

Neckruff of Ostrich



The neckruff of ostrich is an assured favorite for the fall and winter season. It is worn to best advantage when the hat is trimmed to match. With a world of ostrich fancy feathers, plumes and bands of all descriptions, it is not difficult to select a trimming suited to almost any kind of hat.

These ostrich neckruffs are made of long-striched stock, generally, and set close up about the neck. A hat to match, with a drooping brim, or a shape which sets down on the head, merges at some points into the ruff and it is this that makes the effect so good when the hat trimming is like the ruff.

FRAGILITY OUT OF FASHION

Girls of Today Seek Health and Take the Right Way to Secure the Blessing.

It is no longer fashionable with the fair sex to feign delicacy, nor are the girls of the coming generation actual. It is an intense desire to appear fragile and feeble at the expense of health. The scores of buxom, bright-eyed, young ladies one will meet in any of our public thoroughfares any afternoon is ample evidence of the truth of the assertion, says Woman's Life. No longer do the fair ones seem weak and pale to look upon, nor is their style of locomotion suggestive of effort; but, on the contrary, nearly all seem strong and lithe of limb, and with cheeks suffused with the ruddy glow of health. Doctors generally agree that there is far less sickness among the sex than had formerly been the case, and this could be attributed solely to the glorious practice young ladies have of late acquired of testing their capabilities as pedestrians, and in engaging in other forms of light physical exercise. It is to be hoped that the good work will go on.

EVENING WAIST



This dainty waist is of chiffon or mousseline de soie. The upper part of the waist and the ruche are tucked and finished with little shirred neck-tags.

The lower part is plain and finished with a black velvet girdle into which is tucked a knot of roses. The sleeves are tucked and finished with double frills of the material.

Crepe Paper Girdle.

For those who cannot afford to expend very much money on lingerie, there is nothing more satisfactory for fashion work than the making of objects of crepe paper. This material holds or a few cents, unless ribbons and silk or satin are used in combination with the paper. The work is of the utmost simplicity, although the finished product appears to be an impossible piece of work. One does not realize just how easy it is to fashion these crepe paper things until one has started out to do the work, and has the materials in the hands.—Harpers Bazar.

ECONOMY IS ISSUE

REFORMATION OF 'SPENDING CONDITIONS' IN FEDERAL SERVICE BEGUN. SAVING MAY BE \$100,000,000

Postmasters Fear Wilson Will Rescind 'Traffic' Civil Service Order and 'Take Away Their Jobs—Moving Day for Government Officials: Approaches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A study of 'spending conditions' in the federal service believe and have reported that more than \$100,000,000 a year can be saved to the government by a cost-recommending economy be observed, and the claim is that in this saving can be made without in any way crippling the service.

It is probable that before the coming of the entire system of making appropriations will be changed, that many bureaus will be consolidated and the supply bills cut many millions of dollars, the money to be used for extending the useful services of the government to fields not already covered.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president he appointed what was known as "the Keey committee." It was the duty of Mr. Keey and his colleagues to study business methods in vogue in the different departments and to see how the work could be bettered, and yet be just as effective as it was under existing conditions. Start Made On Economy.

When President Taft came into office one of the first things he did was to send word to all officers to get together to urge upon them the necessity of economic administration. Secretary MacVeagh was made the chairman of a cabinet committee charged with the work of economic administration. It was soon discovered that in single departments of the government the different bureaus purchased the supplies independently of one another and that different prices were paid for precisely the same article. One bureau for instance would pay two or three cents a dozen more for lead pencils than another bureau was paying for the same article of the same manufacturer.

A good many economies, small as compared to the saving which it was a start, however, for greater things. The system which was in vogue in the treasury department, or perhaps it had better be called a lack of system, was that which was in vogue in nearly every other department of government. All the secretaries got busy in the saving venture and there was an "economic spurt" all along the line.

Not long after the first initial economic venture President Taft appointed a commission on economy and efficiency with Frederick C. Cleveland as its chief. This commission has been at work for more than two years and it has worked out an elaborate and yet at the same time simple scheme for saving Uncle Sam's money.

Budget System Approved. President-elect Wilson has sanctioned the budget system of appropriations which has been urged by the present president and by the commission on economy and efficiency. The budget system all the appropriations asked for go to dozens of committees of congress. For instance, the naval appropriation is acted on by several committees, each one taking a part and no one of them knowing just what the other is doing. The result is a scattering of energies and a scattering of money.

Under the budget system all the appropriations will be considered by the chairman of different committees acting together. They thus can get concrete knowledge of the whole situation at once and by intelligent direction can stop many holes of waste.

If the economy and efficiency commission's recommendations finally be adopted by congress it is believed that the cultural interests of the country largely will be aided. There are bills now in congress looking to this very thing, but the cost is said to be prohibitive because of the present extravagant methods. With a saving of \$100,000,000 a year, and some of the experts place it as high as \$200,000,000 a year, many of the best measures now under consideration by the law makers can be passed, the money will be forthcoming, and the treasury will be just as well off as it is now and the benefits to all people will be multiplied. This matter is going to be a live issue in congress from now on.

