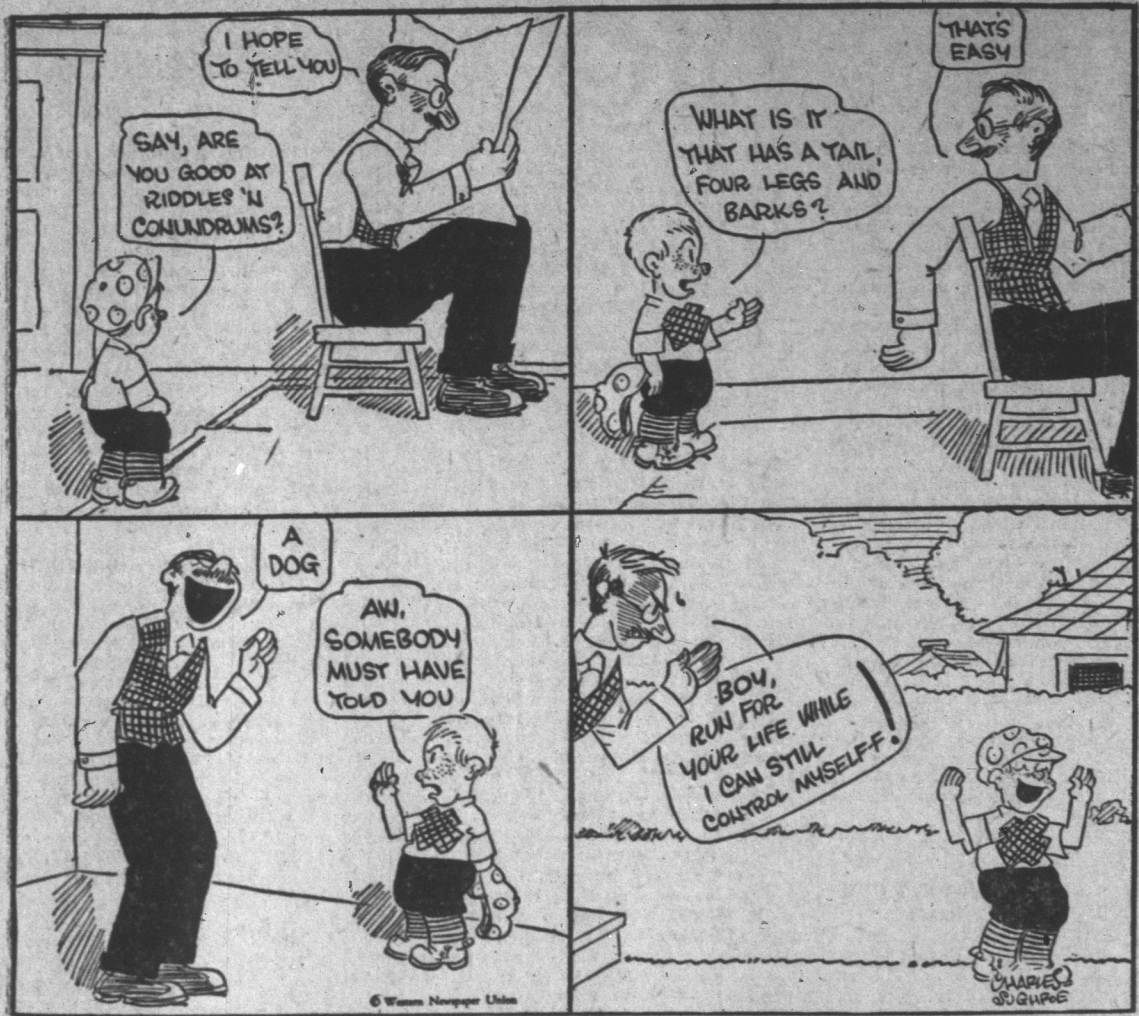
