparisons. Except for a

little braid couched on in the simplest of patterns and a few bone buttons set in a row at each side, it offers nothing to take our attention away from its trim fit and businesslike air. A silk cord with tassel pretends to adjust the frock to the waist line, but that matter is taken care of in reality without its help. It makes a very fine finishing touch, however. Silk braid has been cleverly used as a decoration for these smart all-day frocks, as it has for suits. In the dress above, long lines at the sides are accented by buttons, but in a new model short tabs of silk braid were used for this purpose. Sometimes both braid and buttons appear on a frock and they seem even better suited to it and to each other than embroidery and buttons. Some models are embellished with embroidery in bands or squares, or triangles, in set designs that are in keeping with the character of the dresses, which is sedate. But they make the right kind of background for crisp collars and cuffs if one chooses to furnish them up a bit.

Silk Culture Old.
Silk culture, according to Chinese authorities, was begun in 2600 B. C. by Si-Ling, wife of Emperor Hoang Ti.



Economy Corner

EVERY scrap of linen is precious these days and cotton cloth is better worth saving than for many years. Both are high priced and nothing in sight just now indicates that they will be lower priced. Tablecloths and sheets wear out much faster in the middle than about the edges and their usefulness can be prolonged by making them over or converting them into other articles.

Take a large tablecloth, for instance, that has thin spots where stains have been bleached or washed out. When it is not strong enough to make darning worth while it can be converted into a smaller cloth and into dollies and center pieces. For a square lunch cloth and these parts are cut into four squares and these set together with a strong band of hand crochet or imitation cluny lace. This makes a smaller cloth in four sections crossed by two bands of lace at right angles. The edge is finished with a narrow hem and an edging of crochet or other lace may be added to this.

Enough linen can be salvaged from a worn cloth to make the handy and attractive breakfast or luncheon sets that replace cloths so often. They are more easily laundered and stay clean longer than table cloths. A circular centerpiece and dollies in two sizes—also circular—are cut from the best parts of the cloth and hemmed in a very narrow hem about the edges. After hemming the edges, a narrow crocheted edge makes a pretty finish, either in white or colored mercerized cotton; the narrow hem may be basted down and buttonhole-stitched in white and black floss or machine-stitched with a narrow torchon edging basted over it so that the hem and lace are put on with one stitching of the sewing machine. Many housewives convert the good parts of worn linen

cloths into square table napkins, machine stitching narrow hems in them, and use even the worn parts for cup towels or wash cloths.

Wide sheets that have become worn at the middle are cut in two pieces. Then the outer edges are sewed together in a flat seam. This puts the unworn parts of the sheets at the middle. The raw edges are hemmed down. If the sheet is considerably worn it is made much narrower to serve for a single bed and the worn portion cut away.

Old sheets are relied upon to make new coverings for ironing boards, as the used ones become discolored. They serve, also, with old pillow cases, as pressing cloths when woolen clothes need freshening up. The garments are pressed under dampened cloth which is ironed until dry, as every one knows, and the steam penetrating woolen fabrics freshens them up as nothing else will.

Worn pillow cases are very useful for protecting blouses, waists and children's dresses from dust when they are kept hanging in closets. For light-colored and dainty garments provide hangers of wire or wood. Cut a hole in the middle of the end of an old pillow case to slip the hook on the hanger through. After the waist or frock has been placed on the hanger put the pillow case over it. This is a great protection to light colors and to fabrics that gather dust, like velvet. It is much better to have one or two poles extending across the closet and hang the clothes from them than to flatten them against walls by hanging to the ordinary wall hooks.

Julia Bottomley

WHO'S WHO in the WORLD

YOUNG MEN AND GOVERNMENT JOBS



Senator Smoot of Utah, in an address in the senate on the joint resolution for the reclassification of salaries, had this to say, among other things:

"In my opinion those employees were most unfortunate when they landed in positions in the departments of our government. They ought to have entered into affairs of everyday life and business to battle for positions with their fellow men; but they came here and entered one of the departments, thinking that the government was at least a safe and sure paymaster and would be as long as they remained. A man is not in the government service for many years, however, before he becomes an absolute machine; he loses confidence in himself; he is fearful that if he loses his job in Washington he can not make a living for himself or his family elsewhere.

"It would be a godsend to every young man who has accepted a position under the government with a view of remaining here and making government service a life vocation if he were forcibly separated from the government service and compelled to use his energy and talents in battling with the outside world.

"Any man who stands at the head of a bureau or department of the government who will kick a young man out of the government service and force him into the active business life of this country, unless he is here for the purpose of acquiring an education, will confer upon the employee the greatest favor that he could possibly render him."

ROGER SULLIVAN TO QUIT IN JUNE

Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago announced that he is about to retire as an active leader in local, state and national Democratic politics. His official connection with inside management of party affairs is to cease with the adjournment of the national convention next June at San Francisco.

With the Democratic candidate for 1920 nominated, Mr. Sullivan proposes to step aside for younger blood. He will be one of the delegates at large from Illinois and the chairman of the delegation of fifty-eight from Illinois, and the delegation, under the unit rule, will vote just as Mr. Sullivan desires when the showdown comes at Frisco. That having been accomplished, Mr. Sullivan becomes an observer of matters political, always reserving, however, the right to a ringside seat at any major hour.



