

# NEWS FROM The CAPITAL

## More Daylight Plan Is Not Popular



WASHINGTON.—Washington business men do not want to save daylight. The proposition to have the hands of the clock in the summer time indicate that it is nine o'clock when in reality it is only eight o'clock does not meet with favor in their eyes.

The national capital has been struggling along under standard sun time in the summer time for a good many years, in the opinion of its conservative business leaders. They have decided that the city can continue to do the same in the future.

Members of the two trade bodies—the board of trade and the chamber of commerce—have decided that they can save trouble by not saving daylight by fooling with the hands of the city's clocks May 1 and October 1. They have so notified Commissioner Macfarland.

When the president of the board of district commissioners received a suggestion from the National Daylight Association of Cincinnati that the hands of the clock in Washington be turned forward an hour May 1 and turned back an hour October 1, as will be done in Cincinnati next summer, he

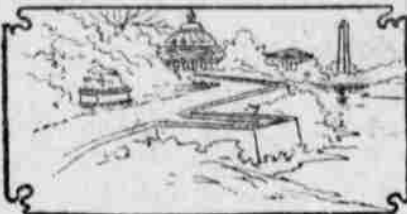
referred the question to the two commercial organizations for expression of opinion as to whether a municipal regulation along that line should be adopted for the District of Columbia.

Since the boom first landed in the national capital through the aid of the Cincinnati organization, it has been a continuous candidate for a home for the friendless. It has discovered that so far as it is concerned the business men of Washington are frigid and distant. Not a letter, not even a postcard has been written to district officials in its behalf.

Commissioner Macfarland has determined to reply to the National Daylight Association of Cincinnati that he does not consider it advisable to suggest—as the association desired—the adoption of a law here, similar to the Cincinnati ordinance, for "more daylight." He will state that the expression of public opinion made in response to his request is not favorable to such action.

Pointing out that the board of trade and the chamber of commerce are representative of the public opinion of the District of Columbia, Commissioner Macfarland will tell the National Daylight association that he has been notified by the presidents of the two trade bodies that their executive committees, after careful consideration of the matter, have reached the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to advocate the adoption of any legislation providing for a change in the time of the District of Columbia.

## Parks to Line the Potomac River



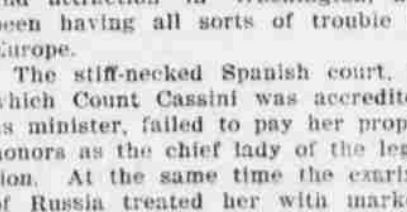
of the city's lands bordering the river. Establishment of Potomac park was the beginning of improvement, and if congress shall approve of the latest plans, it will not be long before the river front of Washington will be a source of pride.

Commissioner Judson's plans include the building of stone or concrete docks in place of the wooden structures and shanties that now mark the busiest part of town. It is proposed in time to have a splendid driveway and promenade, a scheme which, it is believed, will lead to the extension of the city to the other side of the Potomac. There is to be built a recreation pier where the fish wharves now are.

Potomac park itself was established upon the flats, the elevation being made with the mud and clay dredged from the river when the channel was deepened. This park is only the beginning, and similar recreation places will be established along the river front now available for commercial purposes. Along the upper Potomac, too, it is proposed to make parks.

In the extensive river park system contemplated provision will be made for the benefit of Georgetown and East Washington will have great driveways and promenades. Here the shores of the eastern branch of the river are low-lying flats.

## Chum of Alice Longworth Going on Stage



and will probably retire from the diplomatic service.

The countess has chosen for her debut the role in which Mary Garden made her first appearance—that of Louise. She has been studying singing with Jean de Reszke in Paris. She is still as handsome as she was in other days, when she wore wonderfully fancy dress costumes at the social affairs in the nation's capital.

The latest slight that caused the countess to abandon diplomatic and official life came from the czarina of Russia. Her majesty declined to appoint the countess one of her maids of honor, a post which it has been customary to give to the daughters of ambassadors and very high officials. Count Cassini pressed as urgently as possible for the customary honor, but the empress said "No."

