

## SPARE THE TRIMMING

NOT USED AS LAVISHLY AS IT HAS BEEN.

Embroidery is Popular on Linen Shirt Waist Suits—Variety of Fashionable Embellishments is Greater than Usual—New York Notes.

New York correspondence:



WOMEN employed for shirt waist suits are finished with embroidery, which usually is employed rather sparingly, though there are fine gowns a-plenty to back up lavish employment of this trimming. The sorts showing more or less of bright color are much liked, and are especially well adapted to schemes in which no great quantity of trimming is included. Another grade of trimming that has more of newness in its favor is eyelet embroidery, which may be and often is put on very freely. The more lavish use of this only results in a finish suggestive of tasteful rich-

mediums, so the current freedom should be enjoyed to its full. One feature of this situation that all should take pleasure in is the number and variety of new and stylish gowns that are entirely free from elaboration of anything like excessive degree, a great many of them being as simple as they well could be and have any look of dressiness. Take the two gowns in the first of the accompanying larger pictures. The left hand one was white linen, with finish of stitching and pearl buttons, and the other was brown taffeta, with trisps of tucking and brown buttons for its embellishment. Each was extremely simple of design, yet the newness and stylishness of both were unmistakable. And the other gowns pictured here, while trimmed more freely than were these two, were a long step away from the highly wrought styles of which so much has been seen in the past three years. In the small picture is a natural colored silk pongee trimmed with embroidery in the same color, the bertha showing an unusual eyelet garniture. In the next picture the gown of the seated woman was green etamine, with green silk and Irish lace for trimming, beside it see blue brillantine and passementerie, and the original of the last of these three was gray voile and embroidery of French knots. It usually is said, and correctly, that the beginning of summer is not the time to expect fashions to become simpler. But they did take that course this year, so by the time fall styles are settled, simplicity may be the general rule.

The latest of the summer stuffs to get on to the store counters only serve to emphasize the impressions created by the earlier goods, and their softness and pliability are more than ever remarkable.

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AS SIMPLE AS IS COMPATIBLE WITH DRESSINESS.

ness, and there is no such danger of overdoing as there is with some of the current trimmings in color. At the same time there is possible with it a degree of variety that should satisfy any reasonable desire. Mexican drawn work is another form of ornamentation that still is much favored, and that is productive of fully as pretty trimming as newer methods that advertise the expenditure of much time in hand work.

All women must realize by this time that the present is a period remarkable

Every possible attempt seems to have been made, too, to have these fabrics as thin as possible. Checks in them have become more conspicuous and have spread to a larger share of the current fabrics. Flowered fabrics are more impressive, too, many pieces seeming more assertive than many women would admire. But it proves that the bolder flowerings are to be reserved almost exclusively for trimming. In such use their striking effects are reduced, either by the comparatively small quantity of them



BUT LITTLE MORE ELABORATE.

for the variety of its trimmings, yet to take a look about the shops is but to receive a fresh impression to the same end. All manner of trimmings put on in about all possible ways—that is the situation. And this has been the case so long that likely the next change of standards will bring about hard and fast rulings, with considerable restriction of the

employed, or by masking with other embellishment. The more modest flowered stuffs of the most delicate structure are made up duffly and with no end of ornamentation. It is in them that it becomes plain to everyone that ribbon garnitures again are being used.

Old papers for sale at this office.



# EDITORIALS



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### The Practical Joker.

**T**HE practical joker, the person who laughs at the discomfort of others, who gets fun out of his neighbor's predicaments, who lays awake at night planning some piece of devilry that will cause sorrow or at least chagrin, always has been with us, is now and probably always will be.

Last week a girl in a Scranton squib factory threw a squib into a stove, just to scare her companions. Result, six dead, as many more seriously hurt, and factory wrecked. It was in Pennsylvania also that a small boy lighted the escaping gas from the exhaust pipe of a natural gas line, to furnish light for a wedding serenade. Result, one life lost and valuable property destroyed.

These are only two of many cases taken at random from the news columns. Neither of the young people intended harm. The girl wanted to see her companions jump when the squib exploded. The boy purposed to surprise the serenaders by furnishing an impromptu bonfire. They were simply heedless. If everyone who is about to play a practical joke would stop to think about it, to study out the possible consequences, there would be fewer jokes of this sort perpetrated. It is ludicrous to see a man who is comfortably seated in a chair suddenly find himself sprawling on the floor, through the dexterity of the practical joker, but the odds are that the victim's spine has been injured and that the effects of his fall will cling to him through life. Play the same trick on the practical joker, and he would be furious. Strange as it may seem, the practical joker is the most ill-natured target on earth. He doesn't like his own medicine.

