

Wife of German Ambassador



Before her marriage to the Baron Speck Von Sternberg, Ambassador from Germany, the Baroness was a noted Kentucky belle; she is regarded as the most beautiful woman in official life at Washington.

NOVEL REFORM PLAN

LAWYER PROPOSES GARDEN COLONY FOR MILD CRIMINALS.

Moral Suasion and Fruit Diet in Model Country Town Advocated for Criminals of Amiable Disposition.

Chicago.—A garden colony for amiable criminals where they will learn to be good by growing peaches and roses is the latest idea to be advanced in criminal reformatory methods. The author of the Arcadian principle is John F. Geeting, editor of the American Criminal Records, and a Chicago criminal lawyer.

Mr. Geeting does not refer to criminals of a dark and bloody turn of mind, but to those kindly souls who practice the gentle art of selling gold bricks to the unsophisticated rustic. These men, with their vast army of brothers, who earn a precarious living through various forms of swindling, Mr. Geeting declares, aside from their irritating propensity to put their hands in other people's pockets, are pleasant companions and not infrequently blithe and witty souls.

The present method by which the rude law casts these men into the common jail with murderers and anarchists is, according to Mr. Geeting, the destruction of many of them, who are only suffering from a slight moral twist which might be straightened out by the application of much milder methods.

The scheme which Mr. Geeting intends to urge on the governor and legislature of Illinois is the formation of a little town along novel lines. The town will be situated in the center of a little garden, where peaches and roses may grow. For fear the rural simplicity of the place might pall on the city bred inhabitants and tempt them to return to wicked places like Chicago, a stout wall will be erected all about the town, whose ugliness can be concealed with trailing vines and gooseberry bushes.

All criminals who have not homicidal tendencies or have not been in the habit of beating their wives over the head with a poker will be eligible to citizenship upon the order of the judge. Each will have a little cottage and will grow pure and at least moral and beautiful in the peaceful pursuit of botany. If he should try to flinch his neighbor's tools or sell him a potato for a peach, he will be argued with gently and brought back to the narrow path by moral suasion and a fruit diet.

Mr. Geeting is satisfied that his scheme would prove the salvation of many criminals, who are only confirmed in their courses by the present punitive methods. He purposes to embody his plan in writing and have it submitted to the legislature.

MARS IS NOT INHABITED.

California Astronomer Says Life Could Not Exist on the Planet.

Berkeley, Cal.—Mars is not inhabited by man, according to Professor Simon Newcomb, astronomer of the United States Naval Observatory. He is special lecturer at the summer session of the university.

After telling of observations made by Lowell and other scientists, Prof. Newcomb brought up the matter of the alleged canals on the distant planet and discoveries made by experts in problems in physics. He showed that Mars is too cold to have irrigation canals. The water in such canals, according to Professor Newcomb, would be frozen solid a greater part of the time.

He explained that Lowell's theories of canals were based without respect to the new theories in these lines. In speaking of the possibility of the habitation of Mars, he said the laws of heat and theories of the atmosphere made such reasoning imprudent.

"My conclusion in regard to that is a general one," he said. "Based on the theory that not one of 10,000 of the worlds of the solar system is of sufficient heat to allow life."

Professor Newcomb attacked Alfred Wallace for his statements that Mars and other worlds were inhabited, stating that they were preposterous. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

Smallest Watch in the Universe. What is said to be the smallest watch in the world is in the possession of a London jeweler. It once belonged to the late Marquis of Anglessey, whose taste in ornaments was extravagant and bizarre. The size of the gold case of this milliputian watch is just that of the smallest English coin—a silver threepence. The minute hand is an eighth of an inch long.

Not the Music He Loved. Mrs. Talkmore—"Your husband is a great lover of music, isn't he?" Mrs. Chatters—"Yes, indeed. I have seen him get up in the middle of the night and try to compose." Mrs. T.—"What?" Mrs. C.—"The baby."—Stray Stories.

