PRESIDENT'S FIRST CABLED MESSAGE

Recommendations Sent From Paris and Read Before the Sixty-sixth Congress.

URGES THAT BAN ON WINE AND BEER BE REMOVED

Says Our Prosperity Is Menaced by No Foreign Competition—Favors Liberal Treatment of Returned Soldiers—Woman Suffrage Measure Should Be Passed.

Washington.—For the first time in history a message of a President of the United States has been cabled from a foreign shore, this being the case with the following message from President Wilson in Paris read before the Sixty-sixth Congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself, for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed.

It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

Will Tell of Peace Later.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. Speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speaking your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

The Question of Labor.

The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.

By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another? Or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort, on the one hand, work enough to make enterprise profitable, and on the other, justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable.

That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation, but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

There is now in fact a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be worldwide, by establishing the eight hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

League of Nations.

Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the League of Nations in this very field, but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

Assist Returning Soldiers.

I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work, and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states, and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

Unusual Commercial Opportunities.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers and our capitalists will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

Our Merchant Marine.

Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to the old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

Taxation Legislation.

And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which these obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a large proportion of those sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will of course constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax. All these can so be adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grevious burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the federal government also.

Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate, and not burdensome, to draw upon. But you have at hand in the treasury department many experts, who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

No Dangerous Foreign Competition.

There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to a more serious disorganization, and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Tariff Needs Attention.

Nevertheless there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals.

Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacturer of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases, on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly and insidious and dangerous kind.

The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met by counter legislation. This subject has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly that we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the past measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

Woman Suffrage.

Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, I believe longer, than anywhere else, the necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life, has been urged and debated, by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

The telegraph and telephone lines will of course be returned to their owners as soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion, so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensible instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest. Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates.

The scientific means by which communication by such instruments could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken, by the appropriate committees of the Congress, would certainly result, indirectly even if not directly, in a great public benefit.

Remove Ban On Wine and Beer.

The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I, therefore, recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled, "An act to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled, 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes,' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

WOODROW WILSON.

PROGRAM FOR THE SESSION.

Washington.—Probably never in the history of the nation have more important problems bearing a vital relation to business and industry awaited consideration than demand attention of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Questions which have been agitated in former sessions are up for action again, and on top of them a host of matters growing out of the war. History will be made in the forthcoming session. Just what will be accomplished no man can forecast with any degree of assurance, as the path is uncharted. So new are many of the problems that the political party platforms will prove entirely inadequate in furnishing guides for the votes of legislators.

Newly enthroned in power at the Capitol end of Pennsylvania avenue, the Republican party is out to make a record. With at least a half dozen different and distinct plans for the settlement of the railroad problem, with numerous varying suggestions for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine and with an equal variety of opinions and viewpoints on other subjects, it will be strange if party lines are maintained strictly. Up at the other end of the avenue President Wilson will be able to nullify congressional action through his power of the veto. It is worse than a Chinese puzzle to predict the outcome.

Just a few of the topics of interest to the business world are the following:

Disposition of the railroads, including the adoption of a permanent scheme of government regulation different from that in effect before the war.

Appropriation of huge sums of money, including additional funds for the railroads to relieve the banks of the burden of financing them.

Provision for the return of utilities such as the telegraph and telephone companies taken during the war.

Means for the disposal of the great fleet built during the war and measures for making possible the development of an American merchant marine.

Tariff revision, including protection for dye and chemical industries built up during the war.

Development of water power.

Revision of anti-trust legislation, with a view to the repeal of sections of the Sherman law which have become obnoxious to business.

Revision of the revenue laws, including the repeal of the luxury tax and the elimination of inequalities in the present tax schedules.

Measures designed to aid in the development of foreign trade.

Establishment of a permanent United States Employment Service providing federal aid to states with employment agencies.

Consideration of numerous measures backed by organized labor to promote the welfare of workers.

Reconstruction legislation of various kinds.

Measures for the regulation of the packers, which were considered, but not acted upon at the last session.

