

# WHAT SMART WOMEN ARE WEARING

## Stiffened Foundation Skirts.

The coming vogue of overskirt effects will demand some considerable stiffening to be used in the foundation skirt, for the natural swing of the hip will give the top part of the skirt an outward tendency, while the flounces that are destined to fashion the lower part of the skirt will require artificial aid if they are to conform to the dictates of Dame Fashion and continue to display the same outward line. In terringins, and especially those of a feather-weight princess halcloth, are in high favor abroad, and the best makers on this side have taken their cue from their Parisian brethren and adopted the same, to the great success of their creations.

## For Dutch Suppers.

From the chef of a big eastern hotel comes this relish for Dutch suppers. It is to be used as a filling for sandwiches, or, with thin wafers, to serve with beer. Put half a pound of rich, American cheese through a patent grinder or chop it fine. Add saltspoonful of paprika, a teaspoonful of salt, a level tablespoonful of English mustard which has been mixed with a little vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, and a gill of pale sherry. Mix the whole into a smooth paste with a wooden spoon and stand it in a cool place, but not in the refrigerator.—What to Eat.

## Pretty Dressing Gown.

Such a wrap as we all require during the winter months. The "skirts" are very full. Indeed, there is very little shape in the whole garment; but a charming finish is arranged by means of the full collar shaped to the neck and fastened at both back and front and edged with a full frilling of lace.



The sleeves are short, puffed, and very full; while at the elbow a full frill of the material or, if preferred, a deep frill of lace, is arranged just there, held in place by a band of ribbon or lace insertion or embroidery. Any who desire it can add a girlish sash or belt to this dressing-gown, catching the fulness into the figure at the waist-line if desired. The best materials to employ are muslin, plain, sprigged, or spotted delaines, soft silk, nun's veiling, flannel, flannelette, or even a soft serge.

## New Flannels for Waists.

Gay checked and striped flannels of all colors of the rainbow are in for autumn waists. Among them none are more attractive than a white flannel, striped at wide intervals with bright colored tartan. A very smart waist of this kind was sent to a young woman who means to stay at a northern resort. The waist was hand-tucked in the front, bringing the bright red plaid stripes close together in the front. The full sleeves were tucked, and were finished with a small turned back cuff of tartan. Large pearl buttons fastened the waist in front. Black patent leather belts are popular.

## Smart Carriage Cloak.

Taffeta is at the head of the silk list for carriage cloaks and there is a practical as well as a stylish design in almond green. Cloaks of this sort will also be in high favor for evening wear, with the woman who must needs use a trolley car to convey her to the theater or evening function. The collar and cuffs are of oriental gold embroidery and the fullness on shoulders is confined in several rows of shirtings.

## An Expert's Tea Rule.

Use only freshly boiled water; water for making tea should never be boiled twice. When water is boiling hard (so that steam comes out of the nozzle of the kettle furiously), scald out the teapot, put in one generous teaspoonful of tea for each person, and one for the pot. Scatter the tea in a warm place and allow the tea to draw five and one-half minutes, then stir, and allow it to settle, say, one-half minute.

## Pickled Plums.

For nine pounds of blue plums allow five pounds of sugar, one quart vinegar and an ounce of stick cinnamon. Pick the plums with a large needle and pour the boiling hot syrup over them and let stand until cold. Heat the syrup and pour over the plums for four successive days. On fifth day boil together for twenty minutes before sealing in jars.

## Street or School Suit.

Girl's suit of red cloth. The skirt is finished at the bottom with a wide band of the material attached at the edges.



The new empire jacket has a short-waisted upper part ornamented with four large buttons, to which the basque or lower part is attached with plaits. The revers and rippled shoulder collar are of the material, and the collar and cuffs are faced with black velvet.

## Wearing of Brown.

Brown, which has been so fashionable all the season through, is gaining in favor rather than diminishing, and there are as many shades almost as it is possible to find in any color, and it suits everybody. Since it has been so much in favor many in it and many new names given to old colors. We have mustard brown, to-

bacco brown, snuff brown, golden brown, moleskin brown, deer brown and hundreds of others; perhaps these are more in favor than the mahogany shades, but not so much so as walnut and chestnut; tan mingles well with brown, and so does orange. A good many cashmeres and long-skirted coats in fine cloth have had a great following in this color, and rich silk braid looks very well on ladies' cloth of taboret. Terra-cotta or wood shades convey more to the mind, but warmer tones of brown are really most in favor. Cashmere with such brown shades is trimmed with ruchings of lace put on in a scroll work.