Postmasters Fear for Jobs. Naturally the Democrats of both house and senate are looking ahead to the glad time when they will come in to full possession of the administration in all its branches. The Democratic leaders are supposed as to be looking to do about the blanket civil service executive order issued by President Taft not long before the election, the effect of which was to put nearly 40,000 postmasters of the country on the civil service list. It goes without saying perhaps that nearly all of these postmasters are Republicans, many of whom have held office for years and who, unless the executive order be not rescinded, will continue to draw their pay from Uncle Sam for the years to come or until death or misconduct removes them from their delivery rindovers.

There are a few Republican leaders who find any fault at all with their Democratic colleagues for urging that President-elect Wilson set aside the civil service executive order of President Taft as soon after March 4 as possible. A good many of the Republicans are willing to confess that it would have been a hard blow to their party organization if years ago all the postmasters of the country had been removed from the field of political appointments. They say they would have resented it and that they cannot honestly complain because the Democrats now are seeking to prepare to have the work of the Republicans of course say that the postmasters ought to be kept on the civil service list, but that this fact naturally does not prevent Democratic leaders because, under what is issued just of a time to do damage to the faithful who have been waiting long for preferment.

For years before, has asked that a new department of government should be created to deal with labor problems, with a labor member in the president's cabinet, etc. The president-elect, not long before he set sail for Bermuda, President-elect Wilson, expressed a desire to have a labor chief in his family circle. The Republicans in the past have not been averse to the establishment of a labor department. The Democrats in the main seem to be for it, and so it is probable that one of the legislative acts of moment of the present session will be to establish such a department and to give Mr. Wilson the right to name an additional member of the cabinet.

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Moving Day Approaches. To a great many people Washington will not be Washington after March 4. The following day the inauguration, or at any rate some day not far removed from it will be "moving day" for hosts of long time Washington residents, calling themselves temporary residents, but hoping that as the years wear on they finally might write the adjective "permanent" before the noun.

What changes will take place in Washington in the persons of the existing office holders? Well, of course, first and foremost there is the president who must move with his family and his law library to the old home on the banks of the Obispo. Prior to the day of moving from the White House Mr. Taft will entertain for two days his coming successor as chief executive, and the successor's good will.

Philander Chase Knox, the secretary of state, on March 4 will give way to William Jennings Bryan possibly, or certainly to some other good Democrat of the country. Mr. Knox has been in Washington in an official capacity or another for a good many years, and he has a fine old home on K street where, with Mrs. Knox he entertains in a hospitable spirit the Republicans and Progressives, alike, to say nothing of foreigners and the casual American visitors to Washington. It is said that Mr. Knox has been in Washington in an official capacity or another for a good many years, and he has a fine old home on K street where, with Mrs. Knox he entertains in a hospitable spirit the Republicans and Progressives, alike, to say nothing of foreigners and the casual American visitors to Washington.

MacVeagh Will Not Depart. Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, is the only member of the cabinet who will not move from Washington when some good Democratic financier takes his seat in the big building where Uncle Sam's money goes to rest. The young man, Charles F. Fisher, presented her husband's house on Sixteenth street. Mr. MacVeagh from the windows of his residence at the time saw the Christmas gift building rising stone by stone, only a block or two away, but behind no idea who was building it or who was to live in it. Finally it was completed, and as the building and the secretary of the treasury found the new residence "in his stocking" on Christmas morning with the "Merry Christmas card" of his wife attached, Mr. MacVeagh it is understood will not return to Chicago, but will continue to live in Washington in his holiday gift house.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel will return to St. Louis to take up the practice of the law. Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher will return to Chicago to continue the course of court pleading and of close counseling which he followed before Mr. Taft called him to Washington.

Attorney General George W. Wickersham also will return to the law and probably will become a member again of the old established New York firm with which he severed his connection when bidden to come to Washington.

Hitchcock May Enter Business. Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general, it is currently reported, has been offered eight different business positions from time to time if he would consent to give up directing Uncle Sam's mail matters and would return to business life. It is not known whether Mr. Hitchcock will accept one of these former offers or will wait for a new and more attractive one, but the confirmed word is that he is to enter business in New York city.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and the Secretary of the Navy George D. Bowers will go back to the law in the one case and to business in the other. It is possible, however, that Mr. Meyer still may have political ambitions and that he may be called on to be made United States senator from Massachusetts.

James Wilson, who has been secretary of agriculture since the year 1897 and has broken all records of continuous cabinet service, finally, is to go back to private life. Mr. Wilson will move, it is said, to an Iowa farm.

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That's true. He used to be a tailor.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. It soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures croup, whooping cough, sore throat, etc. A bottle in the house.

The Way. Come, my dear, let's travel into slumberland.

Well, mamma, can we travel on "the sleepers"?

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