Paper Coffin Did Not Sell. Cincinnati.—The failure of a unique industry is recalled by the shipment of hundreds of papier mache coffins to be sold to paper mills as junk. A company composed of prominent Cincinnatians was formed to make the coffins, but no market was found and the industry was given up. For years the coffins have been stored, but recently they were disposed of to a junk dealer. Papier mache coffins sold cheap, but even public institutions and those in charge of pauper funerals failed to take advantage of the paper shells, though made to represent the finest woods.

Carpet Tack Restores Speech. Utica, N. Y.—Edward Cox of Williamstown months ago suffered a stroke of paralysis that left him speechless. The doctors thought a blood clot had formed on the brain and they said Mr. Cox would never recover the use of his speech. The other day Mr. Cox sat on a carpet tack. He swore—and was cured.

Motors Killed 22 in London's Streets.

DAINTY FROCKS



DAINTY SEASONABLE FROCKS

The first frock displayed is suited to expression either in linen, pique or alpaca, while the bands could be appropriately chosen of cotton braid, fanciful galon, or lace silk, and the vest should be of one of those cruetones with blurred blossoms upon their surface, which fashion favors conspicuously lately. The mushroom hat is of violet straw with a violet silk bow at the left side and a bunch of violet pansies at the right. The other sketch shows a frock of striped pique with trimmings of cotton cords and a vest and under sleeves of embroidered lawn.



AN more distinctive possibilities of the coat and skirt as adapted to the differing requirements of the "sweet seventeen" ingenue be imagined than that which is herewith sketched for you? The costume is of biscuit colored tweed faintly checked, and introducing near the hem of the trimly hanging walking skirt a band of pale blue cloth, headed with deeply scalloped silken braid matching the tweed in tone. On the charming coatee the blue cloth and the braid also figure effectively, and there is, too, a waistcoat of the soft blue, fastening in a series of scallops, and all edged with narrow black and white braid, and a tiny ruffling of lace, the buttons, too, being in blue and black and white rimmed round with gold.

The cotton volles have come to rival printed chiffons in the delicacy of their colorings and beauty of pattern and are essentially a fabric for festive attire, and their cost being so little they appeal to the home dressmaker as particularly suited to the creation of an economical yet apparently costly costume. Our illustration demonstrates the possibilities of this cloth. It will be noted that the trimmings are arranged in the simplest manner.

We will proceed now with the cutting out: The skirt pattern consists of one-half of the top of the underskirt, one-half of the founce, and half of the overskirt. This last-named is cut practically on the same principle as the underskirt, only with the front edge to the selvedge and the bias seam at the back, whereas the underskirt has the front and back seams both slightly on the bias, the latter more so than the former, but neither so much so as is the central back seam of the overskirt. The full founce in its turn demands that the overskirt shall be heavily gored so as to get plenty of width at the hem and thus fall easily in with the folds of the founce.

For the back seam of skirt place a length of Prussian binding along the seam when tacking the two parts together; machine one edge of this in, when doing the seam; afterwards fold the other edge down over the raw edges of the seam, and thus neatened and strengthened it all at the same time. The binding should match the color of the voile, and if it is impossible to get this, a length of sarcenet or narrow lace ribbon will be nearly as serviceable and possibly easier to obtain.



Dress of Flowered Cotton Voile.

that they do not look unsightly when the loose overskirt blows back.

We now come to the fashioning of the bodice. This has a seamless back and full fronts, both gathered into a narrow "American" yoke—viz. one cut all in one piece. The lining of the bodice is a fitting one, and must have binding "pockets" run up the side seams, and darts for the bones to be put into; these can then easily be drawn out when the dress requires cleaning or washing.

For a woman of medium height, nine and a half yards of 42-inch material would fashion the costume, while five yards of lace and about a couple of dozen yards of bebe ribbon velvet would suffice for the trimmings.