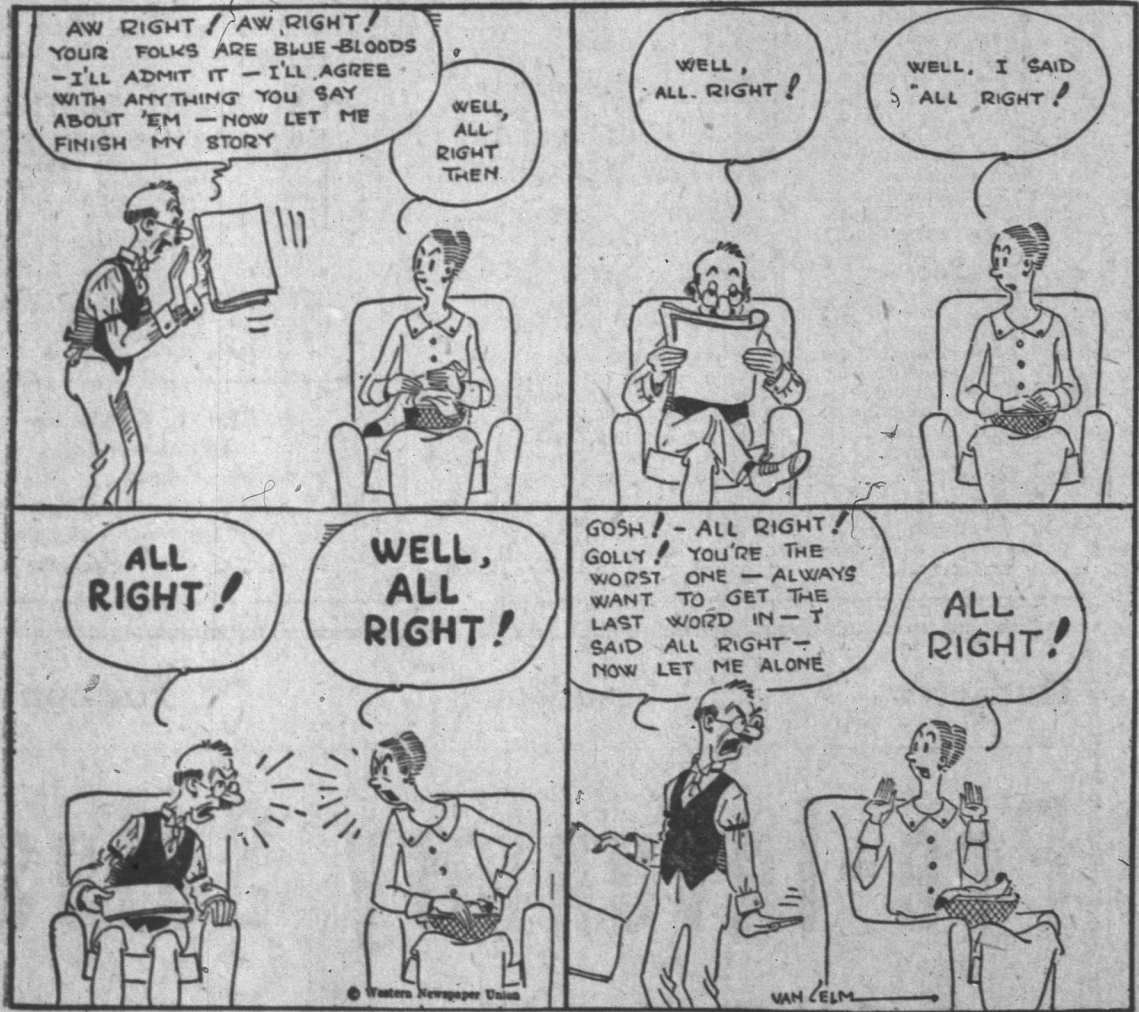