Other measures relating to food and the high cost of living.

Congress will be busy at the start passing the appropriation bills, which fell by the wayside in the filibuster which marked the closing days of the last session. These bills must be disposed of before the end of the present fiscal year on June 30.

With the appropriation bills of most pressing importance there is no chance to get far on business legislation during the early weeks. Committees which do not handle appropriation bills, however, are likely to begin hearings without much delay. The House committee on foreign and interstate commerce, for example, probably will make an early start on railroad hearings. The Ways and Means Committee will be able to consider the dyestuff situation at an early date.

The Republican leaders seem agreed that there will be no general tariff revision at this session. It is the consensus of opinion that it would avail nothing to work out a tariff revision along protective lines to be vetoed.

WINS $50,000 FOR TARRING.

Texas Jury Awards Damages to Victim of Patriotic Mob.

San Antonio, Tex.—A verdict of $50,000 was obtained in the district court here by W. E. Kellar against citizens of Luling, Caldwell county, on the grounds of damages growing out of the tarring and feathering of Kellar on May 17, 1918, at Luling. It was alleged that the tar and feathers were applied because of reported abuse by Kellar of the Red Cross, the United States and the American soldiers.

UKRAINIAN CHIEF A TRAITOR.

General Petlura Reported to Have Joined the Bolsheviki.

Berlin. — The Warsaw newspaper Gazeta Polska says that General Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, has joined the Soviet government.

General Petlura's forces have been fighting for many months against the Bolsheviki, and for this purpose he has been seeking aid from the allied powers.

In April Petlura's troops drove the Bolsheviki out of Kiev.

SERVE THE GERMANS RIGHT.

Terms Severe, but Just, Is Opinion of Saloniki Newspapers.

Saloniki.—The newspapers in Saloniki view the German peace terms as severe, but just and declare that if Germany had been victorious she would not have stopped until all countries were under her heel.

The newspapers add that the same severity should be applied to the imperialists who are holding territories populated by Greeks and who have practiced barbarism

TEXTILE MILLS RAISE PAY.

Fifteen Per Cent Increase Granted to 5,500 Workers.

Biddeford, Me. — Notices posted in the Pepperill and York mills announced a wage increase of 15 per cent, effective June 2, for the 5,500 employees. The advance is understood to be the forerunner of similar action by manufacturers in other cotton mill centers. The announcement was hailed with cheers by groups of operatives. For three months all employees were in idleness.

FIUME FREE PORT.

Council Said to Have Reached Agreement.

Paris.—It is asserted by the newspapers that the Council of Four will decide to internationalize the city of Fiume because no other arrangement could be accepted by both Italy and Jugo-Slavia. Viscount Milner, the British Minister for the Colonies, will preside at the meetings of the commission appointed by the Peace Conference to examine the Italian colonial claims.

Turning in Hems.

When turning in hems on wiry or sheer materials like swiss, it is often much easier to take a warm iron and press them down by the eye, which is generally accurate for long distances. This gives better results in many cases than measuring, as a wiry swiss will slip in spite of you when you attempt to measure accurately for a deep hem or tuck.

Hints for Amateurs.

Neatness is always a requisite of good sewing, and besides the fact that durability is increased, there is a satisfaction in knowing that the inside of a garment need not be withheld from a critical eye. Binding the seams is a little thing, but most effectual in the attainment of the neatness that marks the careful sewer.

If it is difficult to adjust binding, the edges of seams can be pinked—a method in favor with tailors. There is no fraying of the edges, and the bulky line is obviated.

Hems of heavy material can be successfully and neatly finished if the raw edge of just one turn be stitched down underneath a pliable tape of the same color. Two rows of stitching are necessary, but the scheme is worth a trial.

If a bias strip be used for binding armholes or seams, it can be adjusted easily and evenly if it be creased in the center before it is placed on the edge of the seam.

When cutting very sheer chiffons, batistes or soft materials, it is well to draw a thread as a guide line.