The fault lies largely with parents. They don't teach their children to respect age, to respect others' rights, to be thoughtful and considerate. There is innocent fun that hurts no one and causes no damage, but it is not strenuous enough to suit some people. They want to break a leg or burn buildings. Such as these are criminal in instinct and should be placed under restraint. The practical joker ought not to be tolerated in any community.—Toledo Blade.

### Eating into the Western Forests.

**T**HE reports of the lumber cut in the West show that the paper-making concerns of the country are turning their attention to Wisconsin and Minnesota as a source of supply of spruce timber. There are hundreds of thousands of acres tributary to Duluth, not reached by railway lines, which are covered by spruce timber suitable for pulp. Unquestionably there is enough spruce in this country, notwithstanding the enormous quantity used by the paper mills, to maintain a pulp supply indefinitely, provided proper re-forestation is carried on. Here, however, is the rub. The customary method of the pulp-mill owner who is seeking a supply of spruce is to buy the stumpage and cut off the timber indiscriminately, allowing the denuded land to grow up with any species of wood that happens to be left. Hard woods commonly succeed soft woods on deforested areas, and vice versa, and, therefore, a spruce forest once cut down is not naturally renewed for many years. The experience of the Eastern paper mills, which have cut over most of the available area of spruce forest, is likely to be that of the Central West. The systematic attempt at reforestation has been insignificant compared with the tremendous slaughter of the forests.

The West should take time by the forelock and insist, by legislation if necessary, upon proper methods of cutting and reforestation. The State has an interest in the preservation of its forests which is paramount to the right of the private landholder. Here in the East what is being done is largely in the way of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. With the great forest areas in Minnesota and Wisconsin yet untouched these States

### JUST WORN OUT.

Story that Wanted a Rest After a Very Hard Worked Life.

The worn-out story collapsed at the feet of the Father of Fictions.

"What's wanted" inquired his Satanic majesty with his usual warmth. "Oblivion, please," gasped the wretched creature. "I never pretended to be a good story, but that doesn't justify the way I've been treated on earth. You will remember me if you happened to see a copy of last Sunday's Behind-The-Times. I was among the Gossip of the Stage, dressed this way:

"Blanche Walsh has a country home on Long Island and is occasionally bothered by tramps. One day a small, thin specimen of hobo honored her with a call. He told a hard luck story that would have brought tears to the eyes of a Japanese idol.

"And do you call yourself a man?" demanded Miss Walsh.

"No, ma'am, not entirely. Just now I'm only an outline. All I need is a little fillin' in."

"And he got it, too, after that admission of his incompleteness."

"When you turned to the Literary Chat, there I was again:

"Irving Bacheller, the author, has a country home at Sound Beach, and is occasionally bothered by tramps. One day a small, thin specimen of hobo honored the novelist with a call. He told a hard luck story that would have brought tears to the eyes of a Japanese idol."

"And do you call yourself a man?" demanded the writer.

"No, sir, not entirely. Just now I'm only an outline. All I need is a little fillin' in."

"And he got it, too, after that admission of his incompleteness."

The Woman's Page had me served in this style:

"Mrs. Roosevelt, when spending the

summer at their simple country home at Oyster Bay, is occasionally bothered by tramps, etc."

"I also posed among Anecdotes of the War:

"Owing to the scarcity of provisions at Port Arthur, begging is discouraged; but, having eluded the vigilance of the guards, a small, thin specimen of hobo the other day accosted Viceroy Alexieff, etc."

"One page further on, the Tokio correspondent had his little say:

"Notwithstanding the splendid discipline of the Japanese navy, a small, thin specimen of stowaway was lately discovered aboard the flagship, and brought before Admiral Togo, etc."

"But the climax came, your majesty, when I found myself in the clutch of the Babber of the Boulevard, who said: 'At the dinner given to Carnegie on the eve of his departure, a story told by Chauncey—'

There was silence. The Father of Fictions summoned a minion, and, indicating the miserable wreck, said in pitying tones: 'Put him in the hottest fire you have. Nothing can hurt him now.'—New York Sun.

### TRADE IN THE WAR ZONE.

American Commerce Now Amounts to Large Part of the Trade.

In his article in the World's Work on "Our Trade in the War Zone," O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, presents some striking facts and figures. He says: Japan's total commerce now amounts, in round terms, to \$250,000,000 a year, about equally divided between imports and exports, and that of China to a little over \$300,000,000 a year, of which imports considerably exceed exports. Korean commerce amounts to \$15,000,000 a year.

