SHERRY'S

SATURDAY ONLY

COUNT THE LETTERS in his name and remember he was born on Friday the thirteenth. Now do you wonder why Reginald Jones would

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"THE SHE DEVIL"

They Make Her Spend $30,000 for Clothes

PARIS, May 25.—It is the president's duty to have an elegant wife. It is her duty to be extravagant in dress.

These are principles which were declared immediately before the war in France, and are being repeated, now that the war is over and Paris, brilliant capital, is facing the problems of life again. They are serious principles touching commerce and national prestige; and they gain particular interest from the repeated meetings of Mme. Poincare and Mrs. Wilson.

French lanor eradicates fixed at $20,000 a year the sum which the president's wife should spend on dress. This was just before the war (when nobody in France dreamed of war) and the Poincares, coming in, had begun to honestly spend the $120,000 annual allowance made to the French president for "expenses of representation"—i. e., to worthily maintain his position. It is in addition to his $120,000 per year salary; and as it was said on all sides that "Raymond Poincare was not the man to save a personal fortune out of the two annual sums in his seven years' tenure, there was not a silk weaver in Lyons, nor a woolen spinner in Roubaix, nor a sewing girl in the Rue de la Paix who had not confidence that the president's elegant wife would do her duty."

They set it at $20,00 for dress—$20,000 out of $120,000 "expenses of representation."

But That Was Not Enough.

Prices have gone up.

Paris commerce now thinks that $30,000 per year, at least, is the sum which Mme. Poincare should spend on her toilettes. It was all very well, during the war, to set an example of economy, and to contribute the saving, more or less, to war works and charities. The Poincares contributed generously. But now they say that charity begins at home—the home of every little artificial flower-maker, fur sewer and hand embroiderer in France, not to mention the dressmakers' association and the devastated lace and linen industries. The president's wife has a sacred duty to boost trade and illustrate the "republic." What's that? What does that mean? It means the illustrated papers. It means a center for the parade of life—the capital.

Mme. Poincare and Mrs. Wilson were talking confidentially together on these subjects with all the great people of the world open before them.

"It is so hard to know what is right!" she said.

Which?

Guess.

Six months before the war there was no denial in France. The Paris papers told exactly how the president's wife would spend her $20,000 of the representation money on clothes. All France approved. Roughly it ran as follows:

Twenty evening dresses at an average of $250 (same there, and there was supposed to be leeway there for some trimming accessories) $5,000.

Twelve street suits for each season (fancy tailored and half tailored, as they said before the war) for outdoor ceremonies, anything of monuments, receptions of delegations, inaugurations, flower shows, etc., at an average of $80 each, the four seasons, $3,840.

Five afternoon costumes per season at $120 each, $2,400.

Five afternoon reception gowns per season at $60, $1,200.

Fifty blouses per year, say an average of $30 each, which might leave leeway for small extras, $1,500.

Hats, $1,500

Lingerie, gloves, shoes and accessories, $3,000.

Furs, (average per year, in and out, for seven years), $3,000.

Total $21,440.

This estimate was, doubtless, made in the Rue de la Paix; but, as doubtless, they had not nicely started, the war stopped it; but in the first week after he had technically entered office as president of the French Republic M. and Mme. Poincare appeared at three balls. The most brilliant was that of the St. Cyr students—as if President and Mrs. Wilson should open the West Point 'hop.'

Then Came Grand Affairs.

Three days later they graced the artistic fete of the university at the Trocadero Palace. They had not yet taken possession of the French White House before they announced two grand balls at the Elysee; and Madame's "day," when she began receiving, was thronged by fashionables and aristocrats (President Poincare being one of the Forty Immortals of the French Academy) so that the mere list of names set Paris dressmakers and modistes dreaming of a possibility of something which had not happened since the Empress Eugenie—styles set by the wife of the chief of state.

Mme. Poincare had too much sense of shades, of course, to countenance such a thing. Yet only the wife of the chief of state is in a position to do it. For nearly half a century no one society woman, however brilliant, has been consistently enough in public view to have the reputation of setting styles. Mme. Poincare is a republican. So it came to be known, simply, that whatever she wore might confidently be taken for the right thing, the elegant thing, the new thing.

