

# PRESIDENT GOES TO EUROPE AT CALL OF DUTY

In His Address to Congress in Joint Session the Chief Executive Explains the Situation.

## PEACE TREATY BY SPRING

LEGISLATORS TO BE KEPT APPRISED OF ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT PARIS.

Army and Nation Praised for Glorious Work Done—Cables Taken Over to Insure Uniform System—Railroad Problem Outlined—Reconstruction Plans Being Given Full Consideration—Women Suffrage by Federal Amendment Urged.

Washington.—President Wilson told congress Monday that it was international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. He said that the principles enunciated by him as a basis of peace have been accepted by the nations, he owes it to them to see that no false or mistaken interpretations are placed on them.

The president said he will be in close touch by cable and wireless and that congress will know all that he does on the other side.

The president said he hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time spring has come."

Referring to his announcement that the French and British governments had removed all cable restrictions upon the transmission of news of the conference to America, the president said, he had taken over the American cable system, on expert advice, so as to make a unified system available.

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and of congress, saying through the cables and wireless constant counsel and advice would be possible.

Takes Up Railroad Problems.

Much of the address was devoted to the railroad problem, for which the president said he now had no solution to offer. He recommended careful study by congress, saying it would be a disservice to the country and to the railroads to permit a return to old conditions under private management without modifications.

No Reconstruction Plans Yet.

No definite program of reconstruction can be outlined now, Mr. Wilson said, but as soon as the armistice was signed government control of business and industry was released as far as possible. He expressed the hope that congress would not object to conferring upon the war trade board or some other agency the right of fixing export priorities to assure shipment of food to starving people abroad.

As to taxation, the president indicated the plan for levying \$6,000,000,000 in 1919 and for notifying the public in advance that the 1920 levy will be \$4,000,000,000.

The new three-year naval building program was endorsed because, the president said, it would be unwise to attempt to adjust the American program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

Again Urges Votes for Women.

Paying tribute to the people's conduct in war, he spoke particularly of the work of women and again appealed for woman suffrage by federal amendment.

Declaring he had no "private thought or purpose in going to France, but that he regarded it as his highest duty, the president added: "It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they (American soldiers) offered their life's blood to obtain."

Text of President's Address.

The president said: Gentlemen of the congress: The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give to the congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal.

## PRISONERS BENEFIT BY WORK

Experience of New Zealand Has Shown Beyond Doubt the Importance of Useful Employment.

According to a statement given out by the minister of justice of New Zealand, it is customary to give every able-bodied prisoner serving time in prisons in that dominion work at useful employment, and during the past year the prisoners of the country earned \$209,200, compared with \$394,187

## IMPORTANT TO STAND ERECT

Child Should Be Taught as Early as Possible What It Means to Acquire Right Position.

A lesson which every child should be taught to memorize and of equal value with time tables and spelling charts is the secret of correct posture. A simple description of the correct way to stand is given by an expert of posture as the following: Feet firmly planted on the ground,

To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

Tells of Troop Shipments. A year ago we had sent 145,913 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,780, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September.—In August 289,570 and in September 257,438.

No such movement of troops ever took place before, across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely more difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 738 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and all its productive activities, more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource, and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils.

U. S. Learns Quickly. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and dispatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them.

No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did.

Proud of U. S. Heroes.

Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed with audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their chiefs. Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow countryman of men of such stuff and valor.

Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accursed we were not there and hold our manhoods cheap while any . . . speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day."

Why to Be Thankful. What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation!

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was. What unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labor; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole

of their trained capacity to the task that supplied the needs of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement.

Plan to Steady Business. For the steady and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much as the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them.

It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

Troops Must Stay in Europe.

If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least \$8,000,000,000 by taxation, payable in the year 1919, but the war has ended and I agree with the secretary of the treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to \$6,000,000,000. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly canceled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the treasury for the months just ahead of us.

The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of these forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come.

The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the government which represent it. But these demands, will, of course, fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed, and \$6,000,000,000 should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

I entirely concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending that the \$2,000,000,000 needed in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919, from business originating in war contracts.

Asks Aid for Belgium. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their markets will be taken by others. If they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now set in. I hope, therefore, that the congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the war trade board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

Forces Needed Abroad.

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Springfield.—Illinois has an Armenian and Syrian relief committee. Included among its fifty members recently appointed by Governor Lowden, who is chairman of the committee, are Francis M. Blair, state director of public education, and Mrs. H. T. Morrison of Springfield. The committee is proposed for the extending of aid to the suffering peoples of Armenia and Syria. These countries have been torn by the world war such as none others. Their plight is world history. A national fund for the relief work is being sought and Illinois' quota has been set at \$2,031,905.

