

MOUNT VERNON

SHRINE of AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

BY EDWARD B. CLARK



WASHINGTON—In the novel of "Ivanhoe," Isaac the Jew tells the knight that he knows it is the custom of the Christians to put on pilgrims' garb and to walk barefooted for miles to worship dead men's bones. There is something of a sneer in Isaac's tone and Ivanhoe rebukes him with a truly heroic, "Blasphemous, cease!" I don't know how many thousands of Americans go yearly to Mount Vernon to pay a visit to the repository of a dead man's bones, but the number is something enormous.

If George Washington never had lived at Mount Vernon, never had visited there, never had died there, and had been buried in the antipodes there would be excuse enough for the visits to the place of seventy times seven the number of the pilgrims who go yearly down the Potomac to stand on the towering hill and to look off down the valley.

It is with an utter shame that it is confessed that after four years' residence in Washington one man American born and with some lurking pride of patriotism in his make-up never until recently went to the place where the father of his country and the exponent of the American school teacher's ideal of truth lies buried.

Mount Vernon is the ultimate object of the voyage down the Potomac. There are other objects every paddle-wheel stroke of the way, for the hills on either side are hills of rare beauty crowned with trees that saw the revolution and that in the fall are wearing the raiment which belongs to the kings of the forest.

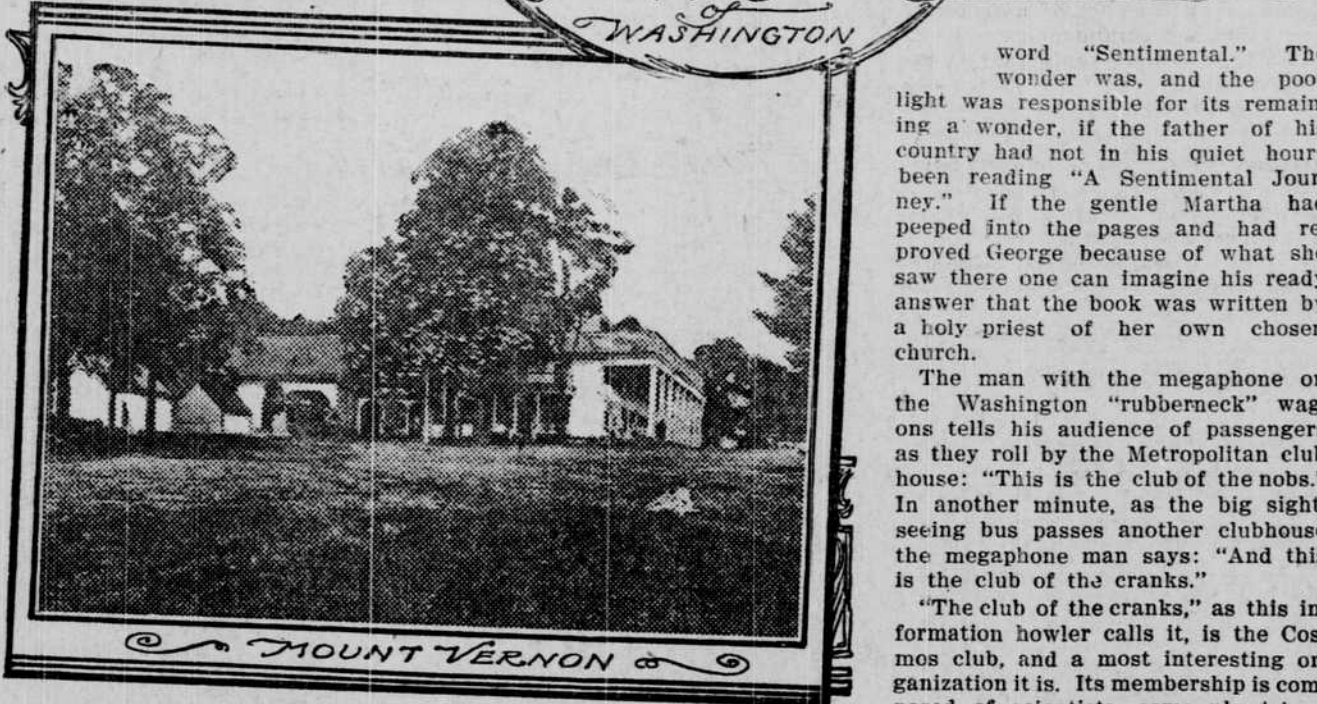
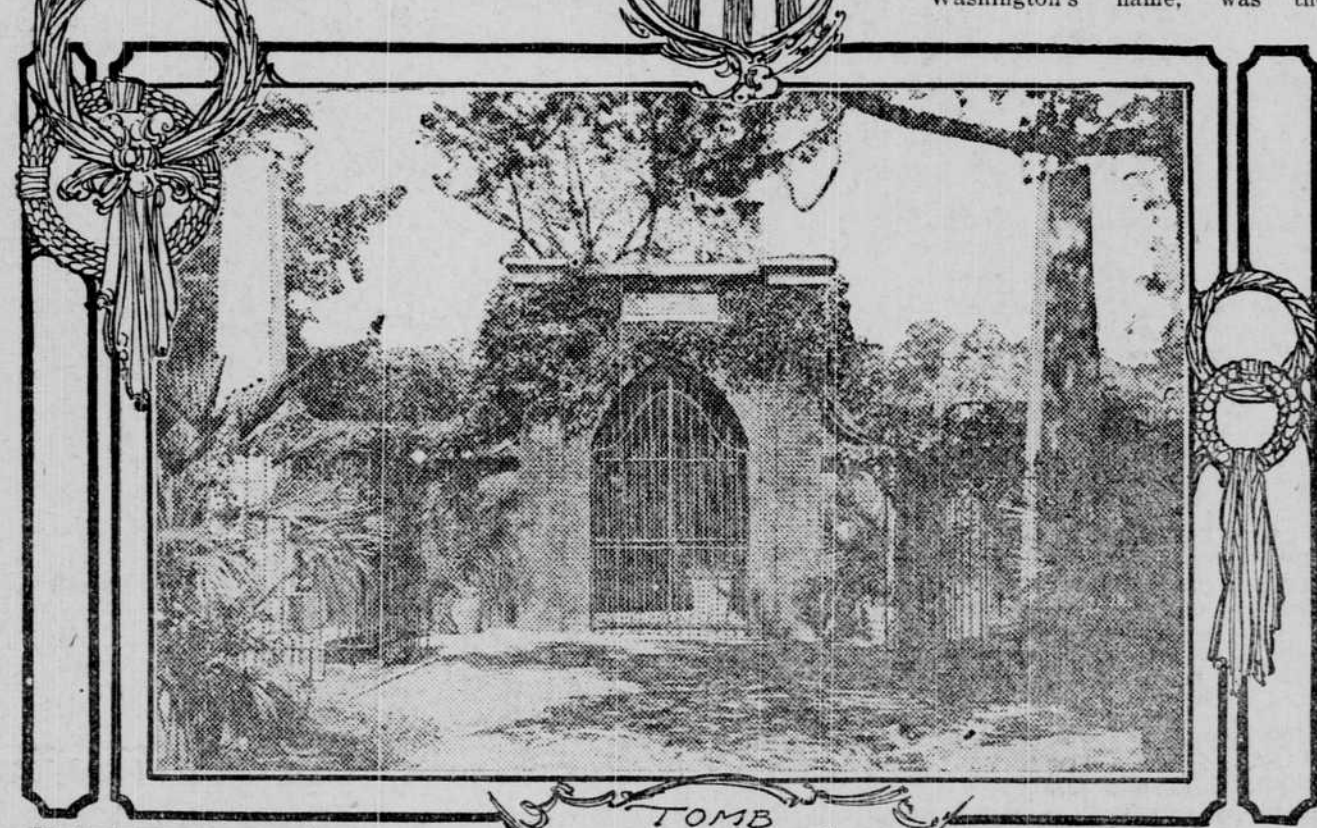
On the boat going down there was a young German gentleman, who had married an American wife. He was much more interested in the beauty of the Potomac's banks and in the history of the country beyond the banks and in the life history of George Washington than was she. The German asked his American wife if George Washington was born at Mount Vernon. She answered that he was; which he wasn't, not by many miles. He asked her many other questions, to each and every one of which, but with unerring inaccuracy, she made answers. This was a traveled American girl. There is a fairly well-grounded belief that she met and captivated her German husband while she was doing Europe in an automobile or was rhapsodizing on the Rhine.