Today, for example, she wears, undoubtedly, those new lamé tissues, having designs of gold and silver thread woven into the silk—and which run to $25 per yard—not only for evening costumes, but even for afternoon tunics and the bodices of gowns. Yes, too, she accepts afternoon gowns pearled, and spangled a lot; and evening costumes fairly gleaming with artificial pearls, or scintillating with jet, or flashing with iridescent tiny metal slivers, paillettes, sewn and sown in profusion. But, there are creations of outrageous expense (in these days of individual war profitings), where the elegant woman shimmers in white pearls all over her pinkness, to the heartburning of modest merit and the joy of commerce.

—And As For Shoes.

It is so hard to know what is right!

Made-to-measure shoes have run (shoes run) from $25 to $40 per pair, as anyone may judge from the ready-made article, at $15 to $22 in Paris shop-windows. The most modest silk umbrella goes up (umbrellas go up) to $12 and $15, absolutely ordinary; and smart ones are raised (you'd be stuck couldn't be) to $28, $35, $50, $65. The pull of the least pair of gloves is $2.40 and up to $4. Thread linen hasn't practically disappeared, even the fastidious consent to such lingerie, pongee or crepe de chine $6 to $8 in the big shops, ready-made, and double, treble, in the Rue de la Paix. Take furs. The so-called castor (beaver: now fashionable, a fur of no real value, sells, in second-rate establishments, up to $80 per skin for the collar of a lady's mantle, when $12 would have been a fair price, not before the war, but before the vogue, quite recently. A nice but moderate feather boa sells for $20 in the big shops, and such as Mme. Poincare loves (she really did bring feather boas into style again) cost anywhere from $50 to $80.

As for tailored suits, the struggling newspaper correspondent's wife (if she has mannequin figure, which some haven't), pays $60, ready-made if she wants a decent thing. Advertising catalogue prices of wretched little skimpy suits, (thin material, ready to shrink and wrinkle, begin at $20—with, frankly, "the same in better serge," at $35! I know a stingy dame who considers herself badly let in with a big shop-fancy tailored blue gabardine at $50, made in series. As for ready-made tunic gowns of taffetas (or say, biased with serge and a little tulle collarette), the modest seeker hesitates, fearing $45 to be too cheap, it cannot be possible!

From all this, it may be rationally deduced that Mrs. Wilson and Mme. Poincare cannot average less than $100 to $120 for tailored suits in the Rue de la Paix and Rivoli, which is the rage. The "little afternoon robe" in taffetas or foulard begins at $160 and runs gaily to $2000, where there is "embroidery of histoires;" and if the French president's wife can find, nowadays "five afternoon reception gowns per season" at an average of $120 (double what she was supposed to pay under this enigmatical heading before the war) it would be very kind to her to tell Mrs. Wilson the name of the establishment!

As for evening gowns, even before the war we heard current of "the robe of two thousand francs;" but today we see it currently—the robe décolletée, sortie, at $400, and above.

Revising the Budget

So this President's wife budget (if she satisfies commerce and the aspirations of the capital) will be likely to run to something as follows:

Twenty evening dresses, average $300, total, $6,000.

Twelve street suits for each season at $110, total $5,280.

Ten afternoon gowns per season, reception and calling, at say $170, total, $4,800.

Fifty blouses at $40, total $2,000

Hats (and less of them) total $4000

Lingerie, gloves, shoes and accessories, $5,000.

Furs (and less of them) $4,000.

Total $33,080.

So, the two president's wives, Mrs. Wilson and Mme. Poincare, were talking it over together.

"It is so hard to know what is right!" she sighed.

"How true!" she answered.

(This is very interesting). But is it? President Fallieres (who preceded Poincare) immediately after his inauguration sent away the Elysee man chef (who had been there several administrations), took a woman cook, and jobbed the state dinners, because Mme. Fallieres, an excellent lady on in years had it fixed in her head that a man chef is wasteful and annoying—he prevents a wife from rising in the kitchen and keeping an eye on all.

There was an example of saving and economy. Yet look what the poor woman in the back streets said: "President Fallieres has only a woman cook? Why not a charwoman?"

France wants the presidency to be brilliant; and its second reason, ably magnificent, is the Fallieres' to see traffic stopped by the presidential limousine and a police-military "service of order" follow them everywhere, "free, gratis and for nothing." The Poincares restored the man chef, and the interior pomp of the Elysees was as great as under Felix Faure; but Poincare, loving freedom and not caring to bother a lot of police and military, stopped "the service of order." And the poor woman in the back streets grumbled! (This was just before 'the war.' Now that it is re-established again, for other reasons, it is not likely to be re-abolished.)