OUR COMIC SECTION

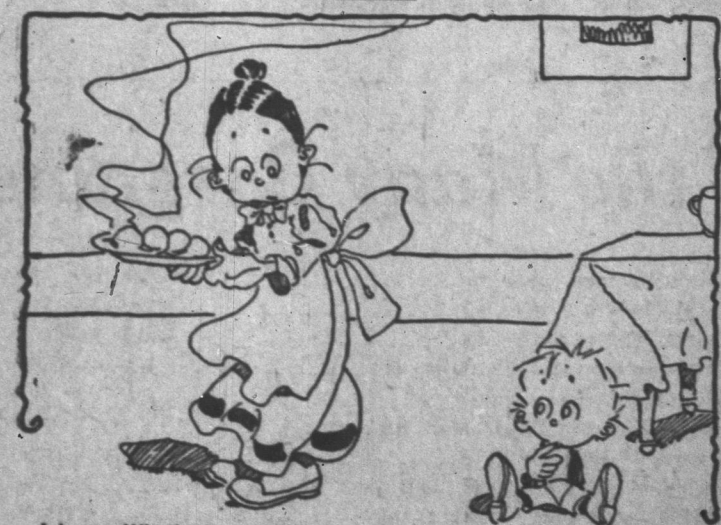
Plain Foolishness



Now What's the Use of Arguing



ONE ON MOTHER



DELIGHTFUL DANCE



IS NOTHING LACKING?



A FINE CHIMNEY

Bug Fireman—My what a fine draught this chimney has.

AN UNDERSEA KICK

Fish—I wish those fishermen wouldn't send down such stingy looking bait!

AN' LOSE ALL

She: All men are born free and equal. He: Yes—and then some of 'em get married.

JUST SO

"Money doesn't bring happiness." "No, but it will enable you to tell the waiter what you want and have it."

IT HITS US ALL

Bea—Good gracious. They're even taxing honey.

Washington Sidelights

U. S. Crop Values Increase \$500,000,000

WASHINGTON.—The gross income from agricultural products in the United States for the crop year 1924-1925 will exceed by half a billion dollars the total for the preceding year, according to the annual report of the late secretary of agriculture, Henry C. Wallace. The report was transmitted to the President by Secretary Gore, who explained that, although Mr. Wallace had not seen the final draft, it was prepared under his direction.

American agriculture is in the best position it has held since 1920, according to the report. Prices of many crops are at the highest point in four years, and costs of production have declined from the high point of the depression period. This year's harvest was, in many respects, the finest in five years.

The showing in 1924, says the report, brings agricultural prosperity nearer, although the improvement it represents has not yet lasted long enough to produce any marked betterment in the finances of the farmer.

The total acreage in all crops in 1924 is estimated to have been about 870,000,000 acres. This was a decline

of about 3,000,000 acres from the area planted in 1923 and a decline of 6,000,000 acres from the area planted in 1919, when the last census was taken.

Wheat growers stand to gain the greater share of this year's prosperity, the report indicates. Forecasting the probable division of the increased agricultural income, Secretary Wallace reported as follows:

"Grain producers, who had a cash income from sales in 1923 of about \$920,000,000, may earn this year approximately \$1,210,000,000.

"Corn in October was bringing 21 to 35 cents a bushel more than in October, 1923, but corn growers will have less corn to sell this year, owing to a reduction both in the yield and the quality of the crop.

"At the present price level, the cash income of hog producers during the 1924-1925 hog marketing season should be equal to that of last year, notwithstanding a prospective reduction in marketing of not less than 20 per cent.

"Although current cotton prices are below those of last year, the large cotton crop should enable the South to hold its relatively satisfactory position.

Federal Surveys Reveal Much Potash

NORMOUS potash reserves, certain, it is declared, to free the American farmer from danger of foreign exploitation, are revealed in a progress report of federal surveys to the American Chemical Society by Dr. J. W. Turrentine of the bureau of soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

"The greenlands of New Jersey, the potash shales of Georgia, the leucites of Wyoming and the aluminates of Utah contain in the aggregate," the report asserts, "inexhaustible quantities of potash, and methods of recovering it therefrom are now much nearer solution than is generally recognized.