Some day, perhaps—very likely, in fact—she will go back to her husband's land and will listen to his telling of his American trip, and in the enthusiasm of the nature which he made manifest on the Potomac he will tell the "historic truths" concerning George Washington which he learned from his American wife.

It may be that some of the Germans who know something of the life of the American general who was the friend and fellow soldier of Steuben will come to think, as some Americans have come to think before this, that a little American history might be included in the course of study of the average American girl, and that not a dollar should be spent on her passage money to Europe until she knows without stopping to think whether it was George Washington or Abraham Lincoln who crossed the Delaware, and who, something later, forced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. This may seem to be a matter that is beside the mark, but, while the listener had none too thorough a knowledge of American history, there were some things said on the boat plying down the Potomac that if they had been said by an eighth-grade school-boy ought to have brought him a flogging.

Mount Vernon has been written about by pretty nearly everybody who has seen the place. It hasn't fallen to the lot of everybody to see it in the fall. It is a noble place, a fitting resting ground for the first American.

It seldom falls to man's lot to see such heroic trees. There is a giant oak which stands sentinel over the first burial place of Wash-



The body was removed from the base of the oak about 75 years ago. It never should have been removed.

It is said that Washington selected the place where his body now lies and left instructions that one day the change of sepulcher should be made. The oak which guarded the first grave must have been standing for three centuries. The view from the place is inspiring enough to erkinde the eyes of a dead man. The view from the new tomb is fine in its way, but it is as nothing to the grand sweep of river, hills and forests which moves before the eye from the place where Washington slept for 30 years.

Hundreds of visitors go to Mount Vernon daily. They peer into the tomb and then straightway go to the house. There is an interest, of course, which must attach to any of the belongings of Washington, but it seems to be a legitimate matter of regret that of the thousands who go to Mount Vernon the interest in the mirror which Washington used when he shaved and in the spoon with which he ate his porridge, if he ate porridge, is far greater than in the forest trees under which he walked and in the garden whose hedges of formal cut were planted with his own hand.

Indoors at Mount Vernon everything is dead; outdoors everything is alive. The forest and garden are instinct with Washington; the contents of the house are as dust.

There is a real interest, however, in the library of the old home. In the main the books are simply copies of those which were on the shelves in Washington's time. The originals, as I understand it, are in several libraries of the country. There are two originals, however, which are open at the title page, so that if the light be good, one may read Washington's name written in his own hand and the title of the book

word "Sentimental." The wonder was, and the poor light was responsible for its remaining a wonder, if the father of his country had not in his quiet hours been reading "A Sentimental Journey." If the gentle Martha had peeped into the pages and had reproved George because of what she saw there one can imagine his ready answer that the book was written by a holy priest of her own chosen church.

The man with the megaphone on the Washington "rubberneck" wagons tells his audience of passengers as they roll by the Metropolitan club house: "This is the club of the nob's." In another minute, as the big sight-seeing bus passes another clubhouse the megaphone man says: "And this is the club of the cranks."

"The club of the cranks," as this information howler calls it, is the Cosmos club, and a most interesting organization it is. Its membership is composed of scientists, some physicians and clergymen, a few lawyers and two or three newspaper men. The scientists are in the great majority.

