

# WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



## Rush of Bachelors to Europe for Wives



WASHINGTON.—America, only nation in which men outnumber women, now is supplying husbands for women of Europe, where there are not enough males to go around, reports to the immigration bureau indicate.

Approximately 343,000 persons, mostly men, sailed from the United States in the year ended with June, according to reports to Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau.

"Large numbers of the men left to get married," said Caminetti.

Furthermore, single European women and women widowed by the war are rushing to the United States in the hope of securing husbands, reports gathered from reliable sources indicate.

"A majority of the immigrants to the United States are women," Caminetti said. Immigrants totaled 605,000 during the year. Women greatly outnumber the men in England, France, Italy and in nearly all European countries. This is partly a result of the war. After the armistice thousands of English women sailed to Australia and other colonies, numbers of them frankly stating they were going to find husbands. Some had become engaged to Australian soldiers on leave in England during the war. Others said they hoped to be married in Australia.

In the United States men have always outnumbered women. The 1910 census showed there were approximately 2,000,000 more men than women fifteen years of age or over.

The number of single men outnumbered single women by more than 5,000,000. Now the discrepancy between the sexes is far more pronounced than in 1910, the present census is expected to show.

Bachelors in the United States total more than 25,300,000, it is estimated, while spinsters probably do not exceed 19,500,000.

## This Piece of News Is Important If True

WHEN Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois was practicing law in Macomb, Ill., he lived for a time at a hotel there that was endeavoring to maintain certain standards of class and tone. Summer came, with its openwork shirts, handkerchiefs, resort folders and sleeping-under-blanket liars. The dining room in the hotel got the noonday sun, and Sherman's table was in a particularly hot part of the room. He found himself thoroughly uncomfortable with his coat on, and so he removed it, one noon, and hung it over the back of his chair.



yet shirtsleeves didn't go in the dining room of his hotel.

Then Sherman issued an ultimatum. He said he would finish his meal in his shirtsleeves unless stopped by the police, and that in future, if the objection continued, he would eat at another hotel or on a street corner—that in any event he would not wear a coat again at mealtime until September 15.

And as soon as he had finished Sherman went out in search of a hotel where shirtsleeves were not barred. When he had found one, Sherman made up his mind that he would give the proprietor no cause for regret. He resolved to make himself just as neat and attractive as possible. So he went straightway to a notion store and bought himself the finest pair of nickel-plated, coiled wire sleeveholders they had in stock.

## Uncle Sam "Counts Noses" of His Seals



THE annual census of the seals, now being taken by the bureau of fisheries, is expected to show about 600,000 of the animals, or three times as many as when the government undertook the custody of them a half score years ago.

Although the seal spends much of its life at sea, its habits make the census taking comparatively easy. Hugh M. Smith, commissioner of the bureau of fisheries, explains the "count of noses" is of importance to prevent "blind killing" of the animals for their fur, possibly resulting in their extinction.

Under present government control, Mr. Smith asserts the seals are increasing about 10 or 12 per cent in number annually. Last year's count showed 550,000, of which 28,000 were killed for their pelts.

In the middle of Bering sea, lying 40 miles apart, are two islands—St. George and St. Paul—the only land to which the seals ever resort. Every spring they visit the islands to raise their young, leaving in the fall to winter in the north Pacific, and it is during the summer that the census is taken.

The killing of the animals is also done in the summer, this under law being confined to the surplus males. Last year lack of labor resulted in 10,000 fewer animals being killed than government officials had planned. Japan and Great Britain, along with the United States, share the revenue produced from the seal kill, a treaty giving this country 70 per cent of the animals, with the other two countries each receiving 15 per cent.

"In the old days," says Mr. Smith, "when 100,000 seals were being killed annually the government obtained \$10 a skin, while now we are getting \$140, which nets us about \$120 a skin. Increase in the value of furs and the different method of conducting the business explains this."

Besides the sale of pelts, the government is operating a fertilizer plant on the islands for disposing of the carcasses, from which there also is extracted an oil used for dressing tops of automobiles.

## Sounds Altogether Too Good to Be True

PAPER suits, much in vogue in Germany and Austria, soon will make their appearance in the United States, and if inquiries to the department of commerce can be taken as an indication of the probable demand they may become even more popular in the lower-the-cost-of-living campaign than was the lowly overall a short time ago.

Cable orders for samples of the suits have been dispatched by the department of commerce, it is announced, and when the samples arrive they will be displayed not only in Washington but also in the department's district and co-operative offices located in important cities of the country.

Explaining its order for the samples, the department issued this statement:

"This action was taken because of the wide interest created by the publication of a recent dispatch from England that a large quantity of such suits were on display in English stores.



"The bureau of domestic and foreign commerce has received many inquiries from interested parties in the United States as a result of the publicity given the report. A good number of the inquirers asked that they be furnished with some of the suits, under the impression that the bureau had a supply on hand.

