

FANTIC LIME LIGHT

GOVERNOR HARRISON'S SILK HAT



Former Representative Francis Burton Harrison, the newly appointed governor general of the Philippines, is already known in that part of the world as "the man with the hat," and has been made the object of a good deal of fun. It seems that while on his way to join his post he gave all sorts of elaborate directions, by means of wireless, about his official reception on his arrival at Manila, and emphasized in several of these communications that he would wear for the occasion a cutaway coat, and "a high silk hat," thus indicating that he expected American and native civilian dignitaries to be similarly garbed.

Now high silk hats are virtually unknown in the Philippines, being unsuited for the climate, the usual form of headgear being a pith helmet, such as is worn by white people in the tropics. In fact, the only use made of high silk hats in the Philippines is to present them to petty suitors and chiefs of the remote islands of the archipelago, in lieu of crowns. The governor general arrived in due course, and landed in his high silk hat, which created a great impression among his compatriots, as well as among the Filipinos. But there were only four hats of this style of architecture visible among the civilian officials and leading American citizens assembled to greet him, and these were of so ancient a vintage that they had the effect of giving a burlesque savor, rather than any solemnity to the occasion. The American and native newspapers of the Philippine islands are getting no end of amusement out of the new governor general's "topper."

INTERESTED IN SOCIAL CENTER WORK

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the president, is tremendously interested in the social center movement. She has joined the Monday Evening club of this city and is taking an active interest in the social settlement work in which that club is engaged. Last Monday evening the club held its meeting in the public library, and Miss Wilson was in the audience, but not upon the program. They had under discussion the use of the public school buildings of Washington as the social centers, with United States senators and representatives and several other public men on the regular program. Miss Wilson was not included among the regular speakers, but when the chairman announced that the meeting was open to general discussion Miss Wilson, who was accompanied to the meeting by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, frankly expressed her sentiments. She said:



"The social center movement in its final analysis is an expression of the spirit of the true democracy. No matter how cultured we are, we cannot get our ideas alone; we have got to get together and get them from each other."

Miss Wilson urged all who have the welfare of the city at heart to unite in the movement.

ADMIRAL WATT'S VIEW OF NAVY



"Ships we are going to build in the future will have even deeper drafts than thirty feet, and the depth of prominent harbors in the United States should be at least thirty-five feet," said Rear Admiral Watt, chief of the naval bureau of construction and repair, in a statement to the house naval affairs committee.

Admiral Watt was advocating a provision in the naval appropriation bill, which the committee soon will report to the house, to authorize a contract for use by the navy of private dry docks at Hunters point, San Francisco.

Admiral Watt urged that this action was imperative. "With the opening of the Panama canal," he explained, "it is probable that our principal fleet will have periods of duty on the west coast."

"This provision would permit the docking of the largest ships at Hunters point, instead of sending them to

Seattle, 900 miles farther north. We cannot get the battleships to the Mare Island navy yard, and even though the channel were deep enough to send them to the yard, the present docks there would not take ten of the last vessels of the fleet. The battleships contemplated to be sent to the Pacific coast will draw twenty-seven to thirty feet. They can get a ship drawing twenty-four feet up to Mare Island at low water, though dredging is being done with a view to deepening it to secure thirty feet."

The admiral also told the committee that there were not enough dry docks for practical purposes on the Atlantic coast.