In this connection it is to be noted that Mr. Sullivan and former Mayor Carter H. Harrison entered the meeting of the Democratic national committee arm in arm. Mr. Sullivan and William Jennings Bryan have traveled together, ratified a peace treaty and settled all past differences. Terms have been signed up whereby there can be no Democratic primary fight in Chicago or Illinois during 1920, and the Sullivan organization takes unquestioned control of party affairs for four years.

NOSKE MUST KEEP BERLIN QUIET



Rioting in Berlin and other cities of Germany directs attention to Gustav Noske, German minister of defense. Martial law, which had been done away with, was again declared and Noske was appointed commander in chief for the greater Berlin district and Brandenburg province. Noske is generally regarded as a strong man for whom drastic measures and bloodshed have no terrors.

The first rioting, which resulted in the death of forty-two persons and the wounding of 105, resulted from an attempt to start a general revolution. The uprising was to occur in all Germany and was led by radical government officials, it is officially declared.

Developments indicate that President Ebert and Premier Bauer invited the trouble by the raising of the state of siege which had been hanging over Berlin since spring and in otherwise moderating the regulations calculated to restrain the independent and Communist agitators.

The government is apparently supported by all factions except the extreme radicals. The Social Democratic party has issued an appeal asking whether the workers will permit national representation to be placed under terrorism, and telling them that the German nation can be saved from complete destruction only by work.

WALLACE ANSWERS FOR UNCLE SAM

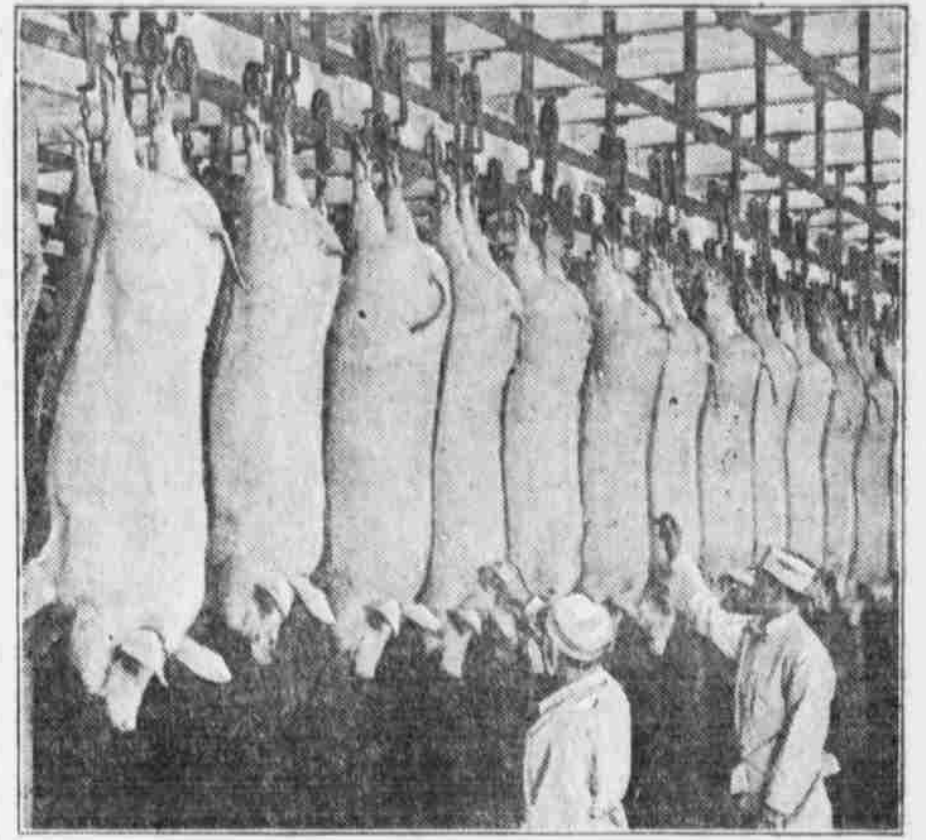
Hugh C. Wallace, ambassador to France, is much in the public eye these days, inasmuch as he now represents the United States in connection with the activities of the supreme council of the allies at Paris. For instance, it was he who informed the council that the United States government has refused to accept any of the indemnity to be paid by Germany for the destruction of the German fleet in Scapa Flow.

Germany, in compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings, is requested to deliver to the allies certain inland steamers, floating docks and tugs, and the council had awarded 2 per cent of this material to the United States.

State department officials have not explained the American government's objection, but it was recalled that American peace representatives favored destruction of the German ships on the ground that their division among the other powers would make it necessary for this country to greatly enlarge its naval building program.



NEW RECORD IN MEAT INSPECTION



Applying Marks of Inspection on Hog Carcasses—One Phase of Meat Inspection Work Carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The federal system of meat inspection, which is conducted by the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, recorded its biggest 12 months in the last fiscal year. The number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection was 20.6 per cent greater than in the preceding fiscal year and 21.6 per cent greater than the average for the last 12 years.