This refusal was made particularly cutting because the daughter of Baron Rosen, who succeeded Count Cassini as ambassador at Washington was recently appointed maid of honor to the czarina.

## Little Encouragement for the Inventors



estimate sent to congress by the war department, but in having it favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole house, only to meet defeat before the appropriation bill was passed by the house itself.

This year there is such close paring of all estimates that it is not likely that any money will even be asked for this purpose.

The board of ordinance of the army now has \$45,000 for air ship experiments, \$25,000 to be paid to the Wright brothers if they succeed in making a flight of ten miles at the rate of 36 miles an hour carrying one person besides the operator, and \$20,000 to A. M. Herring, if he meets practically similar requirements.

This will be the end of experimental work unless some interest in aerial navigation is shown by congress in the form of a liberal appropriation.

## Designs of Merit



**LAWN-DRESS.**—Of course, this dress is made up without lining in either bodice or skirt. Our model is in white lawn, but colored lawn or white spotted or printed muslin would be equally suitable.

The skirt, which is slightly full at the waist, has a deep-gathered flounce that is trimmed with insertion; it is gathered at the top, then set to insertion, which is joined to the edge of skirt below the three tucks; the top is gathered to a waist-band fastened at the back.

The bodice is cut to the waist, and is joined to top of skirt-band; it has a yoke of open-work embroidery outlined with insertion; the lawn is tucked three times between band and yoke. The lawn sleeves are also tucked, the tight-fitting lower parts being of embroidery to match the yoke. The waist-band fastens at the side under a rosette, from which hangs a knotted end finished with tassels.

Materials required: 10 yards lawn 36 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards embroidery 18 inches wide, about 8 1/2 yards insertion.

**Design for Linen.**—Here is a semi-princess dress of linen in a soft shade of pink. The front panel, that extends the whole length of skirt and bodice, is edged outside with embroidery edging about two inches wide; this is set under a beading of embroidery, through which narrow ribbon is threaded; the skirt is tucked twice above the hem at sides and back; and the fullness at waist is set in tiny tucks extending over the hips; tucks are also made over the shoulders, and in sets of three round the sleeve. The fastening is in center back.

Hat of fancy ermine, trimmed with ribbon and ostrich feather tips. Materials required: for the dress, 7 yards 42 inches wide, 4 yards embroidery, 4 yards insertion.

## WAYS OF CLEANING CHIFFON. CHIFFON FOR THE SLEEVES.

**Material Requires Care in Cleansing, and Some Time Must Be Devoted to the Work.**

Chiffon should be washed in soap rather by carefully rolling and pressing between the hands, then rinsed in clean water and stiffened in gum water, one tablespoonful to a quart of a pint of water.

Roll in a cloth to absorb some of the moisture, but it must not be too dry when it is ironed.

To iron chiffon, it must be placed on the table wrong side up and ironed along the selvage, as ironing across would displace the fibers and destroy the appearance of the delicate fabric.

When the chiffon is being ironed it ought to be held tightly up in front of the iron to remove crinkles that are produced by washing and to make it quite even and smooth.

Chiffon ties with a natural crepe crinkle should not be ironed, but instead the ends should be pinned out on a table, the tie just stretched enough to permit of the crinkles falling into their natural shape.

When dry fold it without pressing the folds in, air and put carefully away.

## LINGERIE WAIST.



Dainty waist of linen batiste made with groups of tucks and elaborately trimmed with embroidery and cluny lace.

## Hat Brims Turned Up.

Hats are turned up at all angles around the brim, and the small hats are made by turning up the brim of an ordinary size hat very sharply at each side, while the brim in front and at the back is quite narrow; sometimes the brim is turned up at the right side (while the trimming is exclusively on the left), and sometimes at the back.