SOMETHING ELSE THIS TIME.

Bride Was Sure There Was One Excuse Groom Couldn't Give.

Miss Vesta Victoria, the English music hall artist, whose song of a jilted bride, "Waiting at the Church," is as popular in America as it was in England, said at a dinner in New York:

"A clergyman, hearing the song at the Tivoli in London, wrote me a letter of congratulation from Stoke Pogis. He said he adored 'Waiting at the Church,' and he told me of a jilting that had actually happened in his parish.

"He said that he had an appointment to marry a couple at four on a certain afternoon. He appeared duly, and the bride appeared, but not the bridegroom. The clergyman and the lady, silent and embarrassed, waited in the quiet church from four till six. Then they sadly departed.

"A week later the same couple wrote to the clergyman again, appointing another afternoon at four for the ceremony. And again the clergyman

and the bride were on hand duly, and again the groom failed to turn up.

"As the two waited, time passed slowly in the still and empty church. It grew darker and darker. Five o'clock sounded, then six.

"And then the bride broke the silence with a fierce ejaculation: "'Drat him! she cried. 'Tain't his trousers this time, 'cause I bought him a pair!'"

Cheerful Hint. Among the presents lately showered upon a Maryland bride was one that was the gift of an elderly lady of the neighborhood with whom both bride and groom were prime favorites.

Some years ago the dear old soul accumulated a supply of cardboard mottoes, which she worked and had framed and on which she never failed to draw with the greatest freedom as occasion arose.

Now Organized Labor protects the working Women and Children

FIVE million American women and children are working in gainful occupations. Three million of these labor outside the home. These women workers are handicapped by their physical weakness and unaccustomed environment. Yet they have entered our sharply competitive industrial system, and most often take up single-handed a struggle for existence in which the weapons are no less sharp because the weapons are the tools of manufacture and the stake the supply or failure of their daily bread.

The fact that they have been able to do this without loss of virtue, and with an increasing degree of justice from the men who are their competitors and employers proves chivalry to be something more than a beautiful dream of the past.

Whose little ones gather the spools and watch the endless threads of the cotton mills, or run to and fro on the countless errands of the great stores? These are not the carefully protected children of the capitalist or professional man. The frail young girl who stands long hours behind the counter or sacrifices health and eyesight in some basement work room is the daughter and sweetheart of a wageworker. In proportion as the conditions surrounding the working man's life become less brutalizing, his finer human sentiments urge him to insist on the protection of those bound to him by the tenderest of human ties.

The labor organizations are not only pledged to the protection of women and children workers by these most primitive and potent of human ties, but by ideals that give deeper meaning to the movement.

Economists assure us that wages are largely determined by the standard of comfort demanded by the workers. The high standard of the American workman is threatened, not alone by the competition of foreigners, unable to adopt it, but also by the more insidious inroads due to child labor, or to some forms of female competition. How is a child whose immature mind and body have been stunted by the deadening round of machine tending to learn pride of race or attain the manly vigor necessary to claim and defend the privilege of his class? Occasionally one of exceptional strength may overcome the difficulties of his youth, but the majority grow up to reinforce that class of incompetents, mentally, morally and physically, who prove heavy burdens within the unions, or without them menace their fellow-workers more seriously by their shortsighted readiness to accept the lower standard against which the unions are struggling.

In the closing paragraphs of an article in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Walter MacArthur says:

"The attitude of the American trade unionist is that of appeal to the spirit of independence and to a realization of the truth that the workers are themselves the sole repository of power to better their lot. The solemn lesson of history, to-day and every day of our lives, is that the workers must depend upon themselves for the improvement of the conditions of labor."