"The problem again is one of by-products. In most of these raw materials aluminum is an important constituent. Great progress is being made in the development of methods of its recovery as alumina as a raw material for the aluminum industry. From such a mineral as aluminite the solution of this problem will mean also the solution of the problem of the economical recovery of potash therefrom and the same, it now appears,

will prove to be the case with the potash shales, feldspars, leucites and greenlands.

"Results now in hand warrant the expectation that all of these materials can with some further research be made to yield their quota to the nation's potash supplies.

"Finally, the observations recorded in the Texas Panhandle showing unmistakable evidences of subterranean potash deposits convince us that in some one of these three groups of raw materials, if not in all of them, adequate quantities of potash will be produced, certainly to render the American farmer free from danger of unrestricted exploitation by foreign monopoly, if not to supply the nation with its entire requirements in respect to that essential commodity."

Potash manufacture in this country, the report says, has developed so rapidly since the war that it is now able to meet successfully the competition of the European product placed on our seaboard under the severest competitive conditions ever experienced in this industry.

Slush Fund Inquiry Quickly Dropped

THE senate campaign fund committee made short work of its inquiry into a "million-dollar Republican slush fund" purported to have been handled through four western reserve banks. Finding no evidence to support the story, the committee gave up the trail after a brief hearing.

Counsel for Senator LaFollette, who originally suggested that line of inquiry, informed the committee through Chairman Borah that they themselves believed that telegrams supposed to deal with the "slush fund" were forgeries.

Officials of the Franklin National bank in Washington, supposed to have sent the telegrams, disclaimed any previous knowledge of them, and telegraph company officials said they had no record that such messages were sent. Senator Borah then advised the committee that Frank P. Walsh of the LaFollette counsel had told him he did not believe the messages genuine.

With that the committee adjourned, although Mr. Borah requested that, "for the committee's record," search should be made also at the Chicago

telegraph offices for a record of the messages.

John B. Cochran, president of the Franklin bank, said he had not sent the telegrams. They appeared to have been sent by the Franklin bank to the Reserve banks in San Francisco, Kansas City, St. Louis and Minneapolis on October 21. One of them, addressed to the Minneapolis Federal Reserve bank, read:

"The Treasury department desires issuance by your bank of reserve notes up to, but not exceeding, \$250,000 against General Motors company draft now in possession of Treasury department. You may deduct from the principal sum any amount necessary to bring state quota deficit, if any, up to original figure.

"Expedite remainder to National Treasurer William V. Hodges to augment victory. Unprecedented contributions creating surplus in eastern division which makes it necessary to distribute over western division regardless of oversubscriptions, although state quota should not exceed \$100,000 oversubscription."

Uncle Sam Taking Census of Farmers

FOR the first time in its history the United States is taking a census of agriculture midway between the decennial census years. This census, provided for by act of congress, involves the enumeration of between 6,500,000 and 7,000,000 farms, the employment of 212 supervisors and about 18,000 enumerators, and an expenditure of \$3,500,000. It began December 1 and will be finished in January.

Bossing this job is just one extra chore which congress has put on William M. Stewart, administrative officer of the biggest statistical office in the world, the bureau of the census, who has served Uncle Sam for 44 years, taking a part of growing importance in every census since 1880.

When you mention the "census," not one-half of 1 per cent of the people have any idea of the work involved. There are upward of 115,000,000 persons in this country, and the census counts each one, makes out a card for each on which it puts 27 facts about each, and then analyzes and tabulates

these 27 facts about 115,000,000 persons in at least fifty different ways.

Correlation of facts has made it necessary for the bureau to invent and construct special electrically driven tabulating machines. The last census gave employment to some 100,000 persons, most of them for only a few months, but many of them for several years.

In the last census there were 2,558,000,000 cards put through the tabulating machines, which would have required the services of hundreds of thousands of clerks by the old hand method of tabulation.

Preliminary to gathering this census, the bureau has sent a bundle of blanks to each of the 44,915 rural free delivery mail carriers and the 10,846 star-route carriers to be handed to the farmers.

The bureau of the census is employing farmers themselves to take the agricultural census.

