



A FOOLHARDY CHASE.

—Courtesy of The Commoner.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

"RECRUITS AND RECRUITS."

The Chicago Tribune says that Mr. Bryan objects to the democratic party obtaining recruits and that "if the democratic party does not get recruits it will be beaten again." The Tribune adds: "If the democratic party re-nunciates the same principles and makes a fight on the same issues again, only a minority of the American voters will enroll themselves in its ranks."

Instead of objecting to the democratic party obtaining recruits, Mr. Bryan wants the party to grow larger and larger. He does not believe this can be accomplished by delivering the party into the merciless keeping of Wall street financiers and the trust magnates. He believes that the party can win the only success worth having by deserving it. In his opinion, whenever the party turns its back upon the people, repudiates democratic principles and surrenders to Wall street, it will not only go down to ignominious defeat at the polls, but will forfeit the confidence and respect of intelligent men.

If there is any force in the statement that the party must not re-nunciates the principles upon which it made its fight in 1896 and 1900, the argument must be applied to every one of the important issues presented in those campaigns. If this argument is sound as to the party's position on the money question, then it is sound as to the party's position on the tariff question, the trust question, and the question of imperialism.

The democratic party has repeatedly met defeat on the tariff question; and yet the democratic leaders did not think it advisable to abandon the position on that question, even in the campaigns when for an orator to announce that he would discuss the tariff question meant the departure of his audience. The party has met defeat on the trust question and on the question of imperialism, and yet does that suggest to intelligent democrats that they should abandon their position on those great issues?

If the reorganizers are fighting for recruits, they hope to obtain them from the ranks of the financiers and the trust magnates. Those who insist that the democratic party shall not be reorganized among the people who ask no favors at the hands of the government, but will be content with simple justice.

AFRAID OF THEIR RECORD.

Referring to the resolution introduced by Congressman Cockeran providing for an investigation of the charges that he had paid money for his services for the republican party in 1896, Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald, republican, said: "No one imagines the republicans will permit an investigating committee to be appointed. They could hardly do so without digging into the secrets of the first McKinley campaign. Tomorrow the speaker will probably hold that no question of personal privilege is presented, and that will be the end of the matter."

Mr. Wellman sent this dispatch under date of April 25. On the following day, to Mr. Wellman's prediction, the speaker held that no question of personal privilege was presented.

But it may develop that Mr. Wellman is not a thorough prophet in the organs that are continually abusing the "walking delegate" of the labor union seem never to find anything blameable in the walking delegates of the arrogant trusts when they come around and demand full return for the money put up.

The manufacturers of rubber goods complain of a shortage of raw material. But have they ever exploited the field provided in the cervical vertebrae of those who are looking for the g. o. p. to do something towards curing the trusts?

Those who feared that the new department of labor and commerce would not have enough work to keep it busy are acknowledging their mistake. The chief and his clerks are working overtime to keep from doing anything calculated to alienate the trust support from the administration.

General Groves is supporting President Roosevelt with such vigor and verbiage that the Houston office is quite sure the president was right when he alluded to a "champion rooster" as Groves' as a champion of foul government and dishonest politics.

claim that "that will be the end of the matter." The republicans have shown, in the language of Mr. Wellman, that "they could hardly afford to go digging into the secrets of the first McKinley campaign," and they are very likely to hear considerable of the Cockeran resolution for several months to come.

THE GRESHAM LAW.

The Gresham law, as it is called, was not a legislative enactment, but merely the statement of a principle by an Englishman by the name of Gresham when he was at the head of the treasury department. It was to the effect that the cheaper coin would drive out the expensive coin, for the reason that the more expensive coin would be exported or melted for use in the arts, while the cheaper coin would be circulated among the people. This had reference to clipped coins, or coins that had been worn out by use. To apply it to bimetallic coinage is to suggest to intelligent democrats that the legal ratio in this country was less than the legal ratio in Europe, the under-valued coin would either remain here at a premium or would be exported, but as most of the coined silver was favorable to silver than our, bi-metallicists contend that silver would not drive gold out.

LABOR BILLS POSTPONED.