## Buttons.

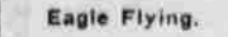
Buttons covered with the material of the gown on which they are employed are the latest development. A foulard frock just home from the dressmaker is trimmed solely with cords covered with the silk and with buttons of the same order.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

### HOW EAGLE CARRIES ITS LEGS

Not Drawn Up in Front, as Supposed by Many, But Trailing Behind When Flying.

When the new \$20 gold piece was issued, in 1907, a critic of the design on the coins asked: "Who ever saw an eagle in flight with its legs trailing behind it?" This touches upon a question that has often been debated, but Dr. C. W. Townsend thinks that the designer was right and the critic wrong. All birds of prey, he says, habitually carry their legs behind in flight, except when about to strike their quarry. Water-birds also fly with their legs extended behind, and pheasants, grouse and other gallinaceous birds do the same thing as soon as they are well under way. But the passerines or perching birds, such as English blackbirds, sparrows, robins, ravens, rooks, crows and swallows, when in flight carry their legs drawn up in front. The habit of humming-birds is uncertain, although some have been photographed carrying their legs in front.



Eagle Flying.

The prettiest ever seen.—Such goodies she does bake for me And keeps the house so clean. She curls her hair, so thick and fair, And wears such dainty frocks; Keeps buttons sewed on all my clothes And neatly darns my socks, I prize this darling little maid Far more than gems or gold; And I'd not lose her, not for all The wealth this world could hold.

## LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.



At my house, there's a little maid,— The prettiest ever seen.— Such goodies she does bake for me And keeps the house so clean. She curls her hair, so thick and fair, And wears such dainty frocks; Keeps buttons sewed on all my clothes And neatly darns my socks, I prize this darling little maid Far more than gems or gold; And I'd not lose her, not for all The wealth this world could hold.

## TICKLISH TRICK OF HINDUS.

Feat of "Bag-and-Spear" One of Greatest of Magician's Art, Requiring Rare Skill.

The feat known as the bag-and-spear trick has been considered one of the greatest of the Hindu magician's art. In this trick the Hindu fakir has his assistant in a sack and then unceremoniously hurls his helpless victim to the ground. Without a sign of warning, the fakir drives his spear through the center of the bag.

After withdrawing his weapon the fakir stands and gazes dreamily over the heads of the spectators. The body within the bag flounders about as if in mortal agony. At last, when the occupant is apparently dead, the fakir again plunges his spear into the motionless body. The same antics are repeated. Then the fakir releases his attendant, uninjured from the bag.

Although the trick is performed with all the carelessness imaginable, it calls for more patience, skill and exactness than any of the so-called black art achievements. From the time the attendant enters the bag both fakir and assistant count every breath they take. When a stated number of breaths have been taken the fakir makes his thrust and the occupant of the bag is prepared to avoid it. Then the count begins again and at the proper time the spear is driven through the bag a second time. In order to evade the spear and make it appear to pass through his body, the assistant doubles up in as small a form as possible. His legs are drawn up close, with the chin resting upon the knees and the arms folded across the lower limbs across the chest. When in this position, at the fiftieth breath, the spear passes under the attendant's arms.

The slightest miscalculation by either the fakir or his assistant would mean a serious if not a mortal wound for one and an unheard-of disgrace for the other. The fakir and his attendant are able to time themselves to breathe in perfect unison.

## Not the Same Thing.

At a certain college there was a master who was extremely fond of figs. He watched his fig tree very closely and tenderly, for he held that in the existence of a fig tree was but one fit and proper moment at which the ripe fruit should be eaten. To eat a fig either before or after that supreme moment was, said the master, a neglect of an opportunity and a sad mistake.

One year, for some reason, the tree produced only one good fig, and one day the master's examination of this solitary fruit led him to the conclusion that it would be at its best on the day following. Then he had an exceedingly foolish thing—considering that there were undergraduates about! He wrapped his precious fig in a piece of silver paper and labelled it "The Master's Fig!"