Aside from inherited incapacity for organization, women have been deterred from any systematic and persistent effort to better their condition as workers by the feeling that their employment was but a temporary expedient, from which they would be released by marriage. While this must continue to be true of a large number of women workers, still as a class there can be no question of the permanence of their position in the industrial world or of the necessity of developing the higher altruism which shall prompt temporary workers to guard the interests of less fortunate sisters, whose lives depend entirely on their conditions of work.

statute books was few, and all were unimportant. To-day there are scores of important laws providing protection and safeguards for labor of every sort. In the infancy of Labor day wage earners were poorly organized. To-day upward of 2,000,000 of toilers are on the rosters of trade unions. Reports of the state labor bureaus show that capital and labor in many important industries are working in closer harmony, and that trade agreements have in numerous instances supplanted the strike and lockout methods of settling industrial disputes. Some close observers, among whom was the late Senator Hanna, have within recent years predicted that the era of strikes is nearing its end. Public opinion 20 years ago was almost hostile to labor. Now it is largely enlisted on the workers' side, and, with the employer and the employe himself, is active in providing many betterments for the increasing mass of toilers.

"These are a few of the most notable gains labor has made in the last two decades. Who will predict what will be achieved in the realm of labor 20 years hence?"

EVER AN UPWARD PROGRESS. Steady March of the Toilers Toward Improved Conditions.

O. M. Boyle, a noted writer on labor subjects, thus refers to the holiday:

"Labor day of 1917—the twenty-first since the day became a legal holiday, the twenty-sixth since its first actual observance—finds the workers of America vastly better off in many respects than they have ever been in history. According to many labor leaders and economists, workers are to-day better paid by from 10 to 40 per cent. than two decades ago. Their hours are shorter, and it is asserted that they are better fed, better clothed, and better housed; that their children are better educated; that their environment is happier, and that they have more leisure to enjoy the benefits of all the refining influences of life.

"Twenty years ago there were few labor laws. Now there are many in almost every state. In 1886 the number of labor laws on the New York

AIRSHIP IS LIKE HEN

FARMER GETS IDEA FOR FLYING DEVICE FROM ROOSTER.

Movement of Chanticleer Balancing on Thumb Illustrates Principle on Which Ingenious Machine Is Modeled by Him.

New York.—How does a rooster balance himself on a man's thumb?

He sticks out his head, shifts and extends his wings, which are lateral aeroplanes, and then elevates or depresses his tail. By causing his favorite chanticleer on his farm, near Fort Plain, to go through various experiments on this phalangeal roost, William Morgan has evolved a flying machine which he now hopes to send through the air.

He has a small model, which he sends hither and thither, and it checks the movement of a surprised chicken just shooed from its perch. The small model, which he has patented, can be made to fly at any time by simply winding up the rubber bands which form the motive power of the two propellers in front.

Of the big air ship its inventor said, when seen at the Victoria Hotel, a Bowery lodging-house:

"I would have it merely skim along. It would, of course, have abundant space to clear the 20-foot propellers from the earth. It does not need a gas bag. There are two large propellers in front and the machine can be steered by varying their number of revolutions.

"It is kept up by the motion of the propellers, and when they cease to move the aeroplanes take such a position that the machine cannot come down hard, but will settle gradually." Mr. Morgan flew his small model

for the delectation of his fellow lodgers in the Bowery caravansary. The inventor was formerly in the cigar business and he also manufactured a hair restorer.

OUR GUNNERS GOOD AS ANY.

Recent Practice on British Ship Recalls American Performances.

Washington.—For several years the navy department has not regarded it as good policy to acquaint foreign nations with the performances of the American naval gunners. It was felt that the publication of a good record made by our men would only serve to stimulate the gunners of other nations to better their own performances.

But the publication recently of the fact that during target practice on the British channel fleet in the presence of King Edward one gun made nineteen hits in twenty-one shots, thereby earning a decoration from the king, has naturally touched the pride of some of the American naval officers, but they find no reason to fear a comparison with the gunners of any other navy.

