

## SMOOTH LINES ARE OF FIRST IMPORTANCE



It is quite impossible to get away for long from the simple, smooth lines that women have come to love, especially in their every day dress. All the new frocks in the all-day and afternoon class, appear to follow very closely the straight line models or those with a mere suggestion of waist and hip curves.

A reaction against too much decoration is also in evidence in the best new dresses, but the simple designs make the best of backgrounds for well-managed garniture. Beads were an innovation on all-day dresses, but have made a success and are now used so effectively that they appeal to the best taste; embroideries maintain their unflattering appeal, but are used with more reserve than in the beginning of the present season.

Two interesting all-day dresses, as

pictured here, will pass under the most exacting eyes without criticism. The cloth dress at the left is about as straight as a chemise, but indulges in a double skirt, that is the dress is cut short over an attached petticoat. Small, cloth-covered buttons are set in neat rows down the top of the sleeves and sides of the skirt. Overlapping circles of heads are set about the waist and sleeves and ribbon slipped through slashes makes a well thought-out finish for these head rings.

The dress of velveteen at the right has a full straight skirt and depends upon satin collar and cuffs and a lace chemise for additional interest. A little nosegay of silk flowers set on the girdle sums up the charm of a frock that matches them in familiar and simple charm.

## Hats Attuned to Dance Music



JOYOUS dance hats—the most dainty and captivating of headwear—have arrived to close the story of this year's millinery with a gay, triumphant chapter. The next step taken by creators of hats leads away from winter and into paths that run springward.

Brown malines and brown lace are greatly favored for dance hats and often provide the hat or cap with a long scarf to wrap about the throat. Gold or silver tissue and gold or silver lace are as great successes.

A typical assortment of shapes, made of fine wire, which provides an almost invisible support for fabrics, is shown in the group of three dance hats and one dinner hat, pictured above. One of the hats illustrated is made of silver lace, which falls in

a frill about the face. It has a band of blue velvet ribbon about the crown. Another hat is made of silver filigree banding and graced with a spray of sapphire-colored, uncurled ostrich feathers. A third is a soft turban of brown crepe-de-chine with a scarf of brown chantilly lace swathed about it and extended into a streamer that may be wound about the throat. All of these models are as appropriately worn for dinner or the theater, as their more stately rival, which holds the center of the picture. This is a dinner hat of black panne velvet having a fan-shaped decoration of lace.

*Julie Bottomley*

## In the Limelight

### When O'Brien Became Obregon



Alvaro Obregon, most prominent citizen of the republic of Mexico, say the gossips, is four parts Irish, three parts Spanish and one part Yaqui Indian.

Approximately one hundred years ago, the story goes, an Irishman was sent by the then king of Spain to rule as viceroy over Mexico. His name was John O'Donahue, or "Juan Odonohu," as the more musically-minded Mexicans translated it. His closest friend and constant bodyguard was Michael O'Brien, renamed "Migue Obregon" by his adopted Iberian brother-adventurers, and it was to him that Juan Odonohu turned when Iturbide and his army, flying the banner of the "first empire," decreed an end to the 300-year rule of the Spanish viceroys.

Jack O'Donahue and Micky O'Brien agreed to repudiate their emperor back in Madrid and to allow Iturbide, the Marcellan Indian, to rule the Indian into Mexico City to ascertain if it was safe for the viceroy of old Spain to enter the capital of new Spain.

So well did Micky forget the viceroy, so well did he serve the first empire of Mexico, that he became "General Miguel Obregon," and was placed in control of the western coast of the Land of Montezuma, where he lived with his wife, who came from the land of his fathers.

Alvaro Obregon, the great-grandson of that same Micky O'Brien, is now hard at work learning English.

### Changes in the Supreme Court

Changes in the personnel of the United States Supreme court during the Harding administration are being discussed in Washington these days.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Harding will appoint more justices to the supreme tribunal in four years than has Mr. Wilson in eight years. The latter has appointed three—McReynolds, Brandeis and Clarke.

There are four members of the court who are eligible to retirement—Chief Justice White, seventy-five years old (portrait herewith), and Associate Justices McKenna, seventy-seven; Holmes, seventy-nine, and Day, seventy-one. Although a federal judge is eligible to retirement on full pay at the age of seventy and the completion of ten years' service, these four members have elected to remain at their posts. It is thought to be not unlikely that the chief justice and the three associate justices past seventy will elect to retire during the Harding administration.

Speculation on successors revolves around the names of former President Taft and Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Taft once was a federal judge and sacrificed an opportunity to go upon the supreme bench under Roosevelt to the opportunity to become President. Mr. Hughes resigned from the supreme court in 1916 to run for President. Mr. Taft is sixty-three, Mr. Hughes, fifty-eight.



### Uncle Sam and His Long Purse



Reed Smoot, United States senator from Utah and one of the most influential members of the upper house in matters of business, is a warm supporter of the plan to reorganize the administrative branches of the government. He puts the case thus:

"The administrative branches of the government have undergone no fundamental change since the organization was devised by Alexander Hamilton.