Under the Poincares, the garden parties of the Elysee became again notable. All French presidents give a few of them. The noble old part in old Paris lends itself to splendid functions; and when they set up a stage on the lawn and "command" artistes of Theatre Francais and Opera (who are state functionaries), it is a double page subject for the illustrated weeklies glorification of Paris.

When a President Entertains

France puts country chateaux of the former kings at the disposition of the president. Fallieres and Loubet did little but invite men to the presidential hunts, shooting of pheasants, partridges, hares, rabbits and little roe deer in profusion and some protocolle ceremony; but there have been other presidents, like Felix Faure, who opened Fontainebleau for entertaining. Both Rambouillet and Fontainebleau are always ready for occupation, full of priceless furniture of former kings, kept up, added to and modern enough. Just before the war the Poincares were on the point of opening Fontainebleau. And Paris rejoiced. All France rejoiced. Now what? The war is over.

French commerce leaves no doubt—it wants a brilliant capital. A center, a spotlight. Of herself, the president's wife must not be too brilliant. She must never be distinct from her husband's brilliance. In a word, it must be the brilliance of inaugurations, dedications, flower shows, varnishing days, automobile salons and presidential visits to cities in general. It must be the brilliance of White House receptions and garden parties, the presidential box at the opera and Longchamps and the spectacle of chateau life at Fontainebleau to make a picture for everybody.

KOREANS KILLED IN A CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Details of Many Indignities by the Japanese Recently Brought to Light.

TOKIO, May 1.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Thirty-five Koreans were shot or killed with swords or bayonets by Japanese soldiers in a Christian church building at Cheam-ni, forty miles from Seoul, in connection with the Korean independence movement.

This has been confirmed by an investigation by British and American consular agents and by missionary leaders in Korea. The facts are admitted by the Japanese authorities at Seoul, including the Governor General Hasegawa. The authorities say that they deplore the outrage, that those guilty of it have been punished and that orders have been given to prevent a recurrence.

Investigators also have found that Soochung, another village near Cheam-ni, was burned by the Japanese and that several Koreans there were also wounded in an attack by Japanese soldiers, who shot them or used their swords and bayonets on them as they fled from their burning homes after the troops had set fire to the buildings.

Reports have been received of the burning of Christian churches in three other villages and Koreans told the Associated Press correspondent in Seoul that they could show him nine villages which had been burned by the Japanese.

Details of the massacre at Cheam-ni were obtained by the Associated Press correspondent who visited that place in company with Raymond S. Curtice, the American vice-consul at Seoul, and Mr. Underwood, an American missionary. Subsequently the correspondent again visited the place with Mr. Royds, the British consul and several missionaries, including the Rev. Herron Smith, who is in charge of the work of the Methodist church in Korea. Describing his visit to Cheam-ni, the Seoul correspondent writes that when they asked residents of nearby villages why that hamlet had been burned they were told that it was because there was a Christian church and many native Christians in the village.

"When we got to the place which had been a village of about 40 houses we found only four or five standing, all the rest were smoking ruins," he continued. "We found a body frightfully burned and twisted lying in a compound and another either of a young man or woman just outside the church compound. Several groups of people were huddled under little straw shelters on the hillside with a few of their pitiful belongings about them. They were mostly women, some old, others young mothers with babies, but all sunk in the dull apathy of abject misery and despair. Mr. Underwood, an American missionary, who talked to them in their own language brought the story of what had happened.

"The day before we arrived, soldiers came to the village and ordered all the male Christians to gather at the church. When about 30 were in the church the soldiers opened fire on them with rifles and then entered the church and finished them off with the sword and bayonet. After this they set fire to the church and to houses which otherwise would not have been burned."

One Korean told the correspondent he was alive because he was not a Christian and was not in the church. Later when the correspondent made a second trip to Cheam-ni, with Mr. Royds, the British consul and a party of seven including several missionaries, he said, "We photographed freely without interference but when we began talking to the natives a policeman would saunter up and the Korean would 'freeze up.' They were in fear of what might happen later if they were seen talking to us."

The party, however, divided up and obtained many interviews concerning the story as the correspondent learned it on his first visit. They were told that two of those killed in or near the church were women who went to that building to learn what was happening to their husbands.