Taking some of the six inch guns in the Atlantic fleet, one gunner on the armored cruiser Maryland made eleven shots and eleven hits in one minute. A gun on the battleship Ohio was fired with a perfect score at the rate of 10.81 a minute. A six inch gun on the battleship Maine has a record of a perfect score at the rate of 10.41 a minute, and the battleship Missouri's best record was 10.30 shots a minute, each lodged in a target.

But in the way of small guns these six inch records become insignificant. A three pounder on the battleship Virginia made 20 shots and hits in 75 seconds, and another gun made 10 shots and 10 hits in 22.5 seconds, a remarkable average of 26.67 shots and hits a minute.

A MILITARY ROAD TO YUKON

Canada Is Building 1,600 Mile Trail to Back Door of Gold Region.

Edmonton, B. C.—An important work that is being carried on by the Dominion government in the Canadian northwest, concerning which people in general know but little, is the building of a military road from this city to the Yukon territory. For two years the construction has been under way, it is charge of the royal northwest mounted police.

From Edmonton the road stretches 70 miles away to Fort St. John on the Peace river, and then takes an almost direct course over the Rocky mountains for 200 miles to Fort Graham, in British Columbia, and thence in a northwesterly direction for 700 miles more to Atlin. This long trail of 1,600 miles lies through a region but little civilized, and where nature at times opposes her sterile barriers.

It is not a wide road—only eight feet—and at regular intervals of 20 miles small log houses are erected as halting places. The principal work so far has been from the eastern side of the Rocky mountains, and last fall the construction party, under the command of Capt. Camies, reached Fort Graham, where they have wintered. This summer, another party of workmen, under Inspector McDonald of Whitehorse, will push the work from Atlin until the two forces meet, which they hope to do before winter.

And the purpose of it is because one of Canada's richest treasure houses, the golden Klondike, lies cooped up beyond the great mountains. The two front doors to this country lie in the United States territory of Alaska— one opening in from Skagway by means of the White pass and Yukon railway, the other further north, the estuary of the Yukon river at St. Michael.

Something Substantial. Did you ever try egg soup. No? Then you have lived in vain. Beat thoroughly six strictly fresh eggs. Add one quart of good cream and season with butter, pepper and salt. Simmer. When thick enough, serve with grissini broken in short bits, or, if you can not get the stick bread, with toasted dice made of yesterday's bread. You can not imagine anything more palatable or nourishing in this weather or in any other weather.

Plans Monument to Chicken. Bloomington, Ill.—A monument is planned for a chicken belonging to O. L. McCord of Vermilion County. It has just died, aged 12 years. It was claimed to be the champion of champions, having won first prize at eight successive state fairs and also medals at the Pan-American Exposition. The fowl was valued at a high figure and was considered to be one of the finest blooded chickens in the country.

Find Indian Skeletons.

Railway Employees Discover Bones of Many Red Men in Gravel Bed.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Skeletons are being found in a gravel pit from which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company is obtaining ballast for its extension through western South Dakota, from the Missouri river to the Black hills. The gravel pit is situated on the eastern end of the extension, near the town of Oacoma, and but a short distance from the Missouri river. In the neighborhood of 50 human skeletons have thus far been unearthed.

Most of them were found at a depth of from four to eight feet beneath the surface of the ground, and all were buried in either a standing or sitting posture. The majority of the skeletons are those of people of small stature, much below the ordinary or average height of the present North American Indians.

seven feet in height. In close proximity to the skeleton of this giant were found implements of copper and bone, these being found in each of the graves near that of the giant, while in another grave was discovered a copper idol about eight inches in length.

A Fugitive Poem. "This," said the party with the unbarbered hair, as he pulled a manuscript from his pocket, "is a fugitive poem."

"Why do you call it a fugitive poem?" asked his friend. "Because," explained the versifier, "every time I hand it to an editor I have to run for my life."

Automobile for Artillery. European military engineers are working on a form of automobile to draw artillery.

Disks of Iron, without teeth, turning with great velocity, are used for saw-