DR. JACOB RIESSER

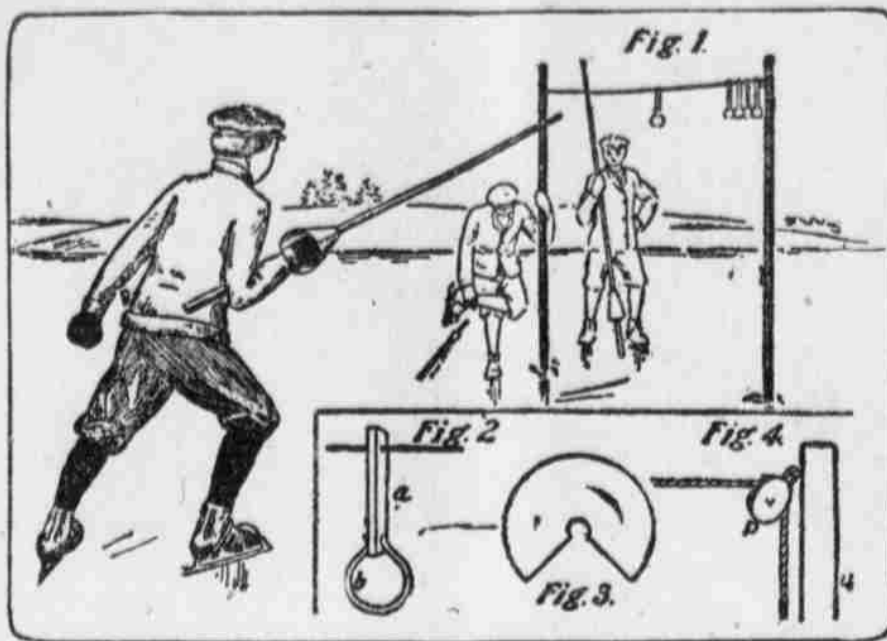
In the overthrow of the conservative party in Germany at the last elections for the reichstag, two years ago, some saw only a socialist victory. Others who had been studying political and economic conditions in the empire for the few years preceding greeted the result as an anti-agrarian triumph.

In addition to the great number of seats won by the socialists, fifty-eight candidates who were avowedly or known to be agrarians in their sympathies were defeated, not because of the increased popularity of socialist doctrines, but by reason of the spread of revolt against agrarian domination of politics in the empire and the organized campaign against the big landowners and what they stood for, waged for a little more than two years by the Hansa League.

The credit for the defeat of the agrarians is largely due to Prof. Jacob Riesser, the well-known German expert on banking and finance. Dr. Riesser is the founder of the Hansa League, the organization which was formed four years ago to fight agrarianism. Otherwise he is privy councillor of justice, honorary professor in the University of Berlin, and the author of many standard works on banking.



WINTER TILTING GAME TESTS ONE'S SKILL



Winter Sport.

There are many old-time games played on the ice which lend zest to the sport of skating, says the American Boy, but some of them are very rough and unruly. "Land-lubber" and "Crack-the-Whip," are all right if you have a whole lake to yourself, but otherwise they encroach upon the rights of others. The game I am about to describe is a test of both skill and nerve and yet the best player need not be the biggest bully as in the case of most of the ice games I know of. Neither will you, in indulging in this sport, be interfering with the rights of others.

The apparatus needed consists of an arch from which wire rings are suspended and a tilting stick for each player. The arch is made by sinking two poles into the ice. In a shallow pond they may easily be driven down into the ground, but on a deep lake or river they are set into holes bored in the ice and properly braced until they have a chance to freeze in. Another method is to use a wide heavy plank as a bottom anchor for each pole. At a height to be agreed on by the boys competing in the game a line is stretched across from pole to pole. The line may be secured as shown in Fig. 4. Short pieces of lath or shingle are

threaded on as shown by "a" in Fig. 2. The ring consists of a piece of spring wire attached as shown by "b" in Fig. 2. The stick used may be a broom handle tapered at one end. A tin shield is nailed on near the hand end. Fig. 3 shows a pattern for cutting this shield. Now for the rules of the game.

Each player starts from the same line and while going under the arch at full speed must spear a ring. To prove that he is going at a good pace he must slide 100 feet after spearing the ring, without any effort to propel himself. It is easy to pick off rings going slowly, but if the player does not glide along to the 100-foot line beyond the arch he must put the ring back and forfeit his turn.

Each player gets 20 chances and the one who picks the most rings wins the game. There are other ways of scoring but this is perhaps the simplest and best. Ten players may divide themselves into two teams of five each. In this case the members start alternately, say about 40 feet apart, and whirl along in riproaring, lively fashion. An umpire must be appointed to decide all plays. In choosing sides try to equalize the talent on both sides.

BETTER THAN FIGURE-FOUR

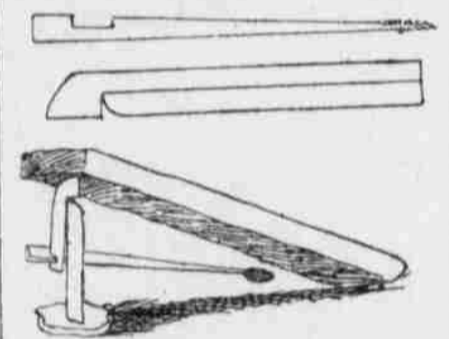
Triggers in Trap Shown in Illustration Are Very Sensitive—Drawing Explains Setting.