"One man asked for fifty. Several ordered from three to ten. Practically all stated the size desired. It is understood that the suits are supposed to retail at about 60 cents each."

## Something New in List of Accessories



WE ARE more allured by lovely accessories of dress than by essential clothing, and these furbelows provide us a continuous, pleasing performance. Something new claims attention all the time, and spices up our work-a-day world of dress. It is the daintiness and freshness of neckwear, or the richness of brocades in hats and bags or nosegays of ribbon flowers, or flowers of organdy or artificial fruits of yarn and numberless accessories made of ribbon that keep the mind occupied and the pocketbook busy just now.

Among the newest ornaments there are chokers (collars) of ribbon with full rosettes, to be worn close up around the neck. They are made of rather narrow ribbon and the rosettes have, as a rule, several short hanging ends. Just ahead of the autumn leaves are new blouses that show neck finishing resembling that perennial favorite, the frothy jabot, but the surest indication for fall seems to be the plated upstanding ruff of

ribbon drawn close to the throat with a narrow ribbon tie.

Another item that we may be sure of is the shopping bag of handsome ribbon. There is a new line of these ready for presentation to fall shoppers, and some of them have hats to match. Tops of the bags reveal new designs, and there are many handsome tassels used for finishing them. The soft draped crowns popular in fall hats lend themselves to the hat-and-bag-to-match idea. A handsome set appears in the illustration in which a narrow brimmed shape of plain velvet has a crown of brocaded ribbon draped so that it terminates in two points at the side. Of course these two points exist merely to support two handsome tassels that dangle from them and brush the shoulder. The shopping bag to match is pictured mounted on a metal ring with round top which probably holds a mirror on the reverse side. One may lay a safe wager that it contains a small ribbon covered box that carries compact face powder and a lip stick.

## AND NOW THEY TALK OF SUITS



THE first hats and the first suits for fall have made their entry. They almost reconcile one to the passing of summer and succeed in making fall welcome. Women are remarking of the suits, their straight but chic lines, their trim fastenings up the front, their high necks and with all this their lack of severity. For these suits are embellished with embroideries, needlework, used with much discriminating reticence. Handsome composition buttons, sparingly used where buttons are needed, match the cloths in color. Coats are somewhat longer, skirts are sufficiently full for comfort and remain pleated. Belts are narrow and sometimes long, but often they lap across the front and fasten with a button at each side. Fur is much in evidence in high collars and occasionally in large patch pockets and in cuffs. There is no indication anywhere that women will favor very short skirts—in fact good sense and good taste gov-

ern the styles thus far presented. It is a matter for rejoicing—the first things are nearly always the best, and these new suits have caused great enthusiasm among well informed and well dressed women.

Two of the earliest models are pictured here and they include one that has a platted skirt and a jacket with vest of brocaded ribbon. On the pockets at the sides there is a pretty arrangement of narrow braid, and this also finishes the long sleeves. This model is made of serge. The most liked cloths are those on the order of duvetyn, that is, having a velvety surface, of which there are several varieties with names of their own. A suit of this kind is shown at the right with wide collar of fur.

Julia Bottomley

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

ANOTHER BEE STORY.

Nick and Nancy had been so much interested in hearing of what the Queen Bee had said about life in the hive that they asked Daddy if he hadn't anything else to tell them about Queen Bee or of any of the honey bees.

"We see so many bees around the flowers at this time of the year," said Nancy, "that it is fun to think of what they are doing and of what their special work is."

"Well," said Daddy, "if you think you'd like one more bee story, and if you think the friends you have would like to hear about the honey bees again, I will tell another bee story."

"Yes," said Nick, "do tell another bee story, Daddy. I take a chance that our friends will want to hear about the honey bees at this time, when as Nancy says, we see so many around all the time."

"The drones, or Mr. Bees, are helpless creatures, and don't even feed themselves. They go about on bright days, and when they meet the young queens with whom they mate, they do not take any interest in life beyond having found their mates. They don't live and work and play.

"But they aren't very many. And it is mostly of the workers and not of



Carry Little Pollen-Baskets.

the drones I'm going to tell you about this evening.

"The workers carry little pollen baskets and they bring in the pollen to the young. They also bring in some sweetened water which the little ones like very much indeed.

"Now and again on a very hot day a number of bees will stand at the front door of their hive and will fan in some of the outside air so as to cool the ones who must be within the hive. They always see that the hive is kept very, very clean. Oh, how neat they are.

"They have to guard against their enemy, the wax moth, too. The wax moth is a tiny gray moth miller who likes to get into the hive and feed upon the combs and the pollen stored away in the honey bees' cells. If they are allowed there they will build tunnels through the combs and destroy them. The Italian bees, little gentle creatures, are fine about defending themselves, even doing better work than the usual honey bees.

"The bees must go to many flowers in order to get all the honey that they need. They love clover, oh, how they love clover, which shows that they're not in the least bit snobbish, for clover grows wild in the fields, of course.

