

Of American Design



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Nearly all the millinery worn in this country is designed within our own boundaries. Even the fashion of its French origin is growing out of favor. This does not mean that we owe nothing to the French, but that we could be quite independent of them if we chose and that we have designers in our midst who understand our needs and also how to design beautiful millinery, and we have come to understand this.

These very simple, very pretty and "very American" (if one may be allowed the expression) designs are pictured here. They are selected because they belong to that class of hats which the home milliner may trim for herself.

A big, rather flat felt hat in the color called "taupe"—an elephant gray—is shown in Fig. 1. A messaline ribbon in the same color is plaited about the crown and finished with a folded band. The cluster of skeleton plumes at the side is in a brilliant flame red and mounted with a cabochon in gun metal, harmonizing with the color of the hat.

There are various color combinations which can be worked out successfully in this hat and although its trimming is so simple, it is a clever and chic looking affair which one may wear with perfect satisfaction. A velvet covered turban in dark blue figures in the second picture.

Wings of palest gray, with dark blue and iridescent markings, and having small spots or dots of black, form its trimming. The pair is mounted in the simplest manner on the crown at the left front. A jet ornament and a band of grey velvet finish the mounting.

Hats of this character are bought already covered and are to be found in a great variety of shapes. The tendency toward simplicity of trimming, so apparent for three seasons, is not only a move in the direction of good taste but an advantage to those who undertake to trim their own millinery.

A more elaborate hat is shown in Fig. 3. The elaboration appears, however, in the making of the fancy feather, not in placing it on the hat. The shape may be had ready covered in a variety of materials. It is shown in chamois skin faced with black velvet.

The trimming is a handsome semi-band made of feather breasts, a sort of bow effect, with a wing mounted at the center. These are made by the manufacturers ready to mount on the hat, which requires no other trimming.

The amateur milliner should be careful in mounting them to not place them too flat against the shape. Very strong thread should be used—long, loose stitches and the thread finally tied inside the crown.

BEST MADE UP IN VELVETEEN TO PROTECT THE EMBROIDERY

Pratly Dress of Smart Design Adapted for Party Wear or for Sunday.

Nothing is prettier for a girl's smart dress than velveteen. Here we have a really smart little dress that would answer quite well for party wear, especially if made in some dainty color.

The bodice is cut with a low square neck and short open over-sleeves, and



is made up on a fitting lining to which also the skirt is joined. The neck and edge of sleeves are outlined with fancy silk galleon. An underslip of crepe de chine, with lace yoke, is worn with it; and a wide ribbon sash is tied round the waist.

Materials required: Seven yards 24 inches wide, two yards trimming, three-quarters yard sateen for lining, half-yard crepe de chine and three-eighths yard piece lace for underslip, and half-yard nainsook for foundation of slip.

New Scarfs Are Long.

Some of the newest scarfs are six yards long. They are as filmy as a veil and of course they must be arranged to give the best results.

Lavender Flowered Bags of Chiffon Make Pretty Gifts and Have Distinct Use.

Quite wonderful and most beautiful are the lavender flowered bags made as gifts and to hold the most delicate pieces of embroidery. They are chiffon, white with some rambling spray in pale lavender. The bag is shirred into a lavender-covered circular bottom, and at the top of its 12-inch height it is folded to provide material for a casing, folded over an embroidery hoop and sewed over it in casing shape.

There are neither strings nor ribbons, but after the work is put into the opening of the bag formed by the shirred-in hoop, the bag is twisted as it is dropped from the hands. The twist incloses the work as securely as would a drawstring.

Baby's Tray Cloth.

The neatest tray cloth or tablecloth protector for baby who dines with the family is made from white oilcloth, but so covered with its own slip cover of heavy white linen as to be concealed from sight. Two pieces of hemstitched or scalloped linen—very heavy, smooth damask linen without a pattern is best—are sewn together along their edges so that there is a side opening into which to slip the oilcloth.

One will be of little avail, unless every day is washday. This little comfort is necessary in sixes, to say the least.

A Season of Rosettes.

It is a season of rosettes. They appear on hats, on coats, and on gowns, sometimes, it is true, in most impossible places. Cords and tassels are also enjoying favor again. A very magnificent mantle in bronze colored panne bordered with sable has an embroidered collar in tones of bronze and gold, and from the center of this falls a long cordeliere with three or four tassels and many loops of the gold bronze silk cord.

For the Young Girl.

Very charming scarfs of generous dimensions made of soft satin and edged with swansdown are for the girl to wear over her shoulders at a dance. These scarfs are so broad that they fall well down below the waist in front and really look like a cape.

They are of satin in all the delicate tones of yellow, green, pink, blue and lavender and are also edged with marabout.