(By W. G. GAYNOR.)

Now that the season for trapping game and the fur-bearing animals is at hand, I want to tell the boys of a few short cuts that will help them out.

First, it is a modification of the Figure-Four set of triggers. This is one of the oldest and among the most used triggers of old-time trappers.

The figure four, as generally made, caused the pressure of the stone or log that was held up by the top-trigger, to be so great that sometimes



Trap for Game.

the trap would not be thrown even though all the bait would be taken off.

The triggers in this improved trap, are very sensitive to the touch. I have caught as many as three skunks with the same bait—a common mouse.

I used pieces of straight-grained but tough sticks. These were cut in lengths of about eight inches, and notched.

The drawing will explain the method of setting the trap.

The Liar's Mound.

Dyaks, natives of Borneo, are extremely truthful. So disgraceful, indeed, do the Dyaks consider the deceiving of others by an untruth that such is handed down to posterity by a curious custom. They heap up a pile of branches of trees in memory of the man who has uttered a great lie, so that the future generations may know of his wickedness and take warning from it.

The persons deceived start the tugong bula—the liar's mound—by heaping up a large number of branches in some conspicuous spot by the side of the path from one village to another.

Every passer-by contributes to it and at the same time reviles the memory of the man who told the lie. The Dyaks consider the addition to any tugong bula they may pass a sacred duty, the omission of which will meet with supernatural punishment.

Safe.

Little Mary was on the veranda in the morning sunshine when she was a friend of the family approaching, and, without waiting to be addressed, she called, "Hello, Mr. Mason! I've had a birthday."

"Why, Mary, is that so? How old are you?"

"Four years old," she told him. "I wonder, now, what I'd better do to you?" Mr. Mason pondered, and was amused at the reply that came very positively.

"You can't! I'm sitting on it!"—Woman's Home Companion.

HINTS FOR YOUNG HUNTERS

Above All Other Things Do Not Point a Gun at Anybody at Any Time—Never Be Careless.

Don't pull a gun after you through the brush or through a fence. Put it ahead of you.

Don't shoot towards a building or towards a place where the are persons. Even though you may not shoot directly at them the glancing of shot may do mischief.

Don't shoot until you are certain of your target. Many a cap has been mistaken for a grouse, and many a canvas suit for an animal of some sort to the sorrow of the hunter and the victim's family.

If a good deal of shooting is done it will pay to clean the rifle or shotgun during the middle of the half day. It will shoot more true and strong.

The smaller the rifle or gun the more carefully it must be held for accurate shooting. Heavier arms are most sure for long range.

Buy a gun of good quality, and not a cheap toy. A reliable rifle or a shotgun that will shoot hard and true is a friend on the ordinary farm. Much pleasure and often profit may be had from the right use of the right kind of a gun. Only let us never be careless.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN MONTH

Simple and Ingenious Method as Practiced in Iceland is Shown in Illustration Herewith.

No doubt most people remember the number of days in any particular month by recalling the rhymes they learned at school. Another method is practiced in Iceland, and it is so simple and ingenious as to be worth knowing.

Shut the fist and let the knuckles of the little finger represent January with its 31 days, and the depression between that and the next knuckle will represent February with its less-



To Tell Days in Month.

er number of days. And thus every month that corresponds to a knuckle will be found to contain 31 days; and every month that corresponds to a depression a less number of days.

The forefinger will represent July, and beginning again with the little finger knuckle it stands for August, and from this one continues to count through the months of the year.—Harper's Weekly.

Nature's Wonders.

Swipes—Say, Chimmie! I wuz out in de country yesterday. Chimmie—Wha' d'uh see dere? Swipes—Lots o' grass what you needn't keep off'n, by jing!—Punch.

LACE-TRIMMED PETTICOATS FOR COMING SPRING

The same sheer materials—always a little more sheer—the same reliable laces and the same dainty embroideries enter into the composition of undermuslins, as have been used for many seasons. But there are certain little new touches which make the up-to-date garments.

For one thing, ribbon is used with everything. It is a part of the construction of our underclothing and an always present decorative feature.