A week ago the house committee postponed consideration of the bill to abolish government injunction and now another committee has postponed consideration of the eight-hour bill. Of course they were postponed and one of the corporation papers exultantly declares that postponement is equivalent to rejection.

The republican party is completely controlled by the corporations and labor unions hope for nothing at its hands. The reorganizers are even more hostile to labor's interests than the republican leaders. How long will it take the laboring man to learn to secure justice at the polls? In 1896 a great many laboring men were coerced into voting the republican ticket.

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On another page will be found an editorial reproduced from The Public. It is in line with an editorial entitled "The Lesson of 1894" published in The Commoner some months ago. Those who are confidently predicting victory under the leadership of Cleveland, Hill and Belmont, ought not to forget that we had an election under the same leadership in 1894. Mr. Hill was a candidate for governor that year. Ask him about the enormous majority against him. We lost New Jersey that year, and Connecticut, as well as New York, Indiana and Illinois. It was a more disastrous defeat than the party suffers either in 1896 or 1900, but the reorganizers conveniently forget the lesson of 1894. If the defeat was so

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The Houston Post says: "The democratic party owes no man anything that it has not paid in full." That is quite true, but there are a host of men who owe the democratic party a great deal, at present in repudiating the debt.

"The Aristocracy of Health," is the title of a book written by Mrs. Mary Foote Henderson, wife of ex-Senator John L. Henderson, published by the Colton Publishing company, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Henderson treats elaborately the various things that make or health and longevity.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette says that "both Hill and Bryan should consider late there are several other people who have preferences in the direction of candidates." But Mr. Bryan has preferences as between men who are local democrats and not afraid to make known their position on the issues of the day.

Why don't the reorganizers suggest a marble bust of Jefferson as a candidate? They could deny that it has taken any part in the discussion of recent issues and run it on its early record.

overwhelming before the leading reorganizers bolted, what reason have we to believe that they can lead us to victory after their long sojourn among the ranks of the enemy?

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A correspondent for the New York Tribune called upon Judge Baker April 24 and sought to obtain some statement from this presidential candidate concerning his views upon public questions. The Tribune correspondent reports Judge Parker as saying: "I can't for the life of me understand why all these newspapers keep sending their representatives after me continually when they know I will have nothing to say to any of them upon any of these public questions. Personally, I want to treat them all courteously and in a friendly way, but they want something more than I can give. A reporter of a well known New York paper camped on my place recently, and most every day for a time, and of course, got nothing. But I was badly caught by a well known woman reporter the other day. She was waiting for me without my knowledge, and I walked right in the hall where she was. I was a bit afraid of her too, knowing her methods, fearing what she might say. But, of course, she got nothing of importance and I find no reason to complain of her report."

Judge Parker seems to be in the dark on a question wherein he could be enlightened immediately by any sixteen-year-old schoolboy.

A child in his teens could tell Judge Parker that when a man is presented as a candidate for the presidential nomination at the hands of a great political party, the members of that party, as well as the people generally, are anxious to know the position he takes upon great public questions.

Could any chance visitors to our shores tell whether Mr. Knox is attorney for the coal trust or for the people?

Reports from the seat of war incline us to the belief that the czar organized The Hague tribunal as a sort of "anchor to windward."

The metropolitan papers continue to maintain a vigorous silence concerning the anarchy reigning in certain sections of Colorado.

The score card of the first inning in the democratic race for the nomination shows up with Judge Parker marked as "left at first."

The New York Press, a republican paper, asks: "Can Judge Parker be nominated on his pro-trust platform?" It insists that the eighth plank (The maintenance of state rights and home rule. No centralization.) is intended to instruct the president not to interfere with the trusts. It bears that construction, especially when taken in connection with other planks.

The fact that the Chicago Inter-Ocean is a republican organ will be sufficient explanation of its ignorance. The Inter-Ocean asserts that one wing of the democratic party is made up of democrats who, in 1861, advocated allowing the southern states to "go in peace." The truth is that it was the greatest republican editor of his time who advocated that idea. His name was Horace Greeley.

"The Grafters" is the name of a recent novel. Its title might indicate that it is a political historical novel, with the scene laid in Washington, D. C., during the last six years.

Can it be possible that Mr. Belmont scents another bond deal?