The total number of animals inspected was 70,708,637.

The ante-mortem inspection resulted in the condemnation of 2,588 live animals on account of 18 different diseases and conditions.

Diseases Revealed.

Post-mortem examination revealed 40 different diseases and conditions, resulting in the condemnation of 212,245 carcasses and 603,050 parts of carcasses.

The seven meat inspection laboratories which are a part of the service made more than 60,000 analyses of products. Analyses revealed 308 vio-

lutions of rules prescribed by bureau.

Employees in the meat inspection service number about 2,500, including veterinary inspectors, experts in sanitation, laboratory inspectors, lay inspectors, clerks, and others.

The number of establishments at which inspection was conducted last year was 895, located in 263 cities and towns.

There were certified for export 3,492,070,795 pounds of meat and meat products.

Meat Imported.

The total amount of meat offered for importation was 179,911,142 pounds, of which, upon inspection, 842,160 pounds were condemned or refused entry.

The inspection of meat for the military and other departments of the government amounted to 288,248,536 pounds, of which nearly 10,000,000 pounds were rejected.

In connection with actual inspection of meats and products, numerous investigations were conducted to develop and improve tests of various kinds and to perfect the system generally.

EARLY HATCHED BIRD BRINGS BEST PRICE

Other Farm Work Sidetracks Hatching Operations.

Early Chicks Are Strongest and Most Vigorous in Flock Because They Are Produced From Eggs Laid While Hens Are Best.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens can be hatched at any time of the year, but it is the chickens hatched early in the spring that give the best results. One reason is that if no special effort is made to hatch early on the farms throughout the country the hatching season coincides too closely with the planting season, and hatching operations are reduced on that account.

Early hatched chicks, as a rule, are the strongest and most vigorous in the flock because they are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying the hens lose something of their vitality and their capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late-hatched chicks are on the whole decidedly inferior to early hatched ones in vigor and constitution. Because they are thrifty and vigorous the early chicks make quicker and better growth than the late ones. Thrifty chicks get more from a given quantity of food than others. Weak and undersized birds often consume as much feed as the larger and better developed ones, but make no perceptible growth.

The early chicks develop to a stage where they can withstand extreme heat and an attack by the parasites which are more numerous and troublesome in hot weather. The severe heat is apt to check the growth of the late chicks and in their weakened condition they easily become a prey to lice and mites. When the cold, wet weather comes in the fall they are peculiarly susceptible to it and likely to develop colds, while the vigorous early chicks find the coolness stimulating.

When eggs do not hatch well early in the season there is time to find the reason for the poor hatching and to cure it before the season is too far advanced. When late hatching is not successful the crop of poultry is cut short and egg production falls.

Early hatched cockerels are ready for the market when prices are highest. Early hatched pullets mature before cold weather and lay when prices of eggs are highest. Late-hatched chickens are not mature before cold weather sets in and often will not lay until spring.

Feeding Value of Rye.

Rye is not as good a feed for hogs or poultry as corn or barley, while the value of rye hay all depends upon the time the rye was cut and the amount of grain in the hay.

YOUNG HENS ARE PREFERRED

It Seldom Pays to Keep Fowls for Laying After They Are Two and Half Years Old.

There are people who have tried the right variety of fowls, who house and feed them properly, and yet who can not obtain eggs early in the winter because their fowls are too old. It seldom pays to keep hens for laying after they are 2½ years old; not that they will not give a profit, but that younger fowls will give a greater profit, according to the United States department of agriculture. A great many poultrymen who make a specialty of winter egg production keep nothing but pullets, disposing of the 1-year-old hens before it is time to put them in the winter quarters. The champion of the girls' poultry clubs of Mississippi keeps nothing but pullets.

Early hatched pullets, if properly grown, ought to begin laying in October or early November and continue to lay through the winter. Yearling hens seldom begin laying much before January 1 and older hens not until later. It is the November and December eggs that bring the high prices. The laying breeds should begin laying when about from 5 to 6 months old, general-purpose breeds at 6 to 7 months, and the meat breeds at 8 or 9 months.

PREPARING SOIL FOR GARDEN

Almost Any Kind Can Be Used if Proper Handling Is Begun Early Enough in Spring.

Almost any kind of soil, unless it is composed of bricks, mortar, stone, rubbish, etc., can be used for city gardening if proper handling is begun early enough, says the United States department of agriculture. Heavy clay soils may be improved greatly by adding large quantities of strawy manure in the fall or by turning under green-manure crops. It is usually practicable to cover the clay soil with 2 or 3 inches of sifted coal ashes and then thoroughly incorporate the two by spading and hoeing. Sandy soils may be decidedly improved for gardening purposes by growing green-manure crops on the land or by turning under liberal quantities of stable manure.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

High prices are not shy breeders. There is no money in starving stock. The house for sheep ought not to be entirely closed. The livestock on the farm is not complete without the hen. Sheep, as well as cattle, may successfully be vaccinated against anthrax, blackleg, and hemorrhagic septicaemia.