"The bees love buckwheat fields, and from many, many flowers and a great deal of gathered nectar and pollen, they get the amount of honey they feel they need for themselves for the time being, and to store for the future.

"They always work, they hardly ever play. Always they are thinking of the day which may come when they won't have such an easy time gathering honey, and though they may seem to have all they need they think it is well to be thrifty and be ready for a rainy day.

"How the bees love the sweet things of life, the flowers, the honey, the warmth, the summertime.

"But though they love the sweet things of life, they are never through working. Right through their little lives do they work. They work too hard. They don't stop to enjoy their hard work as creatures should.

"Even when they have all the nourishment they need they go on searching for more for the storehouse. They do not sit about and enjoy life like the beautiful butterflies. No, they must always work. We can't help but admire them, little hard-working creatures, who have of their own accord made their lives busy and fine and successful.

"They've had no help from other creatures, they've never destroyed lives of other creatures in order to get food. Though they fit among all flowers they never become snobbish and love only the flowers which cost a lot to grow." They love clover, free clover, best of all to them."

### Not Necessary.

Jackie had proudly brought his slate to daddy, to show him the drawing upon it.

"What is it?" asked daddy.

"Why, daddy," said the surprised little boy, "it's a train."

"But you haven't drawn the cars, sonny," said the father.

"No," said Jackie; "mother says the engine draws those."—American Boy.

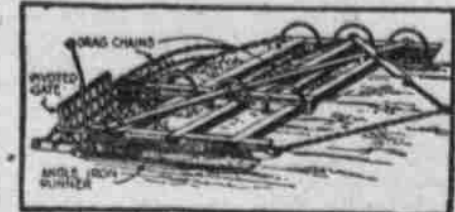
## IMPROVED HIGHWAYS

### GATHER UP STONES IN ROAD

Machine Drawn by Two Horses Drags Series of Chains, Which Pick Up Obstructions.

Where large and small pebbles are collected loosely in the gravel of a road, they are usually scattered in such a way that it would be an irksome job to collect them by hand.

A new stone-gathering machine is drawn by one or two horses. A series of chains dragged loosely along the road sink into the small depressions and gradually scrape together the pebbles or stones. The obstructions are then drawn into a pocket,



Chains Form a Heavy Net That Sweeps the Roads for Stones.

from which they are deposited at intervals in piles at the side of the road.

A pile of a hundred or more stones represents the work of only a few minutes, when gathered by this machine. How much time would it represent expressed in terms of man-energy? One hundred stones spread over an area of 400 square feet, in a plot 20 feet square, places one stone in every four square feet. A man working at average speed could pick up these stones and pile them at the side of the road in 10 or 15 minutes; but the machine with its dragging chains will do the work in a moment.—Popular Science Monthly.

### PULL TOGETHER FOR ROADS

Transportation Is Vital Problem for All Interested in Nation—Welfare of All is at Stake.

A new era in American progress took its date from the period just preceding the Civil war. During this era entire states were transformed from wilderness into prosperous, thriving commonwealths. The commercial and agricultural boundary lines of the country were slowly but surely pushed westward by the relentless march of railroad expansion.

Today our country faces problems equally as momentous. We should be on the threshold of an almost limitless era of better roads development, writes E. C. Tibbitts in Motor. The future welfare of vast communities is at stake. There is dire need of unified concentration on the subject of good roads; and need of vigorous, harmonious action, by one big federated body of all organizations interested in good roads. Dissension or jealousy should not creep into good roads activities on unimportant details, as has lately been apparent. We are all after the same objective—more roads and better highways—national, state and local. So let us all pull together.

### INCREASED USE OF HIGHWAYS

Economic Problems Have Aroused That Call for Presentation of Facts to Public.

Owing to the rapidly growing use of the public highway as a passenger and freight carrier—both in short and long hauls—and the lack of a corresponding progress in the efficiency of the road itself, economic problems have arisen that call for a careful and a clear presentation of facts to the public. As a result of the divergence between the service highways are called upon to render, and their ability to render that service, the highway from an educational standpoint has become a subject of much greater importance than heretofore, so that highway officials—national, state and county—are placing greater reliance upon the educational phase of highway work in securing effective and practical co-operation from the public.

### GOOD ROADS AID MARKETING

Farmer Wishing to Haul in Most Economical Manner Cannot Afford to Overlook Benefits.

The farmer interested in hauling his produce to market in the most economical fashion cannot afford to overlook the benefits derived from good roads. Investigation before and after the improvement of certain highways shows that the cost per ton mile was practically cut in half by reason of the betterment of the road. In other words, good roads mean a big reduction in that part of overhead which covers hauling—and hauling of some sort is being done practically the year round.

### Must Fit the Road.

All roads are not good roads, nor will they be for years to come, and it is up to manufacturers of automobiles to deliver vehicles that can traverse anything called a road.

### Road Surface Damage.

The filling up and stoppage of culverts causes more damage to road surfaces than any other one thing.

### Argument for Good Road.

A bad road is the best argument there is for a good road.