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# STATE NEWS

Urbana.—Vice Director Walter F. Henschel of the agricultural extension service of the University of Illinois is sending out a message to county advisers urging them to co-operate at once in helping to place feeder pigs on the farms in the corn belt instead of allowing them to remain in the short feed drought sections of the country. Mr. Henschel quotes from a letter from W. C. McGuire, federal agent in feeder pig distribution, showing the expediency both to the country and to the farmer. The letter says in part: "While some farmers show a disposition to fear a serious decline in the hog market since the armistice has been signed it is an indisputable fact that meat production across the water has been reduced to a low point, and in the event of peace Europe's first order would be for meat."

Springfield.—Attacking the Illinois state railroad rate law as being unconstitutional, the Aurora, Plainfield & Joliet railway, through its counsel, Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw, filed a bill for injunction in the United States district court, asking an injunction against the Illinois state public utilities commission and the state's attorneys of Will, Kane and Kendall counties, to prohibit them from enforcing it. The railway, an electric line, runs a line of 22 miles doing principally a passenger business, recently asked the public utilities commission for permission to raise its rates from 2 to 3 cents a mile. Under the state law a fare of but 2 cents a mile within the state is permissible.

Springfield.—Governor Lowden has appointed the following delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress to be held at Baltimore, Md., December 8 to 12: Lucius Tefer, Walter J. Raymer, Frank L. Shepherd, W. F. Hypes, Wyllys T. Baird, E. Allen Frost, John W. O'Leary, Harry N. Tolles, Edwin R. Skinner, Carl Latham and Mrs. Sophie Delavan, all of Chicago; William Butterworth, Moline; T. D. Reber, Rockford; George Roper, Rockford; David Patton, Belvidere, and Robert C. Lanphier, Springfield.

Danville.—Following bitter arraignment of the Germans, the Danville city council went on record as opposed to the handling in this city of any German-made article. After several councilmen had spoken in support of a resolution, citing instances of cruelty and barbarism on the part of the Teutonic soldiers, a resolution urging all merchants to refuse to handle German-made toys or any article "made in Germany, and dripping with blood from the hands of murderers of children of Belgium and France," was adopted.

Springfield.—Paroled convicts from Illinois penal institutions, engaged in war industrial work at the government arsenal at Rock Island, subscribed for 51 Liberty bonds amounting to \$22,350, the state department of public welfare announced. The earnings of these men totaled \$56,432.44 in October, an average monthly earning of \$65.45. Prisoners were paroled from the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester and the reformatory at Pontiac.

Chicago Heights.—Five persons were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the Sixteenth street crossing in Chicago Heights. The dead are: George Rich and wife, Edith Rich; Alfred Gloriana and wife, Elsie Gloriana; William Coleman. All were residents of Chicago Heights. The automobile was crushed against the curbing along the street.

Great Lakes.—Immediate release of 25 per cent of all naval reservists and regulars enlisted for the duration of the war in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh naval districts, or approximately 7,000 men, has been authorized by the bureau of navigation.

Springfield.—Ward B. Robinson has resigned as secretary of the state civil service commission. He is a captain in the central officers' training camp at Chicago. The vacancy will be filled at an examination to be held January 18.

Chicago.—The work of the woman's committee of the state council of defense in behalf of women and children in industry is to be carried on as energetically for the next few months as it was before the war was won.

Savanna.—Having been advised that elder with a decided "kick" in it was being dispensed here, the state authorities have ordered the sale of that beverage discontinued. Savanna has been "dry" since last April.

Mount Carroll.—Nineteen persons have been indicted by the Carroll county grand jury, most of them being charged with gambling and bootlegging.

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Springfield.—Twenty-one Illinois cities have been granted a total of \$17,922.04 as reimbursement for courses in vocational education under the Smith-Hughes law. In addition, \$3,672.52 has been granted by the state board for vocational education, as reimbursement for teacher-training courses in vocational subjects conducted by the University of Illinois, the Normal university and the Southern Illinois Normal school. The cities participating in the initial allotment were Chicago, Arcola, Alton, Centralia, Champaign, Galesburg, Geneseo, Jerseyville, Leland, Mendota, Mazonia, Moline, Newman, Normal, Oakwood, Orlington, Peoria, Robinson, Rockford, Springfield and Toulon. Federal allotments of the funds authorized under the law—industrial and home economics, agricultural and teacher training—amounted to \$93,772.25. The reimbursements totaled \$26,476.16 and there was a balance of \$67,296.09, which was returned to the federal treasury. This year's allotments for Illinois foot up \$137,581.93, including \$52,652.76 for agricultural subjects; \$61,658.88 for industrial and home economics subjects, and \$43,070.80 for teacher training.

