

New Departures in Skirt Styles



The Modern Order of the Separate Skirt is thoroughly established and flourishing—every woman belongs to it and some of them are devoted to it. Therefore there are separate skirts represented in all classes of apparel—from morning and utility dress to evening finery. Among the newly arrived models those of velvet, velveteen and satin, will make an instant appeal for afternoon wear. In these fabrics, rows of flat buttons covered with the fabric, are featured for decoration and the models are shown in draped skirts, with widened hip effects, in plaited designs and with tunics of irregular length. The buttons vary in size.

Girdles on the dressier skirts are usually wide but those on utility models follow the style of street skirts and are narrow. But the utility skirt, like the tailored suit, indulges in little

fanciful elements of design in its makeup, like those appearing in the skirt at the left of the picture. Bone buttons and cloth loops at the bottom of the pockets and a long silk cord and tassel toward the back of the skirt are there because they are there—just to be looked at.

Heavy wool plaids in quiet colors, shepherd checks and crossbars, together with plain cloths, tell the story of the utility skirt so far as materials are concerned.

The model at the right of plain tricotine is a business-like affair in which narrow silk braid and bone buttons are used with effective discretion. Braid appears to have fallen into the hands of master designers this season and has won over many devotees of perfectly plain tailored suits and skirts to its use. The picture tells the story of this skirt in a way to make a description of it altogether unnecessary.

Rival Styles Present Their Claims



Now that the lives of women are filled by so many interests, tailored suits have manifold duties to perform and therefore the demand for the fancier styles has outrun that for severely plain designs. But both kinds present their claims in the season's offerings and both are represented by examples of excellent designing.

Even in the fancier suits, skirts find it expedient to remain quite plain. They efface themselves in favor of the blouse or smock. One is more or less "dressed up," according to the blouse worn, and it may vary all the way from a shirtwaist to an embroidered and beaded dinner or theater garment.

"Fancy" is to be understood as a trade term for the type of suit that is most sought for. These suits are not much trimmed, but they are enriched with embroideries or fur or tucks or braid, all used with originality and restraint. The cloth suit, at the left of the two shown above is a type of

the styles favored, with collar and border of fur. It indulges in a narrow girdle of the cloth, with hanging ends at the back, that are allowed handsome flat silk tassels as a finish.

The utility suit at the right of the picture depends upon tucks and buttons for its embellishment and is as smart in its way as its dressier rival. It is a sturdy looking affair in which one can face wind and weather, go a-traveling or to business, and will stand much wear and still come up smiling.

Julia Bottomly

Little stuffed balls of silk are allowed to hang pendant on an inch or two of silk thread or narrow braid as trimming on the corners of collars, bell cuffs and sash ends.

WHO IS WHO NOW

JENKINS: KIDNAPED AND RANSOMED

Mexican outrages upon Americans have become such an old story that even the kidnaping by bandits of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, did not create any great excitement. To be sure, Senator Meyers (Dem.) of Montana introduced a resolution (S. Res. 220) reciting "that it is the sense of this body that the president of the United States and the secretary of war should at once use all the armed forces and power of the United States to recover and have immediately the said Jenkins alive or his abductors dead."

But other senators calmed him. The resolution induced the state department, however, to serve notice on Carranza that he must ransom Jenkins, even if he had to pay the \$300,000 (Mexican) demanded by Frederico Cordova, leader of the bandits.

The release of Jenkins was effected by Mestre, his personal attorney, who met the bandits, paid the ransom, got a receipt from Cordova and put Jenkins in a hospital at Puebla.

Few details of Jenkins' week of captivity have been learned as he is not physically able to tell much of his experiences.

Forced to sleep on the wet ground during a week of daily rains, he suffered a recurrence of rheumatic attacks, which rendered him almost helpless.



THE FIRST CONGRESS OF ITS KIND



cerning employment, child labor, care of mothers and protection of their sex in hazardous industries. Each of the countries had ten votes, regardless of the number of delegates present.

Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, whose portrait is given herewith, called together the recent International Congress of Working Women in Washington, the first assemblage of its kind. It was a most interesting gathering. Speeches in four languages and songs in as many more marked the opening session. Some 50 of the delegates came from foreign countries, 11 nations and the United States being represented, but with the services of a corps of young women interpreters all the addresses made were fully understood. English, French, Polish and Bohemian generally sufficed, Italian, Japanese and other nationals getting the meaning through one of these four languages.

The congress had for its purpose an interchange of ideas and experiences on subjects which most intimately affect women—legislation concerning employment, child labor, care of mothers and protection of their sex in hazardous industries. Each of the countries had ten votes, regardless of the number of delegates present.

MINOR FREE AND STILL SPELLBINDING

Robert A. Minor, an American journalist and cartoonist and a "sensational spellbinder of the soap-box type," is a storm-center and has been for some time. He was arrested in April of 1919 in Paris by the French at the instigation of the British and taken to Coblenz, where he was tried by the Americans on the charge that he had engaged in a campaign of propaganda to weaken the military power of the allies. July 5 he was released from the military prison under circumstances which the war correspondents endeavored vainly to explain.

July 31 the senate passed a resolution calling upon the secretary of war for explanations. October 10 the senate passed another resolution to the same effect. Several senators freed their minds. Senator Poindexter, comparing Minor to Trotzki, said: "So it is with Minor, who, by some authority evidently above General Pershing, was released from the custody of the courts-martial of the American expeditionary forces, set free, and allowed to return to America to continue his revolutionary activities here, with what consequences the future remains to tell."

October 22 the secretary of war reported to the senate on the Minor case. In brief it amounted to two statements. One was that Minor was guilty as charged but that it couldn't be proved. The other was that after his discharge "important additional information" was obtained.

Minor predicts in his public addresses that the soviets in Russia, "the greatest ruling power in the world," will maintain a government after all the ruling governments of Europe are overthrown.



BASSLER: ALFALFA KING OF AMERICA



Bassler's steam dryer changes all this. After 20 minutes in it the alfalfa comes out in its natural color, ready to be put in bags and shipped to the ends of the earth. Also, it is stated to contain 17 per cent of protein, as compared with 12 per cent.

The United States has another uncrowned monarch. This time he is the "Alfalfa King of America." In private life he is E. M. Bassler of Milwaukee. King Bassler is an engineer whose specialty is drying things. He says he can dry anything. He has built plants for drying grain and plants for drying hemp. He says that he can build a plant that will dry the garbage of a large city and convert it into the finest kind of feed for hogs.

Now about the "Alfalfa King" business: It appears that he is entitled to the title because he has patented a process for drying alfalfa. This process has advanced the price of alfalfa, it is stated, from \$36 a ton to \$72 a ton.

It's the drying that does the business. It is set forth that under the old plan of drying alfalfa in the sun it turns out a dirty brown and the valuable small leaves drop off. King

THE MODERN FEAST PROVIDER



The modern day pilgrim, while retaining some of the principles of the first pilgrims, has enlarged his scope of activity. The spirit of freedom, equality and peace is being spread throughout the universe, and American democracy, it is to be hoped, is to be followed in spirit by the peoples of other nations. And then when the universal day of Thanksgiving comes, all the people will know and realize what it means to be an absolutely free nation. Our photo shows the pilgrim of today, emulating his forefathers who went forth as he did to secure his bird for the feast.

DAY OF UNIVERSAL PRAISE

For All Its Blessings the Nation Lifts Its Hands to the Lord in Grateful Thanks.