From 1883 to 1903 our imports from the countries named doubled, while

should adopt a forest policy before it is too late to make it of any value. Denudation should be made impossible without some reforestation. The greatest benefit, however, will be derived from a control of the cutting in such a manner as to make denudation impossible, and the State can do this now better than later.—Boston Transcript.

### Asia for the Asiatics.

**W**E look upon it as a war between Japan and Russia—not so the Chinese, the Burmese, the Persians or the Siamese. To them this is a conflict between white and yellow, between the forces of the West against those of the East, between Europe and Asia. A Japanese victory would send a mighty wave of independence and pride throughout the populations of Asia, a wave of self-confidence, of contempt for their European rulers, which would bear fruits of which no one can foretell the exact consequences.

Furthermore, Japan would receive a great prestige, her influence over the Chinese Empire would become supreme, and no obstacle would lie in the way of the realization of her racial aspirations.

To any person who has even slightly followed the course of Japanese feeling and policy, there can be no doubt that these ambitions can be summed up in the phrase: "Asia for the Asiatics, under Japanese hegemony." For several years past Japan has been flooding with her agents the remotest parts of Asia, to rouse the sleeping patriotism of the people and prepare the way for liberation. Asiatic princes and statesmen have been flocking to Tokio; among them we might name besides several Chinese and Korean dignitaries, a deputation from Lhasa, the Siamese Prime Minister, the Persian grand vizier, a high priest from Afghanistan, and several Indian maharajas under British rule.

These men have had long conferences with the Ministers of the Mikado, and the object of these visits, in spite of all official denials, is well known to and in full sympathy with public opinion in Japan.—Westminster Review.

### The Black Man's Burden.

**T**HERE has been a good deal said and written about the "white man's burden," and not a little of it has been pure cant. But there is another side to the picture, and this reveals that the dark man also has a burden, and a most grievous one.

In the Congo Free State he has been robbed, mutilated and murdered in a wholesale way that has shocked civilization. In German Southwest Africa his property has been seized, he has been flogged, imprisoned and shot, his wife has been made a beast of burden and his children have been tortured.

In China he has been robbed of his territory until his integrity as a nation is threatened. In America he has been enslaved, whipped, burned at the stake and lynched. In the Philippines he has been introduced to the "water cure" and other "civilized" inventions.

Look where you will of the native heath of the man of dark skin, or in foreign countries where he has sought asylum, and you will find the black man and the brown man carrying a burden compared with which the "white man's burden" is a featherweight. If the dark man has been the white man's burden, the white man has been and is the dark man's curse.

And if the dark man finds his burden greater than he can bear, and attempts to turn on his barbarous taskmaster, it is called a "native uprising," and soldiers are sent to show him his proper place in the white man's scheme of civilization and progress.

The white man's burden is largely a myth; but the dark man's burden is terribly real, oppressively heavy, grossly cruel and unjust. In a word, it is the white man's selfishness and avarice.—Chicago Post.

our exports from China, Japan and Hongkong amounted to \$37,000,000; in 1903, to \$72,000,000. The amount from Korea and Asiatic Russia was a mere trifle. In 1883 our exports to these countries, including Korea and Asiatic Russia, amounted to \$50,000,000.

This makes clear that our trade interest in these quarters is very great. We buy a very large proportion of the unmanufactured silk and practically all of the tea exported by Japan and we also buy large quantities of raw silk and tea from China, as well as many other articles, such as opium, matting, rice, wool and manufactured silks. Of the exports of \$50,000,000 value in 1903, \$21,000,000 went to Japan, \$19,000,000 to China, nearly \$9,000,000 to Hongkong, and \$1,500,000 to Asiatic Russia. As regards our trade with the two countries now at war our exports to Japan in 1873 were \$8,000,000, in 1903 \$21,000,000; to Russia, our exports in 1873 were \$12,000,000, in 1903 \$15,000,000. Thus in thirty years our exports to Russia increased 25 per cent and to Japan 150 per cent.

Commerce of the United States with Japan, Korea, China, Hongkong and Asiatic Russia, 1843-1903, was as follows: Imports into the United States from the countries named: In 1843, \$4,385,000; 1853, \$10,573,000; 1863, \$11,034,000; 1873, \$36,445,000; 1883, \$37,159,000; 1893, \$49,349,000; 1903, \$72,294,000.

Exports from the United States to the countries named: In 1843, \$2,419,000; 1853, \$3,736,000; 1863, \$6,355,000; 1873, \$17,776,000; 1883, \$11,000,000; 1893, \$11,464,000; 1903, \$49,964,000.

Next to the United States comes Great Britain, yet its commerce with the territory in question has only grown from \$50,000,000 in 1853 to \$100,000,000 in 1903—that is, doubled.

A foreigner cannot own land in Japan