Perhaps it was a mere oversight on the president's part, but to our date he has neglected to congratulate Mr. Hearst upon that evidence of opposition to "race suicide."

The g. o. p. is so badly frightened over the situation that it is reaching desperately into the chest of the moody past and trying to drag forth the ensanguined garment.

Henry Watterson says that "Mr. Bryan is first a socialist, then a democrat." Mr. Watterson is usually mistaken and then sticks to it.

The Brooklyn Eagle has to use a two-column editorial every day to tell what it does not know about Judge Parker's position on momentous questions.

Victor—The little dog laughed to see such a sight, and the dish ran away with the spoon.

Boston Baby—Madam, do you not consider it more probable that it was the cashier?

Marriage is a failure only when the wedding altar isn't used as an altar for mutual sacrifice.

AIM AT MONOPOLIES.

REAL MEANING OF DEMOCRATIC TARIFF REFORM.

The Schedules That Now Shelter Exorbitant Trusts Must Be Revised—No Honest Business Will Suffer—Republican Opposition to Change.

The Republican newspapers and congressmen have been busy all the winter trying to make the voters believe that if the Democrats are successful they will at once inaugurate free trade by repealing the Dingley bill. In the first place even if the Democrats elect their candidate for president and a majority of the House of Representatives, the Senate would still be Republican even if the Democrats carried the legislatures of all the doubtful states that elect senators who will take their seats on March 4, 1905. The Republican majority of the Senate will probably oppose any tariff reform, but will surely vote down any radical proposition, so that bugbear is disposed of.

In the next place the Democrats, when in power, however much they would like to remit taxation, must raise enough revenue to carry on the government and more than half the receipts must come from duties on imports. When the Supreme court decided that an income tax, as levied by the Democrats in 1894, was unconstitutional, that decision shut out all possibility of reducing the tariff below what would raise enough revenue for the government, honestly administered. There are only two other methods of taxation, the internal revenue and direct taxes, according to the population of each state. The latter tax would be unfair, because unequal, and could not therefore be considered. To increase the internal revenue taxes is unpopular and to impose new taxes such as those collected during the Spanish war, would meet as much opposition from the Republican senate as tariff reform would, for their friends the banks and other corporations, would pay their share and that would be heresy to the Republican leaders. It remains, therefore, to arrange the tariff taxes so that they will burden the taxpayers as little as possible and yet produce enough revenue.

There are several schedules that would doubtless receive heroic treatment if the Democrats had full power. The high protection the trusts now enjoy, and that gives these corporations a monopoly of the American market would be repealed or greatly modified. Those articles which are sold by the corporations cheaper abroad than here, would be the first to be cut down, so that the fear of competition would force the trusts to reduce prices. The steel trust is the most conspicuous of the trusts that is sheltered by the tariff and the duty on nails, barbed wire, steel rails, and perhaps some other products would be greatly reduced and even in extreme cases placed upon the free list. Cultivators, plows, axes, table knives, horseshoe nails, sewing machines, harness snaps, meat choppers, borax, gunpowder, raisin seeders, rakes, and irons, saws, shovels, sugar and numerous other products are sold for export from 10 to 100 per cent cheaper than the price paid by our own people. Such inequalities it will be the duty of the Democrats when entrusted with power to reform.

It has been suggested by one of the most clear-headed Democrats in the country that to prevent the disturbance to business that might result from general tariff reform that separate bills be passed reducing the duty on products that an exorbitant profit is charged for. That program would not disturb any business but that of the particular trust affected, nor require other taxes to be imposed to provide for a deficiency in the revenue, for there is no revenue from such articles, there being comparatively none imported. It must be remembered that the Republican leaders, by allowing the trusts to dictate the tariff schedules, built up by an enormous monopoly in many products and it will require care, time and caution for full reform and to release the people from the tariff tax and high prices that are now so burdensome.

No sensible man supposes that the Democrats would wish to disarrange the business of the country, they have as much interest in prosperity as Republicans have and those corporations that are doing a legitimate business need fear nothing, but excesses must be removed, excesses retrenched and abuses remedied. That will be the program of Democratic tariff reform.

A Presidential Opportunity.