It costs a pretty penny to join the Metropolitan club and to pay the dues and to live the life of the organization. The initiation fee at the Cosmos club is rather small, and the dues are light, but there are scores of members of the Metropolitan club, "the club of the nob's," who willingly would pay twice or thrice the Metropolitan's initiation fee and the Metropolitan's dues if the expenditure could gain them admission to the club where the "cranks" foregather.

Every Monday night is called "social night" at the Cosmos club. Of course the clubhouse is open at all times, but on Monday evening the members make a special effort to be present and there is always a large gathering in the great, sweeping rooms of the house where once lived Dolly Madison.

They don't intrude "shop" upon you in the Cosmos club. The members are a genial body of men and they have many guests from all parts of the world. They find out what the guest likes to talk about and then some one who knows the subject is promptly introduced to him. There are few world subjects upon which you cannot get an expert opinion in the Cosmos club.

The members, of course, have their hobbies and they ride them. In one corner of a room there will be an astronomical group, and there will be another corner with a fish group and another corner with a bird group and another corner with it may be, a mushroom group. It isn't all science, however, in the Cosmos club. The members play billiards and pool and bridge, and they have a fine time of it generally and at no great expense, for it is one of the hard facts of earth that men devoted to science have little money. Learning doesn't bring high pay in the market.

In spite of the many rumors to the contrary, the newest skirts still give the scant effect about the feet. They are, many of them, especially those having the Byzantine yoke, made quite flaring above the knees by means of side plaits and in other ways, but about the ankles they again become tight fitting. This is done by the use of weights in the hem, and also by the absence of stiff petticoats, oftentimes the soft satin lining of the skirt itself being the only covering below the knees.

Curiously lovely effects are gained in little informal evening and afternoon gowns by the use of a chiffon draped tunic over a gown of a contrasting shade of satin, with a bit of embroidery on the edge of the tunic. Some striking combinations are nasturtium orange chiffon with touches of gold over gray green satin; dark gray chiffon with silver over light blue, and brilliant currant red chiffon over deep prune color, the embroidery in bronze, gold and deep reds.

Styles in Hats



The three hats illustrated here are entirely different from each other. Each one is typical of one of the three distinct classes of millinery—the "dress" hat, the "semi-dress" hat and the "utility" hat. Milliners usually distinguish these classes by the terms—dress hats, trimmed hats and tailors' hats.

Fig. 1 is an example of the "dress" hat, which we are all prone to call a pattern hat. It is a chamouis colored felt trimmed with marabout down and coque feathers; not an extreme example of dainty and fragile millinery, but too light and too elaborate for ordinary wear. The time when one had to do service for all occasions, is long past. This hat and others of its class are out of place for general wear. If one can only afford a single hat, she must turn her face resolutely away from this character of millinery.

A trimmed hat which will be very generally useful is shown in Fig. 2. It is of black corded silk trimmed with a very large bow made of black taffeta silk, having the ends fringed out. The bow is mounted with a large bunch of black silk violets at one side and the hat is one of those becoming new shapes which turn up in the back and are lifted, in a slight angle, from the brow. These silk hats come in all the season's fashionable colors, so that one's choice is not limited in the matter of color. White hats with black facings (and the reverse) are made up with black trimming into models of great distinction. This hat is a good choice for women who do not

go out often and who feel a dresser model unnecessary. It is a beautiful hat for church wear. Worn with bright, dressy gowns, it will serve for a multitude of social occasions. It faces a hat of this character is very generally useful and comes nearer to answering all requirements, than any other sort.