At what he judged the exactly right moment of the next day the master went to the tree, anticipating a brief but exquisite pleasure. Alas! the fruit had vanished, and the empty branch bore a label with these words: "A Fig for the Master."

## Poor Charies.

A grade teacher at Colby, relates the Kansas City Journal, after having a medical examination in her school room recently, wrote the following note to the parents of a certain little boy: "Your boy Charles shows signs of astigmatism. Will you please investigate and take steps to correct it?"

To which she received a note in reply, saying: "I don't understand exactly what Charles has been doing but I have walloped him to-night, and you can wallop him to-morrow, and that ought to help some."

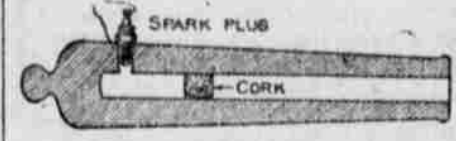
## Find States Named Here.

Mrs. Ippi wouldn't let Ida hoe in the garden nor Della wear Carolina's new jersey, because, she said: "I want you to go riding with the other girls. Miss Ourl rode Island, Virginia said: 'I'll mount Tana,' but Georgia said: 'I'll stay home so I can sass.' They had a race up the main road, but wouldn't let Mary land a winner.

## EXPLODING TOY GAS CANNON.

Fitted with Spark Plug and Connected with a Small Battery Gives Loud Report.

If you have a small cannon with a bore of 1 or 1 1/2 inches, bore out the fuse hole large enough to tap and fit in a small sized spark plug such as used on a gasoline engine, says a writer in Popular Mechanics. Fill the cannon with gas from a gas jet and then push a cork in the bore close up



Gas Cannon Loaded.

to the spark plug. Connect one of the wires from a battery to a spark coil and then to the spark plug. Attach the other wire to the cannon near the spark plug. Turn the switch to make a spark and a loud report will follow.

## STATES CALLED FOR FLOWERS

Patriotic Way of Finding Partners for Dinner During the Holiday Season.

A patriotic way of finding your partners for supper at a holiday season is by states and state flowers. Each girl is given a card on which is painted or pasted the picture of one of the state flowers, and below it is written the name of the state. Each boy is given a card on which is drawn one of the states in outline, while below it is written the name of the state flower. It is sometimes surprising to find how different a state looks without its surroundings on the map. The girls and boys have to find the cards that correspond, which usually takes them sometime. The following list gives the flowers for different states.

Alabama, goldenrod; Arkansas, aster; California, columbine; Delaware, peach blossom; Idaho, syringa; Iowa, wild rose; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Michigan, apple blossom; Minnesota, moccasin flower; Missouri, goldenrod; Montana, bitter root; Nebraska, goldenrod; New York, rose; Oklahoma, mistletoe; Oregon, Oregon grape; Rhode Island, violet; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron.

## SOME SUMMER CONUNDRUMS.

What does Sweet William carry when he goes out walking?—A sugar cane.

What does Black-Eyed-Susan use to keep her hair in order?—Cockscomb.

What form of entertainment is common among the flowers?—Hops.

What disease is common to young flowers?—Nettle Rash.

On what does the Wandering Jew rest when tired?—Toadstools.

Which parent made Johnny-jump-up?—His poppy.

What tree always uses the second personal pronoun?—Yew.

What tree is formed by two letters of the alphabet?—L. M. (Elm).

What tree is the most dapper?—Spruce.

What tree is the sweetest?—Maple.

What tree is the most melancholy?—Weeping Willow.

What tree is proud of being a parent?—Pawpaw.

What tree is a sorry invalid?—Sycamore.

What tree is used in building materials?—Lime.

What tree keeps one warm in winter?—Fir.

What tree does history make constant use of?—Date.

## War Time Ink.

In the south war time ink was made from the juice of poke berries compounded with vinegar, or from the distillation of vegetable products known as ink balls. It was a fair substitute when freshly made, but soon faded from its original purple or crimson color to one of ugly rust.