## Boudoir Confidences

Fuchsia reds and blues will play a part in the color scheme.

Topcoats for cold weather in cloth, velvet or fur will be much worn. How terribly incongruous most of us are going to look in the empire modes! Coats with the fronts cut like a man's evening waistcoat will be prominent.

The circular skirt will be ubiquitous, and most apparent in plaids and checks.

The postilion will reign. It will be on evening coats of silk, also on cloth street modes.

Oval buckles of white pearl cost little and give the inexpensive white belt an individual air.

Among the new boas is one made entirely of green leaves with pink camellias at the ends.

The smartest French mourning hats are of black crepe trimmed with folds and bows of white crepe.

## Lighter Colors the Mode.

For several seasons past Dame Fashion has been inclining toward the fair tones. She has worn the pale ecru and the coffee tints; and she has put on mode and biscuit, lilac and cream, with fawn and pale red thrown in to afford relief when she became tired of the others.

The fashionable woman of autumn can wear light blue; she can put on a delicate grass green; she can dress herself in the color of the spring roses and she can wear the faint tones of heliotrope and gray. All of the pale tints are open to her selection and all have the distinction of being in the mode.

The lighter tones are really more becoming to women than the darker ones. There are few women who do not look well in cream color. Fewer indeed those who cannot wear white. And white cloth will be worn quite a little this fall, if not for shopping and pedestrianism, at least for reception and calling.

## TIPS TO HOUSEWIVES

Salt dissolved in alcohol will often remove grease spots from clothing. A small square of asbestos kept on the ironing board will save the ironing sheet.

A little lard or butter always improves cakes made of Indian meal, as it makes them light and tender.

A delicious crust is formed on sponge cake if the top is dusted over with powdered sugar just before the cake is put into the oven.

Carpets may be refreshed and brightened by going over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water that has a little turpentine in it.

## Table Decorations.

Flowers are no longer massed in the center of the table. A few choice blossoms are used, distributed in a dainty way about the table surrounding the central cluster, which, compared to what we have been accustomed to, is meager. The sparse use of floral decorations requires a new set of vases or flower holders and specially made for the purpose are crystal stands, banded with silver. For the table center is a circle in two halves, to be used separately, if he wishes. To go with it are small single vases for the corners.

## Bloomers for Children.

Sensible mothers are going to let their little girls wear bloomers with their winter suitings. These bloomers may match the stockings or petticoats—thus for instance, a child wearing black shoes will have a pair of black silk or black cashmere bloomers. Where brown shoes and stockings are worn the bloomers will carry out the color note. It is not so desirable to have the bloomers made of the material of the dress. It is too suggestive of the boy's knickerbockers.

## Varieties of Aprons.

Aprons have come back into fashion for little girls and have brought with them odd little age distinctions. For the littlest girls almost every apron is made with a yoke and the full skirt of the apron allowed to spring free from it, while older girls wear aprons which belt in and have a short, full skirt only from the belt. But, aside from these comparatively unimportant little distinctions, aprons are as varied as materials, from the play apron, made with long sleeves, that covers the little dress completely, to some that look as though brought directly from Paris, so thoroughly French are they in idea and expression.

## Autumn Headgear.

The first autumn headgear is the easiest of all to manage, as this season lends itself especially to the stiff affairs of ready-to-wear millinery. Straw is worn much later now than it

used to be, so few felt hats are yet seen, and unless those are in white or the palest tints they have little of the glamour of first millinery. The straw shapes are in the main darkly colored, browns, blues, reds and grays standing out with prominence, velvet and wing trimmings mingling as usual with the hat structure. With the plainer shapes or the big sailor order there are big puffy crowns pushed up at the left by some species of trimming, for a side lift, or if the hat tilts slightly forward the trimming of velvet or straw is massed underneath.