"No other government in the world could have gone on as ours has done and paid the bills involved in our wasteful methods of administration. We have been able to do it because this country has had resources and wealth unparalleled. But the war has brought us at last to realize that these will not last always. . . . We needed a complete survey of the whole situation de novo by a committee of men willing to recognize that it is a task of day and night for a year, and very likely two years.

"There is endless duplication of work among different departments, and even in the same department. . . . It is the same through all the government functions, and now, when the burden of carrying our enormous debt is weighing on the people, we can no longer neglect to give it consideration."

Legislation to bring about this result is possible, if not probable, at the present session of congress.

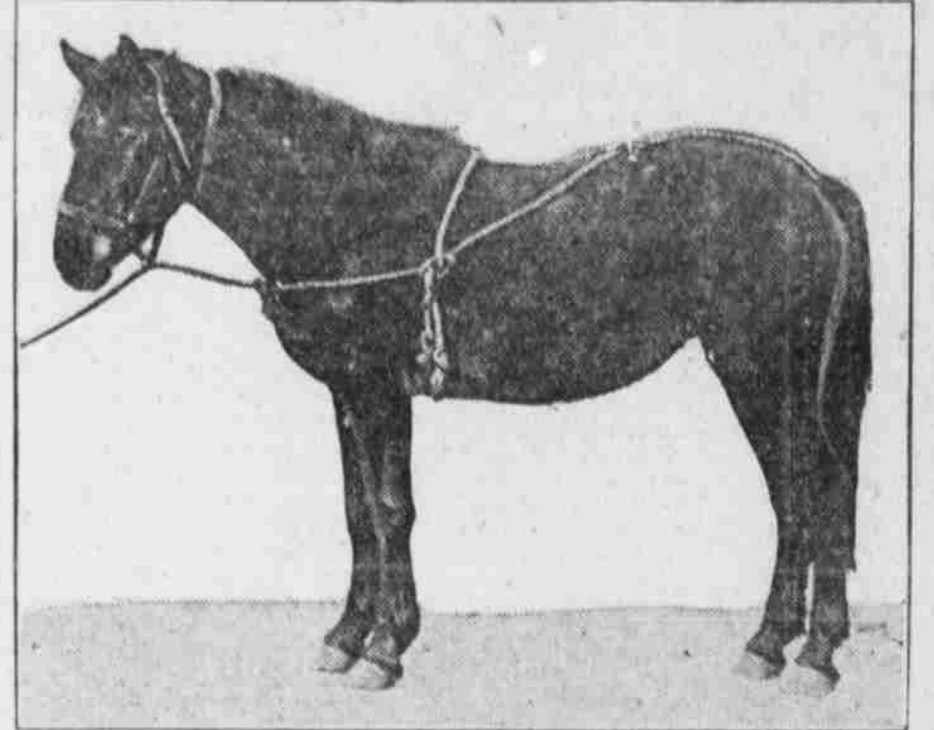
### Senator or Cabinet Officer?

"Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." When his troubles give out as a topic of conversation, he talks politics—especially under the present conditions. One of the latest stories revolves about Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman (portrait herewith). It is to the effect that a switch is likely to be made in the award of political plums to Indiana. The suggested plan is that Senator New and not Mr. Hays be invited by President-elect Harding to enter the cabinet, probably as postmaster general; that Mr. Hays be appointed senator from Indiana to succeed Senator New, and that Mr. Hays be the organization choice for senatorship for the six-year term that begins with the expiration of Senator New's present term, two years hence. This arrangement, if agreeable to Mr. Harding, it is suggested, would permit Mr. Hays to remain as chairman of the Republican national committee, of Governor-elect McCray of Indiana, whose duty it would be to appoint a successor to Senator New.



Anyway, this is one of the many stories that came out of French Lick, Ind., what time a general conference of Republican leaders of a dozen mid-West states was in session there.

## OF GREAT ADVANTAGE TO BEGIN EDUCATION OF ALL COLTS EARLY



Arrangement of Halter and Rope for Breaking Colt to Stand Tied and to Lead—Select Solid Post and Tie Colt for an Hour.

Horses are broken at ages ranging from weanlings to old horses. The instincts in a horse which are opposed to obedience to man increase in strength with age. This accounts for the difficulty encountered in handling range horses that are allowed their freedom until their instinct of independence is so strongly developed that it is proportionately difficult to reach them that it is their duty to obey some force other than their own instinct.

### First Steps in Breaking.

It is a great advantage to begin the education of the colt as early as possible. The plan generally followed is to break the colt to being led and handled before it is weaned, and to break to harness between the ages of two and three years. Colts should not do heavy work until they are four years old, and should be accustomed to it gradually.