Such sentiment as is aroused by the great day whose yearly coming sounds the note of praise for multimillion souls, could not be set to poet's verse or framed in choral chant. Deep down where underlying are the sentiments that sanctify, reside the feelings centering in the day whose glad advent is tuned to thoughts of peace and praise to the one above from whose wide-open hands bestowments come, such as have never yet been known to other nations of the earth. Into the churches at the usual hour the worshippers will pour and from their doors, when comes the end of praise and song, will pass those worshippers again, with loftier views and freer minds and with their souls tuned to the sentiments that are expressed from all the pulpits of the nation on the day on which the people offer their thanks to God.

For all the blessings to the land, this day the nation lifts its hands in humble praise; for all the blessings to the homes the land lifts up its eyes to God in gratitude; for all the signal signs of God's goodwill the land will give its praise in thought, in word, in act. Although the curtain of the future falls across the vistas and the prospect hides, no one has fear the land will not be free from all the harsh disorders of the earth, and saved to sanctify the world anew to the pleasant things of peace and lasting joy. For the bright prospect of the nation's use in the fast-crowding years to come, the people give their praise and in their prayers they lift their thoughts with faith to the Lord, who says in perfect peace he keeps the ones whose thoughts and hearts are stayed on him. For all his ways are pleasantness, his paths are peace, the psalmist says.

So for its cheer, for its gift of peace, so for the record of blessings felt and those in prospect yet, the people give their heartfelt thanks, making this day that sees other nations wrecked by the battle's effect, a day peculiar for its cause for praise. And thus, though sobered, will the cheer abound in myriad hearts on this great day for praise and giving thanks.

COULD EAT A LOT.



"I wish at dinner today dat I was a cow."
"How's dat?"
"Why, ain't a cow got seven stumps?"

Thanksgiving

Sam Walter Foss
I'm thankful for the glow and grace
And beauty of the Near,
The greatness of the Commonplace,
The glory of the Here.
I'm thankful for man's high
emprise,
His stalwart strength of soul,
The long look of his skyward eyes
That sights a far-off goal.
And so I feel to thank and bless
Both things unknown and understood—
And thank the stubborn thankfulness
That maketh all things good.

HARVEST FESTIVALS OF OLD

Greeks and Romans Had Days of Thanksgiving for the Fruitful Gifts of the Earth.

Greece, in the months of August and September of each year, after the harvest had been gathered, celebrated the great feast known as the Eleusinia, or the feast to Demeter of the beautiful robe. Demeter, the great earth-mother, was the goddess of cornfields and harvests. Her daughter, Persephone, while gathering flowers one day, was kidnaped by Pluto. Demeter searched for her long by land and sea, and at last learned that her lost daughter had been married to Pluto, the dark specter of the underworld, and that she was now his queen in the realm below. But Persephone had eaten a pomegranate seed and could remain with her mother only part of the year. This made Demeter angry, and she left the gods and made her dwelling upon the earth. She taught Ceres, king of Eleusis, agriculture, how to plow, sow and reap. This feast was one of the grandest of the Greek festivals.

The Romans celebrated a harvest festival called the Cerealia. It took its name from Ceres, who was the Demeter of the Romans, and the feast was celebrated at some time in the month of October. Sacrifices of the best fruits and honey cakes were offered up in the temple. Processions were made to the fields by men and women dressed in white and crowned with oak leaves and popples. Ceres was represented in a chariot drawn by dragons, her head crowned with a garland of corn ears, and holding a basket of popples in her hand. This festival was a general holiday time.

Coming down to a more modern time, we read of thanksgivings in Holland and in England, the recollection of whose "harvest homes," perhaps, inspired the Puritans to inaugurate the custom in this country. The first Thanksgiving on American soil, according to the well credited chronicler, Edward Winslow, was held in 1621, 10 months after the landing of the Pilgrims, when, the crops being garnered, they felt spring up within their hearts a feeling of praise and thanksgiving. It lasted almost a week, and was participated in by King Massasoit and 90 of his braves, who were feasted and entertained for three days, the newcomers showing their guests their proficiency in arms, expertness in wrestling, etc. To show their prowess in turn, "the Indians went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on the governor and upon Captain Miles Standish and others," a fine contribution to the feast.