## Fairy Gingerbread.

One cupful of butter, two of sugar, one of milk, four of flour, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger. Beat the butter to a cream. Add the sugar gradually, and, when very light, the ginger, the milk in which the soda has been dissolved and finally the flour. Turn baking pans upside down and wipe the bottoms very clean. Butter them and spread the cake mixture very thin on them. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. While still hot cut into squares with a cake knife and slip from the pan. Keep in a tin box. This is delicious. With the quantities given a large dish of gingerbread can be made. It must be spread on the bottom of the pan as thin as a wafer and cut the moment it comes from the oven.

## New Waist Model.

Blouse of silk, with yoke and bands of the same bordered with stitching. The narrow vest is ornamented with soutache, and the neck is finished with a plaiting of batiste. Three ruffles of the silk form caps for the sleeves, which are finished at the bottom with bands of the material, ornamented with soutache and bordered with plaitings of batiste.



## Stylish Visiting Gown.

Princess lines are to gain rather than lose in prestige and evening gown, visiting gown, street gown, are all to be seen in princess form. A costume of this type is of mulberry silk chiffon velvet. The skirt is, of course, plain and the stock and pointed yoke are dotted silk a few shades lighter than the velvet. Bordering the latter, a wide band of the velvet in fine plaits accentuate the yoke effect. Sleeves are puffed to the elbow, from where they finish in mousquetaire fashion.

## Another Apple Filling.

One cup of coffee sugar, one egg, three large apples grated, one lemon, grated, juice and outside of rind; heat together and cook until quite thick. To be cooled before putting on cake. Spread between layers of cake.

## Lunch Biscuits.

One pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved. Beat the sugar and butter together until thoroughly mixed, then add the flour and as much milk as will form a dough. Roll into sheets, cut them in cakes and bake quickly.

## Light-Weight Broadcloth for Fall.

The vogue for white is as keen as ever and a favorite fall suit is light weight white broadcloth. The skirts of such suits are walking length, with deep hem heavily stitched and the blazer coat, lined with white silk, has round fronts and extends well over the hips. A black velvet collar reaches half way down the front on each side. To be worn with this is a jaunty little white beaver hat, trimmed with black and white wings.

## Kitchen Shower.

The linen shower and the tin shower are familiar ways of testifying to a feeling of friendly regard for the bride-to-be. There is a newer shower, however, something on the tin order but more comprehensive. This is the kitchen shower and the gifts include every sort of furnishing for the up-to-date kitchen and laundry. Gifts for the dining-room are included occasionally, but as a general thing the shower is confined to the kitchen outfit.

## Girl's Suit of Blue Cloth.

The bell skirt is trimmed at the bottom with two shaped ruffles of the material. The blouse forms a box-plait in front, ornamented with gold buttons, on each side of which is a group of plaits. The double shoulder collar is attached by a band of the material, the ends turned back and ornamented with embroidery. The chemisette is of lace, or guipure, and the girle is of leather. The sleeves are finished just below the elbows with cuffs of the material and motifs of embroidery.

## Flowersred Net Tea Gown.

Flowered net was the material used for a handsome tea gown recently on view. A design of pale pink roses with the faintest of green leaves on white net was made over a lining of pale pink silk and the tea gown was trimmed with a profusion of deep lace making a garment of the daintiest description.

# The STAGE

Pauline Hall is to be sent out in a revival of "Dorcas," in which she appeared nine years ago.

The four Mortons have deserted vaudeville and are starting in a musical farce, "Breaking Into Society."

Julia May Gifford, a gifted actress and singer, is leading lady for Robert Fitzsimmons in "A Fight for Love." Ezra Kendall has begun his season at Portland, Ore., in a new play by Sydney Rosenfeld, called "The Barnstormer."

Kyle Bellw has reached New York from London. He will immediately take up the rehearsals of "Raffles" for this season.

Kyle Bellw's play, "Raffles," is a combination of two separate stories, just as "Sherlock Holmes" was for William Gillette.

William Beech, late of the all-star "Two Orphans" cast, has been engaged to support Thomas Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

The epoch of Chauncey Olcott's new play, "Edmund Burke," is during the period of the 18th century, a time of picturesque costuming.

Ben Cotton, the old-time minstrel, has the role of Sampson Goliath Juniper, the town crier, in Rev. John M. Snyder's "As Ye Sow."

