NEW SPRING HATS FEATURE SMART FABRIC MANIPULATION



THE new spring hats are "saying it" with fabric. If there is one thing more than another which the season's advance modes express it is that not tangible yet very real and coveted something called "style."

Milliners are making a spectacular play on crowns of unusual types. The smart high square crowns have brought on a storm of discussion as to their becomingness. Time will tell, for certainly there are many of them among advance millinery showings.

At this moment Paris is exploiting the turban, which depends not upon trimming but upon "lines" for its success. The very severely simple black satin turban shown to the right at the top in this picture is indicative of the trend of the mode. The toque shown last in the group is styled of taffeta silk in combination with fine black straw, for French milliners are enthusiastic over the idea of using the two together.

Sash-wide black satin ribbon is put to effective use for the imposing crown which imparts style in the fullest sense of the word, to the narrow-brimmed model shown first in this group. Folded squares of the ribbon are used in artistic symmetry for the trimming. Another unique use of ribbon is displayed in the clever coronet cuff which gives such unmistakable chic to the handsome French import pictured at the left below in this collection of notably stylish spring chapeaux here illustrated.

Most of the fabric hats arriving from across seas are of either taffeta, satin, faille or belting ribbon. While black is always counted as suitable for one's "first hat" to span the time between now and Easter, yet it is very evident that the coming months will witness a season of marvelous colorings. At this very moment myriads of exquisite pastel-tinted ribbon hats are crowding the millinery field.

The draped beret, which shows almost fantastic effects in its curious drapings and foldings, is the last word in smart headgear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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PARIS SPRING COATS ARE FLARED AND FURRED TO DISTINCTION



COATS for spring of cloth or of silk, which find their origination in the ateliers of leading Parisian stylists, are flared and furred to distinction. The super-flattering qualities of fur as a decorative note appeals to the French creator of the costume beautiful and it is therefore not to be wondered at that the modern coat modes display it as an all-the-year-round trimming.

The choice of fur for spring wrap embellishment is not, as might be expected, confined to the flat type. Many of the new lightweight garments carry a beige or gray fox collar. However, when a greater amount of fur is employed, as must be for the stylish flares, borders or full length revers, then furs are chosen which can be manipulated like fabric, such as broadtail, dyed mole, beaver, summer ermine and other similar kinds. The coat at the left in the picture, which is so Parisian in its every detail, reveals side flares of exquisitely supple beige fur. The detachable choker emphasizes the smart high-neck vogue.

Among coat imports such materials as charmeen, broadcloth, lustrous twills, diagonal cheviots, epingle, tricotine, wool rep and kasha cloth are featured. There is every indication that silk coats will be exploited.

Moire and twill silk are favorably regarded and especial stress is being placed on black satin coats with quilted pockets and other details, also showing narrow borderings of fur at the front edges, with unique small collars to match.

Navy moire silk is the medium chosen for the coat to the right in the illustration. It carries a platinum gray fur collar and cuffs with deep revers at the front.

For resort wear bordered silk crepe is styled into charming straightline coats, which are collared with ermine or fox in silvery gray or beige.

Very striking, too, are the black and white coats, such as a black moire with white lining, white fur collar, and edgings to match.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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TAKING THE PROFIT OUT OF WAR

(Continued from page three.)

ward the end of the war.

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend $8,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great undertaking.

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There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:—

General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy, to the Allies and to the essential war industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation, and they were being followed out by the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in disentangling and removing the many conflicts and competitive efforts involved in labor and buildings that had previously occurred because of lack of any co-ordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munitions orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving $2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commandeering should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Every raw material industry, and indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through appointment of committees, and none of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the fighting forces were to receive those things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; skeletonized, but never killed. Indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

If, in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any rise in prices will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of those. But if there is anything in this contention this plan will remove the possibility of anybody urging war as a means of making profits. Even if there are no men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace, and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace.

There are many people who are, for various reasons, afraid to discuss the subject during peace time and prefer to wait for war. There are also some great manufacturers who oppose any such plan because they were seriously interfered with during the war time. Indeed, it has been the experience of some of those responsible for the industrial mobilization in the World War to remain the objects of venomous attack begun during the time that the necessities of the nation made it imperative to control activities and profits. Some critics were prominent manufacturers, who said: "Tell us what the government wants and we will fill the orders, but don't interfere with the sale of the part of our product that the government does not want to use." That was unthinkable. President Wilson decreed that fair prices for the government were fair prices for civilians. I must say, however, that the vast majority of American manufacturers rose to the situation in such a splendid way as to bring the following commendation from Woodrow Wilson: "They turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades to the men in the trenches and on the seas."

There are many men who are afraid that the adoption of this plan by Congress would give an impetus to socialism or communism or sovietism or whatever they may call it, because, they say, "if you show it can be done in war time there will be a demand that it be done in peace time." It cannot be done in peace time. There can be no great undertaking without a strong moving cause. In peace time the moving cause is personal initiative and payment for services performed. The substitute for that in war time is the common danger.

The War Industries Board was the foremost advocate of price fixing and distribution, and it had great power in this field, but when the Armistice came it recognized that peace conditions were being restored, and it was the first to change the war time order of things and to leave to the people themselves the readjustment of their affairs. I am satisfied that it is impossible for the government to do in peace time what I am advocating, although it becomes absolutely necessary in order to conduct a modern war successfully and to conduct it on a non-profiteering basis.

The application of this plan, besides making the nation a coherent unit in time of war, would impress upon every class in society a sense of its own responsibility in such event. If it were known that this universal responsibility would be enforced, no class—social, financial or industrial—could fail to understand that in case of war it would have to bear its share of the burdens involved and would have to make sacrifices of profit, convenience and personal liberty correlatively with those made by the soldiers in the field. To this extent the plan would act as a positive deterrent to any hasty recourse to force in an international controversy.

One thing that has definitely come from the war is the necessity of arranging affairs so that a portion of the population shall not be sent to the front to bear all the physical hardships and their consequences while others are left behind to profit by their absence. If applied at the outbreak, the War Industries Board (as it was functioning at the close of the World War) would prevent this and lessen, if not remove, the social and economic evils that come as the aftermath of war.

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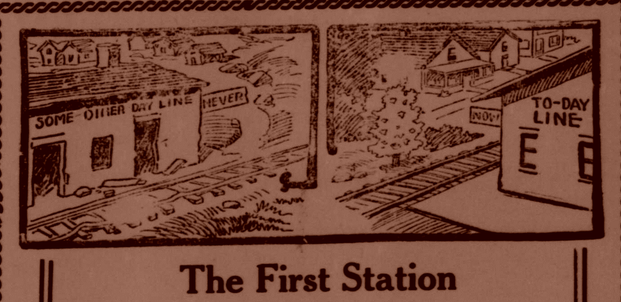
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