The party, headed by the British consul then visited Soochun and found the village had been burned. The Koreans told the visitors that they were awakened in the night by finding their houses on fire. When they ran out they were struck with swords and bayoneted or shot. None were killed but several were wounded, and we saw one man whose arm had been laid open with a sword." A church and thirty houses had been burned here, but no attempt had been made to cover up the others.

The Rev. Stacy L. Roberts an American Presbyterian missionary stationed at Pyeng Yang, has issued a statement, asserting that more than 100 Koreans were shot or beaten to death in Tyang-ju and a church there was burned by Japanese.

In another village eight miles away another Christian church and an academy for boys were burned by Japanese soldiers after the contents such as benches, stoves and mats were carried away and put to use in the government school at Tyang-ju.

GOES TO STATES FOR RATIFICATION

(By Associated Press to The Observer)

WASHINGTON, June 6—With the suffrage fight in congress won yesterday, after forty years' effort, advocates have turned their attention to the state legislatures. Three-fourths of the states, or at least thirty-six, must ratify to make the suffrage amendment effective.

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I have sold three of the places which appeared in my last advertisement, but here are several just as good—

A modern house, full basement, with stationary washtubs; fire place, hardwood floors; sightly view, overlooking city and valley; everything just as you would wish it, [illegible] fruit trees. A real home.

Two Acres—Here is the place for the right family, close in, five-room house, with plumbing, wired; good soil, plenty of water for irrigation, nice garden, fruit trees; just five blocks from the Postoffice. The price is $2500; terms, only $500 cash, balance like rent.

Suburban Homes—I have several, from one to [illegible] that are well improved, some inside the city, some just outside.

For $1800—I have a modern four room house close in; you could not build the house for anything like this amount; the house is new, no old out-of-date built-over proposition.

[illegible] acres [illegible] miles from La Grande; 70 acres in crop; looking fine; this is the very best of land. Immediate possession; very reasonable terms.

50 Acres, six miles north of La Grande; house and barn, several fine springs. Price [illegible], but $1000 cash will handle this.

10 Acres, well improved, in Fruitdale; also [illegible] acres, unimproved; will sell separate if desired. Priced right, and easy terms on either tract.

[illegible] Acres—Good grain and stock ranch, 100 acres in alfalfa and timothy, 300 acres under cultivation, good range in easy reach, about 16 miles from La Grande.

[illegible] Acres—One of the best stock ranches in the county; [illegible] acres in cultivation, good improvements. Price only $15 per acre. If interested, call. I could fill this entire space telling you about the good qualities of this place. Thirteen miles from La Grande.

1000-Acre Farm.—300 acres in cultivation; desirable location; [illegible] acres in grain and alfalfa; [illegible] acres in fallow. The price is $30,000, which includes stock and equipment, worth every dollar asked.

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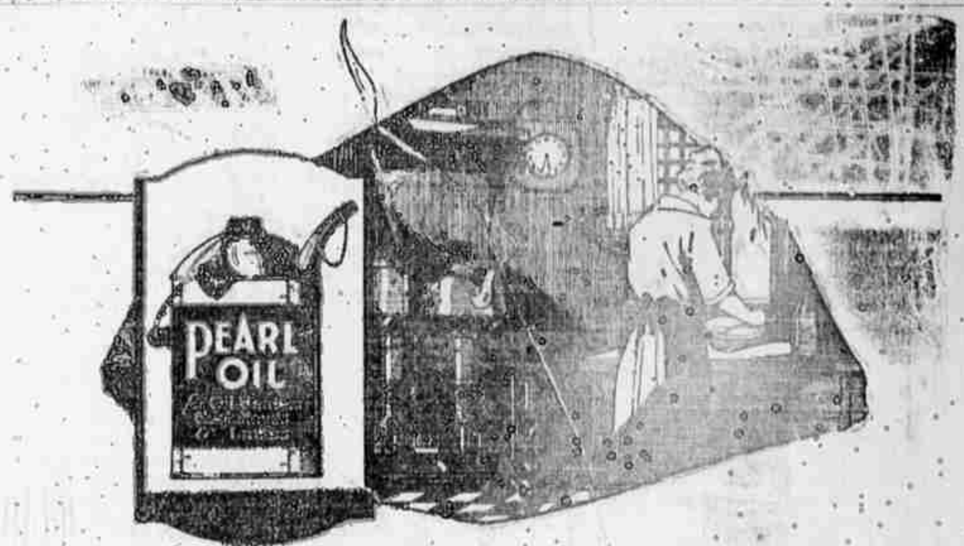

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