Elizabeth Washburne, a clever comedy character actress, has been a member of Chauncey Olcott's company over eleven years.

James O'Neill has again returned to the role of Edmund Dantes in "Monte Cristo," and will soon start on a tour through New England and the south.

Yvette Guilbert will return to the United States next season. She will appear in the leading high class concert halls in "Songs of Two Centuries."

Thomas Jefferson's charming daughter Lauretta, will play the part of Meenie Van Winkle in support of her father, who is to be seen as Rip Van Winkle.

Charles Frohman has purchased the English rights to a one act play entitled "The Devil Wind," by Austin Strong, which will be presented soon in London.

Jerome K. Jerome, who is to make a lecture tour of this country this season, will make his first appearance in New York at the Empire theater on Oct. 17.

It might establish him in the public mind as "James J. Corbett, actor," rather than "Gentleman Jim, prize fighter."

Henry E. Dixey is to be a star again, this time under the management of Walter N. Lawrence. The start will probably be made in New York at Joe Weber's theater, which Mr. Lawrence has taken for part of the season.

A love song by Otis Skinner is a unique feature of "His Grace de Grammont." Clyde Fitch had originally written the singing part for an off-stage vocalist, but the actor has sung the playwright one better by giving it himself.

Richard Mansfield's next contribution to the English speaking stage is to be a royal production of Schiller's masterpiece, "Don Carlos," which will have its first representation in English when he gives it at the Grand opera house, Chicago, Oct. 15.

It is announced in New York that Docket's minstrel will go to Europe next spring when their American tour ends, negotiations to that end having been started during the past week. This will be the second big American minstrel company to tour Europe, J. H. Haverly and his organization being the first.

For Virginia Hadden's vehicle this season Charles Frohman has chosen a play by Henry Arthur Jones, as yet unnamed. It was the original intention to present this piece at the Hudson theater, New York, but the success of "Man and Superman" may cause a postponement unless another theater can be secured.

Elsie Janis is to enter musical comedy. Last week she signed a contract which calls for her appearance in a production on Jan. 1. Clyde Fitch and Sydney Rosenfeld have been approached concerning the writing of the book for a comic opera for her and Victor Herbert has contracted to supply the music.

Olga Nethersole has written a letter of congratulation to Mme. Julia Bartet of the Comedie Francaise, Paris, who has just been awarded the button of the Legion of Honor in recognition of her art, being the first actress ever to receive such an honor.

Miss Nethersole's American tour will begin in Washington, Oct. 23.

"The Jury of Fate," the new play by C. M. S. McLellan, which the Shu-



Laura Millard is the latest star for this season. She will appear in an elaborate revival of "The Geisha" under the backing of the Laura Millard Opera Company.

Among future theatrical possibilities in London is the production of Comyns Carr's "Tristram and Iseult," with H. B. Irving and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the leading characters.

Laura Burt, one of the principal entertainers in the Keith show was formerly leading lady of "In Old Kentucky" and latterly in a similar position with Sir Henry Irving.

William Collier soon will reopen his London season at the Comedy theater. This time he will be seen in Augustus Thomas' play, "On the Quiet," and he will be supported by an American company.

Mme. Emma Calve will begin her forthcoming concert tour under the management of Messrs. Cort and Kronberg in Toronto. She will arrive in New York on the Touraine Oct. 15.

An English translation of a critical essay on Shakespeare by Tolstoy will be shortly published. It deals with the "conditions responsible for the misdirected worship" of Shakespeare's plays, M. Tchernoff is the translator.

Otis Skinner had a novel experience this summer when he delivered an address at the meeting of Universalist clergymen at the Isle of Shoals. His father is one of the leaders of that denomination.

Sarah Bernhardt began a short season of repertoire at the Opera house, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on Sept. 12. From Buenos Ayres she goes to La Plata and Rosario, and thence to the United States.

Maudie Adams has begun rehearsals in J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan." Over seventy people will be seen in the production. Miss Adams' season at the Empire theater, New York, is announced for November.

"The Lion and the Mouse," the latest play by Charles Klein, will be given its production in the Park theater in Boston, Oct. 23, with Grace Elliston and Edmund Breese and an excellent company of players.