While the whole efforts of the Department of Commerce and Labor are being put forth to discover evidence against the Beef Combine, which one would suppose must be in possession of Attorney General Knox, or he would not have commenced injunction proceedings, there are other trusts that are in the toils of the law that the taxpayers would like investigated. Every little while the law courts furnish evidence that a "bad trust" is in existence that President Roosevelt and his attorney general have overlooked, or for political reasons do not want to interfere with.

Only last week the whisky trust was hauled into court by those who claimed to have been defrauded by it, and their counsel, Judge A. J. Diefenbacher, told the Supreme court of New York that: "The whisky trust was formed in direct violation of the state and federal laws and in direct violation of the anti-trust laws, like the ship-building trust." Now, the whisky trust is evidently a "bad trust" and the evidence produced in the New York Supreme court would doubtless convict the trust magnates under the criminal section of the anti-trust law. What an opportunity for President Roosevelt and his attorney general to place behind the bars, at least, one set of trust magnates, who have openly defied the law and are still continuing to do so. One would think that a Republican president and a Republican attorney general would jump at the chance to put the whisky trust out of business, but it is safe to say that they will take no action, at

least, until after election. The whisky trust is reputed to be a favorite cow of the Republican herd of trusts. It milks easily and has given a good, big profit in past campaigns as Postmaster Payne might testify if put on the stand. The job that most worries President Roosevelt and the Republican leaders is to agree on the dairyman that will do the milking. Some of the trust herd are skittish and require an old hand at the business to make them "come down."

To criminally prosecute even one of this choice herd might please the taxpayers, but would perhaps stampede the campaign fund. It is therefore hardly likely that even so bad an example as the whisky trust will meet with any interference from the present administration. In fact Attorney General Knox has announced that he has no intention of "running amuck" against the trusts not even the bad ones, and President Roosevelt evidently agrees with him.

MONOPOLY PREVAILS.

Reciprocity is Defeated by the Republican Bosses.

Reciprocity has been defeated by those who were supposed to be its friends and principally by President Roosevelt. Before he became president he was an earnest advocate of reciprocity, as before he became prominent in public life he was an ardent tariff reformer, but both reciprocity and tariff reform have been discarded by him for political preferment. The ambitious politician must ever be subservient to the majority faction of his party, or risk being defeated. Unlike the statesman who stands boldly for what is for the best interest of all, if his own political fortunes suffer for the time. When the Protective Tariff League demanded that President Roosevelt "stand pat" and threatened reprisals if he did otherwise, he soon reversed his stump speeches of 1903, in which he had much to say about tariff revision and has "let well enough alone" ever since. Not a word has President Roosevelt uttered to encourage Governor Cummings of Iowa, or former Congressman Foss of Massachusetts, in their fight for Canadian reciprocity, but rather he has favored the machine and the bosses who have subordinated them, for they controlled the selection of the delegates to the National Republican convention.

Reciprocity is dead, as far as the Republican leaders can kill it and the high protectionists have buried it without sound of gun or muffled drum. They have prevented free trade with the Philippines, though two secretaries of war and the government of the Philippines have pleaded for it. President Roosevelt recommended it at one time, but the "stand patters" are inexorable and he has feared to affront them.

The question is will the thousands of business men who petitioned for reciprocity submit to being denied it by the Republican leaders and vote to bind the monopoly yoke more firmly about their necks? How would the "stand patters" fare if the business men should rebel and vote against the trust and monopoly party? In the Massachusetts Republican state convention, just held, there were about 10 per cent of the delegates who followed Mr. Foss in favor of reciprocity. If ten per cent of the Republican voters of the state should resolve to vote against the Republicans at the last election, in Iowa the same proportion would allow the Democrats to prevail. These are two of the strongest Republican states and a much less percentage of change would wipe out the Republican majority in every state but Vermont.

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Taxing the Filipinos.

The poverty of the Philippines has been constantly kept before us by Governor, now Secretary Taft, and in and out of season he has been pleading with Congress for a reduction of the tariff and for permission to issue bonds so that large public improvements might stimulate trade. Now from St. Louis the information comes that the expenditure of \$1,000,000 will be probably made for the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. What, as originally planned, was to cost \$250,000 already had approached the million mark and that it will require \$500,000 to carry on the Philippine exhibit, including all salaries and at the close of the fair transport the natives back to the islands.