"It is a farmer's job and for the farmer's benefit," Mr. Stewart explains.

Mr. Blanton Likes Something on the Hip

A BILL which, if enacted into law, will make it impossible for thugs, gunmen and bootleggers to obtain pistols from mail-order houses, has passed the house of representatives by a vote of 282 to 39.

The vote does not indicate how bitterly the measure was fought on the floor of the house before the roll was called. Representatives Thomas L. Blanton (Dem., Texas) and Otis Wingo (Dem., Ark.) led the fight against the bill, contending it was an infringement on the constitutional "right to bear arms," that it was another case of the federal government encroaching upon the police powers of the state, and that it would not accomplish its aim of preventing criminals from obtaining weapons.

The bill, which was sponsored by Representative John F. Miller (Rep., Wash.), came out of committee with the endorsement of Postmaster General New, who, in recommending the measure cited a letter received from W. E. Barlow of Johnson City, Tenn.,

whose fifteen-year-old son accidentally killed himself with a .25 caliber automatic pistol received from a Chicago concern for \$67.44.

It was brought out during the debate, however, that the larger mail-order houses in Chicago have voluntarily removed revolvers and pistols from their stock, although this move entailed thousands of dollars' loss.

Mr. Blanton of Texas was really quite impassioned on behalf of the citizen who would have to face the perils of civilization unarmed. He argued that gunmen would get their weapons by express and that the law would discriminate against a citizen who needs a gun to protect his home.

"For my part," he said, "I hope every American boy will be able to hit a dime from his hip at twenty paces."

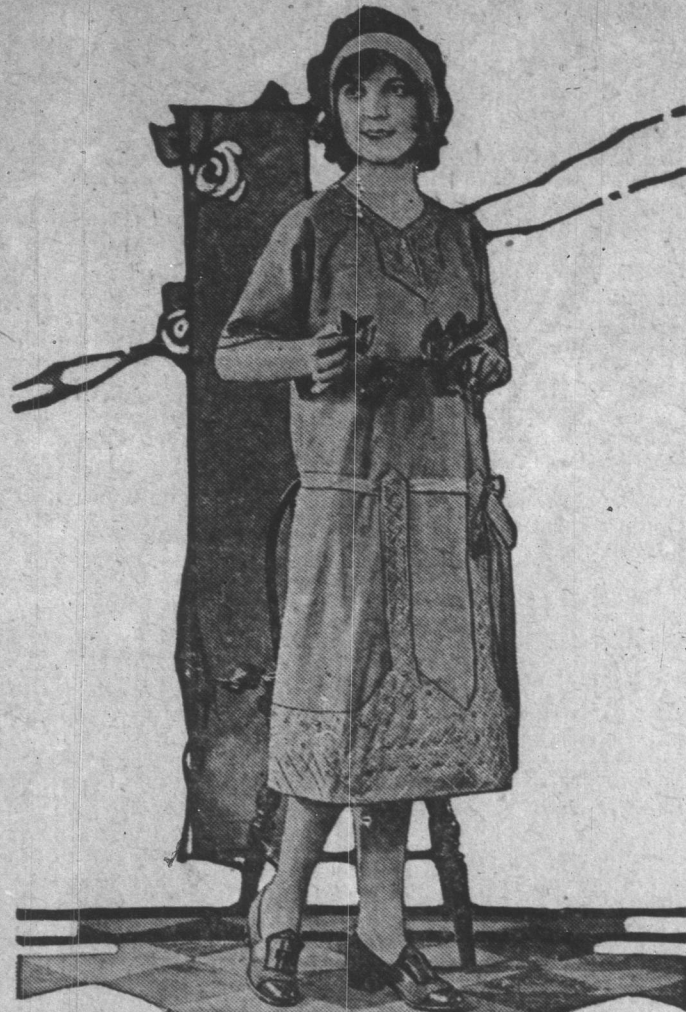
It was pointed out that the states of Arkansas and Tennessee have state laws forbidding the sale of firearms, but that present conditions permit thousands to circumvent the law by obtaining weapons that were sent through the mails.