Urbana.—Two hundred and fifty students have enrolled in the department of education at the University of Illinois for the first quarter, a registration about 15 per cent less than last year. The decrease is evident in virtually all of the courses offered, and particularly in the graduate, a condition which is none too promising for meeting the demand for trained teachers. More favorable teaching conditions and higher salaries are necessary to offset the inducements which are taking teachers into other lines of work and which are causing a distinct shortage in teachers. The appointments committee at the university has been unable to make recommendations for teachers of physics, chemistry, manual training and French since last August and at present very few candidates for work of any kind are available, though calls are now coming in at the rate of twelve to fifteen a week.

Springfield.—Demand for coal by winter consumers was never less than now. It was said by members of the Coal Operators' Association of Illinois. The miners are complaining of slackness in production of coal. "Many miners have worked but two and three days a week," Freeman Thompson, president of the sub-district U. M. W. A., said. Regardless of the approach of cold weather, coal cars are sitting idle full of coal along the tracks, one coal operator said. This is accounted for by two reasons, it was said. First, because the people, warned by the fuel administration, stored up a great supply of coal, which they are now using, and secondly, because of the coal being more abundant in the East, due to ship building being stopped by cancellation of government orders.

Chicago.—Throughout Illinois local organizations of the food production and conservation committee, state council of defense, have begun a survey which is intended to show by counties the number of men needed on Illinois farm now, and the number which will be needed at planting time next spring. This information will be forwarded to the war department at Washington, D. C., as soon as it is complete, so that no time may be lost in returning the men needed when the armies are demobilized. Letters have been sent county chairmen of the food production and conservation committee asking them to complete the survey in co-operation with the trade boards and forward the figures to the state council.

Urbana.—The possibility of changing Illinois coal into a smokeless fuel is suggested in the experiments on the carbination of coal, which were recently completed by Prof. S. W. Parr of the department of chemistry at the University of Illinois. Professor Parr has been conducting investigations in applied chemistry for several years, with satisfactory results. The by-products shown in the experiment are also of interest and may have an important bearing on the manufacture of gas for city and other industrial purposes.

Springfield.—Church organizations in central Illinois have been branded as tax dodgers in information received here from Washington by Internal Revenue Collector Pickering. It states they have failed to make returns to the commissioner which, according to the law, provides for reports on the amounts paid for salaries, wages, rent and interest, exceeding \$800 for the year 1917. A warning that prosecution will follow if the negligence continues has been issued by the authorities.

Great Lakes.—Many civilians who have commented upon the youthful appearance sailors' uniforms give their wearers may be interested in figures recently compiled by the medical authorities at Great Lakes naval training station. These figures show that six out of every ten men on this station are twenty-two or under that age. One-sixth of the entire number here are twenty-one years and about the same percentage twenty-two.

Peoria.—The state convention of the Illinois Independent Telephone association, postponed from the first week of November, due to the influenza, will be held December 10, 11 and 12.

Chicago.—Chicago's reconstruction program, which includes the most notable improvements ever planned by any city except Paris, is to be pushed with great energy, members of the Association of Commerce were told by Walter D. Moody, managing director of the Chicago plan commission. The program includes improvements to cost \$150,000,000, which were held up by the war.

Springfield.—Delegates to the Illinois grand lodge, I. O. O. F., approved the recommendation of the committee and voted \$42,000 for a relief fund for disabled members who are returning from the battlefields of Europe. The action of the body was by far the most important step taken by the convention in its four days while in session here.

Moline.—Following his election to the state senate from this district, Mayor M. E. Carlson of Moline resigned and Commissioner C. S. Trevor was inducted into office as his successor.

# Can You Dress On \$125 a Year?

New York.—Since the days of the Roosevelt administration in Washington depressing statements have come from the social center anent the cost of being well dressed. Depressing for the reason that they were so appallingly low. Nothing so produces discouragement in humans, writes a fashion authority, as to be told that they should and can accomplish a desired result on a sum of money that they consider almost too small for the preliminaries.

You as a woman know that full well. What would reduce you to greater rage or a feeling of utter hopelessness than to be told by the head of the family of the amazing achievements of another woman in regard to money, to clothes, and to food?