With thousands of Filipinos on the verge of starving it would seem to be a crime to expend the money wrong from them by taxation to make an exhibit so much beyond their means.

The War Department and the Philippine Commission appear to be the officials who have authorized this uncalled for expenditure and an investigation would doubtless expose scandal of such magnitude. The heartlessness of such an enormous waste of money is apparent when at the same time bonds or certificates of indebtedness have just been sold to keep the Philippine government from bankruptcy, which will have to be repaid by increased taxation. That the Philippines will gain anything by the great expenditure is so doubtful that it cannot be believed that the exhibit has been undertaken for their benefit. There must be an exploiting syndicate or a graft game in the background that will reap the profit.

The War Department is run on such an extravagant basis that a matter of a million or two evidently seems nothing to those who have the ordering of low the Philippine funds shall be expended and when the matter is finally investigated, another scandal will be added which will probably excel those already charged to this administration.

Piling It On.

"Pray compose yourself," said the man who was getting the box of the argument.

"Compose nothing!" angrily exclaimed the other. "I'd have you know, sir, that I am already a self-made man."



Gown for Short Woman.

A certain very rich American woman living abroad went to her Paris dressmaker last fall and asked him to make her a becoming gown.

"I look short in everything," said she, "and very stout. Make something which will become my style well."

The man dressmaker thought and thought and finally he achieved a gown which, when put on, answered the purpose admirably. It lengthened the woman and made her look more slender. This gown, which was made of taffeta, was nearly four inches upon the floor in front. The back fell away in a very long and very graceful line. The skirt, while it was full, was fitted around the hips and the fullness all came in down below. The result was charming.

Nine Gored Walking Skirt.

Walking skirts that provide generous fulness and flare and yet are snug over the hips make the latest and most graceful show. The model illustrated is admirable in every way, and means comfort to the wearer as well as style. As shown it is made of tan-colored cravenette stitched with corded silk, and trimmed with fibre braid, but all suit and skirting materials are appropriate and simple stitching can be used as a finish in place of the braid when preferred.

The skirt is cut in nine gores with extensions at all front and side seams that form the tuck plaits, and can be stitched above the plaits, as illustrated, or finished with bands of braid. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits that are stitched to match the seams and the upper edge can be finished with the belt or cut on dip outline and underfaced or bound, as may be preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 6 1/4 yards 44 inches wide or 5 yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 8 1/4 yards 27, 5 1/4 yards 44 or 4 1/4 yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap, with 8 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4709 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

Pretty Cotton Ornaments.

Lovely ornaments are to be worn this spring, made of cotton. There are hanging balls and cotton loopings and all sorts of cotton braiding. These balls are put on by hand in the old-fashioned way, in little twirls, just as one braided one's gown years ago. The narrow white and colored braids are used, and the designs are distributed over skirt panels, over yokes and over the caps and the cuffs of sleeves. A very neat little ornament was made for a pretty cotton figured dress. The material showed pink figures upon a ground of cream. Little circles of the goods were cut out and braided in white. They were then edged with lace and applied to the gown, making a very nice trimming.

Stuffed Corn Beef.

Make a stuffing of cracked crumbs rolled fine, or bread and crackers mixed. Season with pepper, salt, sage and poultry seasoning wet with water beef was boiled in till just moist. With knife and fork pick beef up quite fine, spread layer of beef at bottom of whatever you are going to press it in, then layer of crumbs until both are used. I usually get about three pounds of beef and use about six crackers and three slices of raised bread. Have layer of beef at the top. Press about twenty-four hours. Press wine in bread tin, set my other one on it. Place board on that and flat irons on the board; then you have as good a press as anyone needs.

Girls' "Buster Brown" Dress.

"Buster Brown" styles have taken a firm hold on the girls as well as the small boys, and dresses for the latter's sister, made after that widely-known youngster's, are among the latest shown. This one is made of natural colored linen with white collar and cuffs that are detachable, but all simple childish materials, wool as well as linen and cotton, are appropriate and collar and cuffs can be of the same or white as preferred.