During the Last Five Years the Value of Elk Teeth Has More than Doubled.

"I notice you always fling the driver your purse when we take a conveyance," said the heroine of the historical novel.

"I do," admitted the hero of the same.

"How do you expect to support a wife? Give him the exact legal fare hereafter."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The traveler related an incident of an Oklahoma who bought a robe covered with elk teeth from a Wichita Indian for \$100. He cut off the teeth and cleaned up \$2,200 on the deal.

A Drama on the Street.

A remarkable coincidence occurred at San Bernardino, Cal., one day lately, whereby a couple about to be divorced were happily brought together again. Mrs. Walter Preston was on her way to the court to secure a divorce against her husband when her little daughter darted in the path of an onrushing motor car. The motorist's screams attracted the attention of a man who dashed in front of the machine, seized the little girl and leaped to safety as the automobile shot by. The rescuer proved to be the husband and father. Explanations were soon made, and the two made their way to the attorney's office, where Mrs. Preston tore up the divorce complaint.

A Lesson in Economy.

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The Novice.
Old Lawyer (to young partner)—Did you draw up old Moneybag's will? Young Partner—Yes, sir; and so tight that all the relatives in the world cannot break it.

Old Lawyer (with some disgust)—The next time there is a will to be drawn up, I'll do it myself!—New York Sun.

Sorry He Spoke.
Mr. Dubbs (with newspaper)—It tells here, my dear, how a progressive New York woman makes her social calls by telephone.

Mrs. Dubbs—Progressive. Huh! She's probably like me, not a decent thing to wear.—Boston Transcript.

Would Surprise Him All Right.
First Girl—I want to give my fiance a surprise for a birthday present. Can't you suggest something?
Second Girl—You might tell him your age.

And Mother Officiates.
Eddie—Do you have morning prayers at your house?
Freddie—We have some kind of a service when father gets in.

Occasionally we meet people who spend half their time telling what they are going to do and the other half explaining why they didn't do it.

Knowledge Enough.

At the moment of their fall Adam and Eve, being innocent, were used to doing things in an unconscious manner.

That is to say, they didn't Fletcherize.

With the result that they failed of getting the full effect of the apple—all the proteins and carbohydrates.

However, in their blind, blundering way, they attained to enough knowledge of good and evil to make them terrible bores to themselves forever after, and to all their descendants likewise unto the present generation.—Puck.

His Business.
"You see that man across the street? Well, you can always get cut rates from him for his work."

"What is it?"
"Trimming trees and hedges."—Baltimore American.

Taking No Chances.
Griggs—Odd that these doctors can't prescribe for themselves. There's Cuttem just gone to another physician to be treated.

Briggs—That's where he is wise. Cuttem knows how few of his patients recover.

On Time.
"That man spends his life in an endeavor to get people to do things on time."

"That's fine and philanthropic! What does he do for a living?"

"Sells books on the installment plan."

Happiness in marriage would be more prevalent if a man would handle his wife as tenderly and carefully as his dog as an old briar pipe.

Interesting Information.

In an interview published in the Kieler Neueste Nachrichten, Grossadmiral von Koster says many interesting things about his visit to New York, among them the following: "Is the absence of President Taft, who was away on a trip to the Mexican frontier, the place of honor was taken by the vice-president of the United States, Secretary of State Sherman of New York."

Graphic Variations.
"Civilization," remarked the cannibal king, "promotes some strange ideas."

"To whom do you especially refer?" inquired the missionary.

"Among you the ultimate consumer is regarded with sympathy here he is considered very lucky."

All Kinds.
"It takes all kinds of people to make a world," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Certainly," answered the plain person; "look at explorers. Some of them excel with mathematical instruments and some with typewriters and picture machines."

Where Pepsys Won Fame.
"Who was this fellow Pepsy, and what is his claim to fame?"

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.

It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" weep at the ice house. (That's part of the tale further on.)

Gompers et al sneer at, spit upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dared" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannical acts as they may desire to do.

The Reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put on.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.

Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from their union, and, the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck their works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital!"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men?

The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign, and the more powerful destroy the weaker.

Peaceful citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law.

* * * * * Notice the above reference to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable,

upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to pass this kind of men, in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file; so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:

"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada, has declared in favor of severing all connections with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed as a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair provinces and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Bucks Stove and range company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.
This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws often than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Digest," a reputable workman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful workmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place, to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed."

Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and

excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support."

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint from the same labor paper: "Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began."

"It can be said in extenuation of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with the desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation of Labor."

"Don't weep at the ice house" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.
Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work. Where? For whom? At what price? What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust etc., etc., etc.

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please. Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny of these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor" but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it all you ladies?"

Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said: "Why we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy but yo' are overflown' in de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get maudlin about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

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