You have done your best with your

"As regards external clothing, it would appear that the average well-earning woman who is well dressed usually chooses these items of her wardrobe from the following priced articles: Suit or coat (alternate years), \$25 to \$30; shirtwaists, \$6 to \$15; one-piece dress, \$15; wool skirt, \$5 to \$10; summer skirts, \$3 to \$5; party dress (worn for two years), \$25.

"If close economy is necessary, a skirt at about \$5 may be worn with separate waists in lieu of a \$15 one-piece dress, or a dress waist worn with a suit may be substituted for an evening dress, or a winter coat may be worn for three seasons, or an evening dress for three or four years. In view of the range of choice, it appears that a woman may reasonably be expected to secure outside clothing for a good



TWO AFTERNOON FROCKS TRIMMED WITH FUR. On the left is one showing a short, loose tunic of terra cotta chiffon, trimmed with skunk and embroidered in black. There is a narrow skirt of black satin and a long chain of jet. The large hat is of fur. On the right is a black velvet frock fastened in back and trimmed with narrow bands of ermine. There is a cash of black and silver brocade ribbon.

allowance, of that you are sure. Such is the feeling that surges in every woman's mind and heart when Washington informs us, infrequently, what can be done in our own chosen line of work at a slight expenditure of money.

Now, when Washington—through the bureau of labor statistics, not through the White House—gives us the average cost of being well dressed the following figures, one feels like giving up the whole problem of how to look well on little. The total yearly allowance for dress of these women who make a smart appearance (the phrase belongs with the statistics) is \$125 a year. Can you do it?

Outside clothing (suits, coats, sweaters, dresses, waists, dress skirts), \$57.58; hats, \$11.59; shoes, \$14.20; gloves, \$3.32; stockings, \$5.58; corsets, \$3.41; underwear, \$7.18, and miscellaneous, \$14.27.

## BITING NAILS, CHEWING LIPS

Disfiguring Habits Easily Acquired, Young Girls and Older Women Being Among Offenders.

One of the most unwholesome and disfiguring habits is the biting of the nails and chewing the lips. All ages, too, are represented, since we children, young girls and older women are among the frequent offenders.

Cheewing the lips, extracting bits of skin from the lips, or biting them is a habit which tends to disfigure the mouth by making it larger and pulling it out of shape. Thus the expression of the face changes for the worse. This habit is easily acquired and grows apace. Some persons immediately start to bite their lips as soon as they are engrossed in a book or with work in hand. Facial distortions are often grotesque, though the offender is totally unconscious of the attention he is attracting.

While this practice of drawing the lips about does not improve the face, it is not in the same class with biting

the nails, which admits thousands of germs directly into the mouth, passes to the stomach and intestines, and so on into the blood.

Hats Without Frames. A hat without a frame has made the appearance, according to the Bulletin of Retail Millinery Association of America. It is made entirely of velvet or panne velvet, shirred and tucked, and whichever way the wearer wants to make use of it it "stays put."

The Bulletin says that a very charming hat may be made of it by turning up the back and front, thus making the sides wide and giving a Napoleonic effect. It may be trimmed with a fancy pearl or rhinestone pin, or with a jet or cut-steel buckle.

Color Note in Suits. There is a tendency toward color in some new suits. Gray and brown are now so fashionable, combines with many attractive shades that women of navy and black have shown a preference for other colors. Henna and Algerian red are popular colors this season.

Satin Collar on Sweaters. Some of the new sweaters are made with satin sailor collars and cuffs and satin sashes to match. On one sweater the satin pieces were embellished with circular designs at the four corners of the collar, at the ends of the sash and at the front of the cuffs, done in embroidered wool.

Waistcoats of Silk. Separate waistcoats to wear under autumn suits are made of silk and trimmed with colorful soutache banding or yarn embroidery; some of these models come in the front with one or more buttons; others are made in the shape of slipover jumpers or vest-blouses, as popular a number of years ago.

appearance at an expenditure of from \$70 to \$75.

"As regards articles of dress other than outside clothing, the necessary expenditures would be distributed roughly as follows: Hats, \$10 to \$15; shoes, \$12 to \$17; gloves, \$2.50 to \$5; stockings, \$3 to \$7; corsets, \$2 to \$5; underwear, \$5 to \$10; and miscellaneous, approximately \$10. Allowing for individual variation in prices and choice, this means an annual expenditure of from \$50 to \$90 for these articles, which as a rule have to be replaced each year.

"Combining these two amounts—outside clothing \$70 to \$75, and other articles of dress \$50 to \$90—the total yearly expenditure would range from \$120 to \$165, averaging approximately, say, \$125."

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