The dress is made with front and back, the front tucked, the front box-plaited and the skirt portion laid in additional inverted plaits at the under-arm seams, and is closed at the back, an opening being cut beneath the center plait. The sleeves are simply full and both neck and wrists are finished with bands to which the cuffs can be sewn, or attached by means of buttons and buttonholes as liked. At the waist is a belt of the material that is slipped under straps at the under-arm seams.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide or 2 1/4 yards 52 inches wide with 1/2 yard of white linen for collar and cuffs.

The pattern 4707 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Pairs in Furnishings.

There are two or three kinds of drawing rooms that literally set the

teeth on edge, and cause the souls of artistic people to shudder within them, comments the London Queen. One is the room where everything is in pairs; there are pairs of vases, pairs of photograph frames, pairs of pictures, pairs of footstools, pairs of everything. It is impossible to prevent the thought flashing across the mind that if pairing originated with the flood, one can only wish that Noah had taken the animals into the ark one by one.

Sweet Simplicity.

For younger women at least some salvation from the deluge of over-dressing is at hand. In France young girls are wearing almost nun-like costumes in soft colors, preferably grays. They are quite untrimmed, except for a nice belt buckle and a white collar, which is usually a dainty, simple thing of fine plaited mulin or embroidered lawn, or sometimes it is a fichu and chemise, but always white and simple. It is a fashion which many young American girls of good family are adopting.

Handsome Nickel Bread Trays.

Handsome and ornamental for the table are the nickel bread trays in old Colonial design, showing fluted and beaded borders in highly polished finish. These trays are somewhat boat-shaped, and show ornamental effects in plorced work.

The new nickel teaspoons, made up in the thin delicate model of the teaspoon of our great grandmothers' days, are dainty and look so like their ancient prototypes that few people would doubt their being genuine old-fashioned silver.

Ornaments for Gowns.

The washable lawn and the washable muslin is almost a thing of the past. Each season it goes further and further into the background, and this season it is quite impossible to conceive a hand dress who can wash the shirred skirts or who can so toll the gathered waists that they will come out wearable. The remedy is not to be found, except in the careful wearing of these gowns and their preservation when not in use.

Stitched Shoulder Tabs.

Some of the most stylish waists have stitched shoulder tabs or bands. Most of these extend several inches down over the sleeve and accentuate the long-sloping shoulder and seam. These tabs are well stitched into place, and are frequently trimmed with buttons like those used in fastening the front. Linen crocheted rings sometimes take the place of buttons for waist trimming.

Blouse Waist Closed In Back.

Waists of lace over chiffon or mousseline are eminently fashionable and are charmingly becoming and attractive as well. This one is made of cream repress lace, the yoke being composed of strips of insertion and bands of silk embroidered with French knots, and is lined with chiffon only, cut exactly like the lace, but the fitted foundation can be used when liked. The cream lace over the white makes a most attractive effect and the deep belt of cream messaline satin is both correct and in harmony with the waist. When lace is not desirable thin silk, chiffon and indeed all materials soft enough to allow of shirring will be found equally satisfactory, the design being suited to all such.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is optional, front, back and yoke is closed invisibly at the back. When the lining is used, yet a transparent effect desired, it and the material can be cut away beneath the yoke. The sleeves are simply full, finished with bands and frills of lace.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 18 inches wide, 5 yards 21 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 1/2 yards of insertion for yoke, 2 yards of lace for sleeves and 3/4 yards of silk for belt.

The pattern 4708 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

Honiton and Moire Pillows.

White and colored moire silks are beautiful for pillows when worked in the new fashion with white embroidery silk and honiton braids. A pale green one, worked in white and finished with a white silk cord, is dainty and useful. These combinations are rare in pillows nowadays.

Readers of this paper can secure any May Mason pattern illustrated above by filling out all blanks in coupon, and mailing, with 10 cents, to E. E. Harrison & Co., 65 Plymouth Place, Chicago. Patterns will be mailed promptly.

Name _____
Town _____
State _____
Pattern No. _____
Waist Measure (if for waist) _____
Bust Measure (if for waist) _____
Age (if child's or miss's pattern) _____

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