CHILDREN'S SPRING FROCKS; SIMPLICITY MARKS FOOTWEAR

FOR little tots and for girls of the intermediate ages—from seven to fourteen—stylists who specialize in designing their frocks have already presented many spring models. These include practical day dresses, and also party frocks, all in gay colors and made of various materials. These materials are already in the hands of merchants, so that the spring outfitting of little folks may be undertaken at once and be out of the way by the time Mr. Robin announces the coming

mand more in the way of decorative value in their shoes and hose than ever before—at least in modern times. Some of the ancients clothed their feet magnificently—which ought to put us moderns above reproach—even when wearing millinery on our feet.

But there has been a reaction, away from the more fanciful styles in footwear for daytime, toward simple lines. This is in keeping with the vogue for simplicity in garments. Fashionable



Pretty Linen Frock.

of warm days meant for outdoor wear.

The main style points, accented by the new arrivals, may be summed up briefly as colorful materials, round neck lines, straight silhouette, low waistline, indicated by girdles of ribbon, self material or leather belts (according to the character of the frock), and novel decorations. All these are features of importance in frocks for girls from seven to fourteen. In materials, linens, cottons, rayon materials striped and plain; also pongee in plain and striped patterns, and crepe de chine, plain, striped and figured, with wool challis, account for a great many of the new dresses. Pippings and tiny buttons in bright contrasting colors add vivacity to the plain materials when they are not themselves high-colored.

For the scrawny little girl, inverted plaits, introduced at each side; so that they are not noticeable, the raglan or kimono sleeve, tucks and other ex-

traneous details are generally made of kid, in brown or black, and are plainer finish than those of last season. For afternoon nothing is more elegant than brown kid with long vamp and high heel having for ornament only a plaited leather fastening. But the ensemble costume is perfected by shoes to match in color, as gray, beige, tan, brown or black shoes and stockings, with frocks in these colors. A pretty pair of gray kid shoes for afternoon wear is shown at the left of the group pictured here. It reveals the approved high arch, the graceful heel and toe treatment in fashionable footwear of this character.

For street wear the bow tie has reappeared on brown and black kid shoes. A serviceable slipper appears in the picture with a flat bow of grosgrain ribbon for ornament. It has a medium length vamp and semi-high heel and is very soft and comfortable. It is in kid shoes that we may achieve



Some Styles in Footwear.

pedients are employed, to furnish grace of line. Needlework is, as always, an important decorative feature on children's clothes, and it appears in simple, sketchy designs. It is this simple stitchery that adorns the pretty linen frock pictured, which one can imagine in any of the bright shades of blue, green, red or yellow that are displayed, and stitched with white or a contrasting color. Red is very well represented in the new collection and much is made of natural pongee, piped with red and finished off with tiny red buttons. The coarser rayon materials are liked for tailored frocks and striped crepe de chine for the better wear dresses.

Evening shoes are quite another story. Here we may be truthfully accused of emulating the ancients, since there is a fad for jeweled heels, brilliant ornaments and rich materials. White kid opera pumps are shown with a band of tiny rhinestones defining all edges. Others display rhinestone buckles edged with ostrich to match the evening gown in color.

Women, and particularly American women, have grown very fastidious about their footwear—they de-

Jewels Popular

The rage for jewels is now at its height, and necklaces, chains and ornaments of artificial stones are seen everywhere. It is interesting to note that jeweled ornaments are again being worn in the hair.

Green for Tiny Girls

For the very tiny girl we coat of wool in a new shade of green rather bright in tone. These are trimmed with king fox, a new fur which is of a lightish gray tone.

Buttons

Buttons are one of the newest trimmings to be found on trimmed blouses. Very small ones are used and are put on in rows very close together. Matching and contrasting ones are both used and very popular are either gold or silver ones.

Scarf Is Novel

One has to look twice to discover that a scarf heavily fringed with black silk is made of velvet printed with large spots to resemble the natural fur.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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