Helen Ware, who is such a clever Miss Warmer in "His Grace de Grammont," scored a hit last season in the role of the wanton sister in "Kreutzer Sonata." Her forte is strongly emotional characters.

James J. Corbett in referring to his approaching debut in "Cashed Byron's Profession" expressed the hope that

# LABOR and INDUSTRY

Optimistic. Let us be full of joy! 'Tis better far Than to be full of sorrow many moons. Or ske of feathers and the sticky tar, Ore ske of prunes!

And let us sing through life! And if we prove Bad singers, though we vigorously strive, There have been folks who've done that same and who've Got off alive!

And let us love our fellow men! To-day They preach you cannot love your kind too much; Unless, of course, they do presume, essay 'The frequent touch.'

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## INDUSTRIAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

### General Matters Affecting the Welfare of the Workers.

In the United States the total number of workers organized is already over 100,000.

There are 50,000 to 55,000 members in good standing in the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Many Los Angeles (Cal.) contractors have signed the eight-hour agreement, and the movement is a success. Of the large number of strikes of painters during the last six months 90 per cent resulted in increase of wages or reduction of hours.

A compromise has been effected by the asbestos workers, recently on strike at Cleveland, O. By its terms the workers have secured an increase of pay.

The first convention of the Associated Labor Press was held in the office of the Pittsburgh Labor Herald, Jan. 10, 1885, twelve labor papers being represented.

The community plan of feeding the striking miners' families at Morris Run, Pa., inaugurated by the United Mine Workers of America, is said to be working well.

The International Union of Bridge-men and Structural Ironworkers of America in convention has given indorsement to the strike against the American Bridge Company.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has adopted an amendment to the constitution, providing for district councils. The amendment yet must be ratified.

One hundred and fifty miners at the New Bent coal mine, Pana, Ill., struck on account of the scales, which the miners claimed were out of order and untrue. An inspector was appointed by the miners to examine the scales.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has upheld the action of the Illinois Coal Operators' association in the Chicago and Alton sub-district controversy, and declares the miners should comply with the agreement entered into by the state executive board.

All that the anthracite miners demand, all they have ever demanded, is a fair wage and the eight-hour work-day—coupled with a recognition of the union that has raised them from abject slavery into something faintly resembling industrial freedom.—Chicago Journal.

Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies has caused sweatshops throughout the city of Chicago to be picketed by deputy inspectors for a month, and seventy-five employers have been prosecuted for alleged violations of the child labor law, most of them being fined.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America announced that the convention of mine workers of the three anthracite districts at which demands will be formulated to be presented to the anthracite coal companies next spring will be held on Dec. 12.

Because the mule drivers in mine No. 6, Terre Haute, Ind., owned by the Dering Mergor company, believed that the mules were not getting enough to eat there was a strike and 125 miners were idle until the company's manager took up the case and provided against hungry mules.

A strike of the packing boxmakers' union of New York declared three weeks ago in a large number of factories in Greater New York, was called off. The men had demanded a nine-hour day, but were instructed to go back on any terms they could obtain from the employers.

By a vote of 521 to 165 the miners employed in the electrical coal mines of the Chicago and Alton sub-district rejected the advice of National Vice President Lewis to return to work under the agreement effected by the state executive board of the miners' organization with the operators.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has given consideration to a protest from the American Society of Plate Engravers against the employment of aliens in the United States geological survey and decided the matter should be taken before President Roosevelt.

Union men who have been traveling through Wisconsin and western states have brought back reports of the amazing growth of the association of farmers who desire affiliation with labor unions in the hope of cutting out the middlemen. The American Society of Equity is the name of the farmers' organization.

For violating an injunction Judge Ferris at Wilkesbarre, Pa., sentenced the Wyoming Valley District Trades Council to pay a fine of \$500, and John J. Casey, the business agent for the council, \$250. Daniel Post and Peter Kosar, organizers for the council, stand committed until the fines are paid.

Defendants in an appeal from Boston, Mass., Typographical Union has appointed a special committee to promote a feeling of amity between clergymen and trades unions. The members believe that the time is ripe for a closer connection between the representative of the churches and the trade unionists, both of which are working along lines for the common good.