Two inexpensive and dainty petticoats are shown here. They are narrower than of yore, being only a yard and three quarters or two yards wide at the outside limit. Narrow them to suit yourself. In order to step comfortably in the narrow ones the bottom is slashed. Such a petticoat is shown in the upper figure.

The body of this petticoat is of nainsook. There is no flounce, but alternating rows of Cluny insertion and Swiss embroidery edge the bottom in the manner of a ruffle. The skirt is

slashed to the depth of the trimming (about eight inches) and the lace edging finishes the slash and extends about the bottom of the skirt.

The skirt is shaped in at the waist line, and no fullness is allowed about the waist. A bow of wash ribbon, in pink or blue or pale yellow, or "tango" color is placed at the top of the slash.

The second skirt is wide enough to dispense with a slash. It is finished at the bottom with row on row of Val. insertion in two patterns, and two rows of edging about the bottom. A novelty in the way of using the insertion is pictured in the medallions of embroidery with the lace insertion sewed about them, forming a wheel of lace in the flounce. They are set in at intervals. They cause an unevenness in the bottom of the skirt, but be not disturbed thereby, it is a fashionable unevenness.

Between the lace wheels, small bows of wash ribbon are sewed. This dainty flounce is often further embellished with a short spray of little chiffon roses and leaves. The ribbons and roses must be taken off when the skirt is laundered. No starch, by the way, is to be used in these petticoats. Ribbons are washed separately. As for chiffon flowers, they serve their brief time and are discarded, unless one manages to clean them with gasoline.

It is fascinating work to make up the under-muslins of today. The garments are charming and the work easy to do. Nearly all the sewing is done by machine. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Chains of Gems.

Jewelry of every kind is shown in the glittering shop windows, and the variety of design in which personal ornaments are made is equaled only by the fanciful laces, brooches, bracelets, bodice ornaments and sprays or bandeaux for the hair. Chains will be very welcome presents this winter, being in fashion again. They are as long as ever. Some are costly, indeed, in diamonds and other precious or semi-precious stones. The latter are much in fashion, for various reasons, among which the prevalent "hard times" are pleaded. Many of the semi-precious are equal in beauty to the magnificent sapphire, emerald and ruby. The lovely peridot with its delicate pale green is regarded as more aesthetic than the rather emphatic tint of the emerald. The moonstone has a loveliness all its own.

Elaborate Coiffure to Rule



THOSE new coiffures which have been promised and are surely coming, reveal the hair much more elaborately dressed than is the rule at present. The new high styles will be welcome, and coiffures which show careful arrangement (and also attention to the hair before it is dressed) are certainly needed. Our passing modes are characterless. It is only on the most formal occasions that one sees hair-dressing that looks carefully and well done.

At the opera and other hatless functions, the opportunity to note the new efforts of the designers of coiffures shows the departure from simple, plain styles. They are all right for very youthful and pretty faces, but the new coiffures demonstrate how wonderfully potent the hair-dressing is in adding attraction to the face.

Two styles are shown here. In both the hair is waved and arranged to look very soft and abundant. For the possessor of a beautiful brow the style in which the hair is combed up in a small pompadour is a good selection. The arrangement is managed so that the forehead is set off—made to look wide and low with the temples uncovered.

The lady with the serene expression, the placid brow, will do well to adopt this style. The back hair is coiled in a loose and ample Psyche knot, just above the crown of the head. A half-band of gilt supporting a full

spray of feathers completes the hair dress and is a very stately affair. Greek bands without the standing feather would be excellent with this coiffure.

The arrangement shown in the second figure is entirely different in the treatment of the brow. In this the hair is loosely waved and the brow and temples covered. As in the first style the ears, except for a glimpse of the lobe, are quite covered.

The high hairdress is usually accomplished with puffs on top of the head, but in a new arrangement the hair is waved and combed over a support. It is parted at one side, brought over the top of the head and the ends fastened under with a comb at the opposite side. This new arrangement is required by many of the new hats which are shaped and posed to show much of the hair at one side.

An effective hair ornament of embroidery and rhinestone, finished with a standing feather finishes this piquant coiffure. The style is smart and suited to a vivacious face. It is very generally becoming.

Women who have very gray or white hair are considered most fortunate this season; it is distinctly the fashion. For them the most elaborate of coiffures are designed, and these have been so much admired that the younger generation have threatened to introduce powdered hair for themselves.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.