Before a colt is broken to being led it should be taught to stand tied; this applies to unbroken horses of all ages. To do this, put a strong halter on the colt; then take a rope about fourteen feet long, double it, putting the loop under the horse's tail as a crupper, twist the two ropes together about three times, then let one rope come forward on each side of the horse, and tie the ends together in front against the chest just tight enough so that it will not drop down; then run a surcingle loosely around the horse behind the withers, tying into it the crupper rope at both sides. Have an additional rope about twelve feet long, run it through the halter ring, and tie it at the breast to the rope that forms the crupper. Tie the other end of the rope to a solid post, allowing about three feet of slack. Leave the colt tied for an hour. Another method is to have a loop in one end of the rope, run the lead strap through this loop, and tie it with a little slack to the rope that forms the crupper, the other end of the additional rope, of course, being tied to a solid post.

### Gentling the Colt.

While tied the colt should be gentled and accustomed to being handled on both sides, on the hind parts, and on the legs. To do this, hold the headstall in one hand and with the other hand gentle (that is, pet and rub) the colt, first on the neck and head, then on the back and sides, and last on the legs.

To gentle the hind parts take a stick about four feet long, wrap a gunny sack around one end, and tie it. Allow the colt to examine it with his nose. Then rub it all over his body.

With this arrangement the colt's hind legs may be rubbed without placing one's self in danger of his heels. If he kicks at it do not hit him, but allow him to examine it again, and proceed as before. This lesson should continue until the colt will stand being approached from either side and rubbed all over. The second day he may be tied up again and further gentled with sacks, blankets and noises until he has no fear of them around him, under him, or upon him.

### Breaking to Lead.

The horse is now ready to lead. Loosen the rope from the post, step off from the horse, and tell him to "come," following the command with a pull on the rope. As soon as the horse advances pet him, then step away and repeat. He will soon follow without the pull on the rope. Half an hour's leading and this lesson is over.

The next day the crupper should be put on at the beginning of the lesson, but should be discarded after a short workout and the halter alone used so that the colt will not depend on the crupper rope. These lessons should be continued until the colt leads satisfactorily. If a colt is still running with his mother, it is a good idea, as soon as he is broken to lead, to tie his halter rope to the mother's trace if she is being worked. The tie should be made at about the union of the backband and the trace and short enough to prevent the colt from getting in front of the team. This will acquaint him with the general conditions and noises pertaining to work, and on account of the mother being so near he will soon become familiar with such surroundings and lose his fear of them.

### Handling Horses' Feet.

If the owner will accustom a colt to having his feet handled at the same time he is broken to lead—that is, be-

fore he is weaned—much future work and trouble will be avoided. Untrimmed hoofs usually grow long and uneven, and a crooked foot, or worse, a crooked leg, is the result. Failure to regulate the length and bearing of the foot may make a straight leg crooked or a crooked leg worse, while intelligent care during the growing period can greatly improve a leg that is crooked at birth. If horses' feet were properly cared for, there would be fewer knock-kneed, bow-legged, pigeon-toed, cow-hocked, interfering, and padding horses.

When picking up a colt's foot teach him to stand on three legs, and not to depend on the one holding up his foot for the fourth point of support. When handling a colt's feet begin with the near front foot. Tie a rope around the pastern, grasp the rope close to the foot, push gently against the shoulder, and quickly lift the foot. The lifting of the foot must be simultaneous with the weight shifting to the other feet. Gentle the foot and leg and let it down. Repeat several times and then trim and level the hoof.

To raise a hind foot, put on a rope as on the front foot and draw the foot forward. To put a rope on the hind foot of a wild horse, tie up a front foot, have the assistant hold his hand over the eye on the same side as the foot to be lifted, or take the headstall in one hand, the tail in the other, and whirl the horse until he becomes dizzy, ward two or three times and gentle it, handled with safety. Lift the foot forward to or three times and gentle it. As soon as the horse gives in, carry the foot backward into a shoeing position and trim the hoof.

## WEATHER CONDITIONS AFFECT ALL MARKETS

Extreme Cold or Heat May Increase or Lower Prices.

Values in Shipping Sections Are Usually Lowest Because Buyers Take Considerable Risk in Purchasing for Cash.

Weather conditions affect the consuming markets in the large cities somewhat differently from the markets in producing sections, and the two sets of markets do not always move in agreement. The weather sometimes stimulates the demand for certain products and sometimes demoralizes conditions by interfering with delivery or by injuring the quality of much of the stock.

In the producing sections, rainy or cold weather or extreme heat may interfere with gathering the crop, or may threaten its destruction, thus causing a temporary advance in price; or it may hasten the maturity unexpectedly and thus cause a sudden increase in supplies at the shipping stations. Under such conditions prices may vary at shipping points independently of the consuming market; that is, an advance or decline in price may be carried further in a shipping section than in the consuming market.

Although occasionally prices are relatively higher in the shipping section than in the distributing market, usually they are relatively lower, for the reason that the buyer at the shipping point takes considerable risk in purchasing for cash, and accordingly demands a margin of profit to cover his possible losses in shipping to a market which may decline while the shipment is on the way and where his sales may be adversely affected by the weather.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Baby beeves do not have to have dry feed in order to make their growth. Silage is a necessary part of the ration.

The proper time to turn hogs into a field is when the dough stage has passed and the grain is beginning to dent and harden.

Native lambs compare more favorably with Western lambs than in previous years. The docking and castrating campaign last spring paid