One of the biggest coal operators in the Scranton, Pa., region, who had just come from a conference in Philadelphia with President Baer of the Reading, declared unhesitatingly that the operators would not grant the demand of the miners for an eight-hour day, and that they proposed to

offer only to continue the present agreement.

In April, 1840, Martin Van Buren, president of the United States, issued a general order making ten hours a day's work for all mechanics employed by the Government. Thus the United States was the first employer of labor to establish the ten-hour work day, as at a subsequent date (1868) it was the first to inaugurate the eight-hour work day.

The strike of the machine miners in the Chicago and Alton sub-district, in which 1,800 miners were affected was broken when the Divernon miners, 300 in number, voted to return to work. All machine mines in the sub-district are now in operation. It was stated by a prominent operator that at least \$250,000 had been lost by operators and miners by reason of the shut-down.

Through arbitration W. D. Mahon has secured an increase in wages for the street car men of Albany, N. Y. They will receive twenty-two cents an hour instead of twenty. Speaking of the increase, President Mahon said: "The better paid man is the better paid servant. The more a street car man receives the better work he does for the company. The street railroads should be the leaders in high wages and improved conditions."

There is probably no organization in the country that has taken as strong a stand against sympathetic strikes as the longshoremen. Mr. Keefe, who has been at the head of the organization ever since it was formed, is one of the best-known labor leaders in the country. He is seventh vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and, although he has made enemies because of his ideas on industrialism, he is recognized as one of the able leaders.

A young man looking out upon his future should carefully consider what are the best forces for him to ally himself with in order to fulfil in the highest degree the possibilities of his manhood. And if a young man has chosen a trade or craft by which to learn his livelihood, he can do no better than ally himself with the organized forces for the betterment of the conditions of that craft.—James O'Connell, president International Association of Machinists.

President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L., in his Labor day address at Pittsburgh on "True Trade Unionism," made this pertinent statement: "Of all the organizations on earth there are none so little understood as the trade unions; and being not only voluntary organizations but militant bodies taking the active part, yet, really constituting the labor movement, they consequently come in for all the abuse, ridicule and antagonism of the avaricious, the ignorant and the presumptuous."

Organized labor won an important victory in Judge Gary's court at Chicago. The court decided that a union that had refused to permit its members to work with a nonunion man, causing the latter's discharge and making it impossible for him to secure employment, was not liable for damages. John F. Burgher was the complainant. He charged that Painters' Union No. 147 had expelled him and that afterward he had been unable to secure employment. He asked for \$35,000 damages.

United hat makers' union is considering the plan of extending the jurisdiction so as to include the makers of men's straw hats. The hat makers have had the felt industry absolutely organized for years. It is said that now, with the popularity of high-grade straw hats for summer wear, most big firms have been compelled to have a straw hat shop as a part of their factories. When the straw work is over they either have to discharge the men working at that or else try to use them in other lines. And the situation has caused much friction at some places to both the union and to the firms.

At the recent convention of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' International alliance, held in St. Louis, it was decided to adopt the stamp system of collecting dues. In his report Secretary George Hodge said that while the previous convention raised the per capita tax to the international, the receipts remained about the same, as each local secretary reduced its membership, and the secretary had no way of compelling them to pay on full membership. Through the stamp system every member will be accounted for, and Secretary Hodge expects to see a wonderful increase in membership during the next two months.

Plans to organize a bank in the interests of labor unions are under consideration by the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is proposed to give labor a majority of the board of directors. There will be 1,000 shares at \$5 each. Labor men on the board of directors must have ten fully paid up shares and in the indorsement of their unions. The unions must own 100 shares. Each labor member of the board must have the indorsement of the Federation of an advisory committee to act while stock is being sold and shall undertake to dispose of 20,000 shares. The institution will be known as the Commonwealth Trust & Savings bank.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America at its convention adopted numerous amendments to its constitution and raised the assessment of the members from 25 to 50 cents a week. It is proposed to use the money, which is paid as dues, to strengthen and build up the organization and pay for the placing of organizers in the field in this country and Canada. It is said that there are 9,000 members in the pattern makers' association, and that there are only about 8,500 in the entire country. Their work is similar to that of the draftsman. It has also been decided to divide the United States and Canada into four districts, thus reducing the number from seven to four. The organization has no fights with employers because it believes in arbitration.