It is better to shrink washable materials before making them into garments. A little salt in the water will set the color, and it is only necessary to wring out and hang by the selvedge on the line.

What Not to Do.

Do not sew trimmings or buttons on tight beneath. Use very fine thread or sewing silk for basting velvet, and to press the seams open them, very slightly dampen and run the seam across the narrow end of a warm iron standing on the broad end. Do not allow the weight of an iron on it.

Velveteen Jackets for Sport Skirts

There is a new order of apparel brought about by the combination of sport styles and the new weaves in fiber silks and in genuine silk. It is a glorified kind of sport apparel and it suits the up-to-date girl of today—"down to the ground." The skirts of these handsome sport outfits are made of these splendid novelties in silks and the coat or jacket to be worn with one of them must manage some way not to suffer by comparison. Coats, made of the same material as the skirts, just about divide honors with suits in which coats are made of fabrics that are different from those used in the skirts. Quite a number of the new silk and silk-fiber materials are conveniently classed as "sport fabrics," along with other materials that manage some way to achieve the same character.

Velveteen jackets are shown to be worn with skirts made of sport fabrics. In the picture above one of these velveteen jackets finds itself in the company of a handsome skirt of heavy silk in which a figured pattern is accomplished by variety in the weave. The pattern is bold but the color is white and this combination spells style and refinement in the fabric.

The jacket is made with revers, plain sleeves and braid bindings. Pearl buttons make the best finishing touch in the world for it and a plain blouse of white wash silk believes in effacing itself where there is so much else to attract attention. For there is a sport hat that measures up to the skirt and jacket in this outfit and footwear that holds its own in this smart and elegant interpretation of the sport costume.

Julia Bottomley

Shawls in the Spotlight.

Shawls may be the fashion of next season; at any rate, two very fetching shawls that have made their bow behind the footlights recently have seemed to put an idea into feminine heads anent shawls. After all, why has the shawl been ostracized for so long? In the days of our grandmothers an expensive camel's hair or Paisley shawl was the high mark of elegance and prosperity. Now, nobody wears a shawl on the street but hatless immigrant women. Behind the footlights, however—well that is another story and perhaps the story is going to point a moral, and the moral will be: Shawls as fashionable wraps!

To Adorn Hats.

Small garden vegetables, fruits and berries, effectively made up in excellent imitations, both as to size and coloring, are used to trim some very smart hats this season, and the use of such garden flowers as hollyhocks and nasturtiums gives a pleasing relief from the rather timeworn violet and rose hat.

Corsage as a Basis.

Corsage bouquets are revived, and many of the newest evening gowns show them in interesting color and workmanship. But as we use them now they are not accessories that we can add to a frock as an afterthought to give it color or freshness. The gown really has to be built up from the bouquet, and as a matter of fact more than one of the most successful evening gowns this year has been made with an interesting corsage bouquet as the nucleus; the rest was only a development.

Practical Table-Runner.

With the return to simplicity in home decoration, which is making itself felt so decidedly on every hand, comes an appreciation of the modest cotton and jute fiber table runners and scarfs, woven in exotic patterns of Indian or Mexican design. These strips are usually found in dull combinations of reds, browns, and greens, with an occasional glint of yellow or orange, to give the required relieving note to the whole composition. Whether or not they are planned purposely for this end, it is certain that they blend harmoniously in almost any living room, library or dining room.

Pleatings for Neck.

One of the most gratifying details about the present clothes is the round neck. And this for the reason that the round neck calls for the use of pleating that can be bought by the yard and put into the neck of the frock by way of refurbishing it. It is a simple matter and this pleating arranged about a round neck is generally becoming.

Vest in Strong Favor.

A vest or waistcoat is not only demanded by the majority of the suits of this season, but by many of the tailored cloth frocks as well. The manufacturers have brought out many new and interesting novelty silks and brocades which are used for waistcoats, but sometimes one finds the simple white ones most pleasing.

Cross-Barred Crepe.

Georgette crepe, printed in large white bars, on taupe or blue, tan or white, is to be popular.

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