In Fig. 3, a tailored hat is shown. The shape is nobby and mannish and is covered with plain taffeta silk shirred onto the frame. This and similar shapes are shown covered with the moire and corded silks which are found on all kinds of millinery this season. For these hats the trimming is of the very simplest character. It amounts to only a finish of some sort. A band and flat bow of velvet, kid or ribbon. Sometimes a buckle or other ornament is used. A simple rain-proof feather is not out of place, but the best effects are those in which feathers and flowers are conspicuous by their absence. This is the hat for the tailor-made costume for the street and for traveling. In the estimation of many people of excellent taste and judgment, it is the sort of millinery which should be worn at church. It is smart, inconspicuous and well made, like a tailored gown. Those hats that are made of plain silk are easier to keep from dust than the shirred varieties. In passing it should be remembered that hats must be dusted with very soft brushes or wiped off with a scrap of plush or velvet. Nothing is quite so good as a piece of silk plush for keeping millinery clean.

PRINCESS COSTUME



This costume is in old rose cashmere; the dress is a semi-fitting French, with panel back and front, stitched at each edge; two flat plaits extend from the panel each side, and are fixed under a pointed tail of silk; folds of silk are laid under the edge of panel, and partly fill in the round neck, the over-sleeves being bound with the same. The small yoke is of silk muslin.

Materials required: Three yards, 46 inches wide, 3-4 yard silk.

Home Gowns.

The marked departures in home gowns are a short skirt and a collarless and half-decolletage neck. The semi-decolletage are not only allowed, but commanded by fashion. If the neck is covered at all by the afternoon dress, it is only by transparent fabrics that never rise above the collar line.—Harper's Bazar.

The Traveling Bag.

No woman should travel without her own toilet equipments. The next way to carry them is to make a bag with a bordered towel, lining it with gum tissue. Stitch to the tissue the numerous little gum tissue pockets for holding washcloth, soap, comb and the like and double-stitch each pocket to the lining. Join the tissue and towel with a binding and roll the towel to make the package smaller and tie with a tape string. It should contain the above-named articles, a small cake of soap, powder, pins, and the like.

RUSSIAN CAFTAN MUCH LIKED

Practical Fashion Has Been Eagerly Taken Up and Made a Season's Mode.

One of the newest and most practical of fashions that are being adopted is the Russian caftan, a coat-like garment which is similar to that worn by Tolstoy, the great Russian author, in pictures, with which we are familiar.

The coat has a round or square neck, a slightly bloused bodice part and a straight bottom edge that ends just above the knees. It is confined at the waist line by a satin belt; or, to make it more realistic, a silk cord. The edges of the coat are bound with satin; for winter garment, bands of fur will be used. The fastening is of ornamental or perfectly plain buttons and satin cord or braided buttonholes.

This style may be developed to the extreme, but in its simpler form is more dignified.

The style promises to be a popular one for smart fall and winter costumes. Frocks of woolen fabric, with blouses of net and silk and a caftan of the material trimmed with satin in a harmonizing tone, or what is safer yet, black, will be in good taste for the well-dressed woman.

New Type of Gown.

Pretty semi-evening gowns, called abroad casino gowns, are being worn with but slight décolletage and transparent gumpes of tulle or mousseline. The materials used on gowns of this type are embroideries, laces or crepe de chine, for satin seems to be somewhat passe. Many of them are trimmed with deep silk fringe, and, as the gumpes is always collarless, beautiful dog collars of jeweled velvet or jet are worn, so that the gown may be becoming with a hat.

Somehow a collarless gown and a picture hat are not always a pretty combination.

Correct Veils.

Taupe is the leading shade in plain mesh veils, and those made of a wiry thread in the large, hexagonal type, are unusually becoming to the complexion. Another mesh veil, of finer weave, is covered with flat velvety pastilles, square in shape and scattered over the surface at close intervals.

For Greater Warmth.

Capes are cold things when worn in winter, but being fashionable, they are popular in spite of colds and colds. Here is a hint for making them more comfortable:

Make a pair of loose sleeves of silk the color of lining or outside of cape, as preferred. The latter is more serviceable. Wad well, finish on top and bottom and attach to the cape with a ribbon or elastic.

Tunics.

Curiously lovely effects are gained in little informal evening and afternoon gowns by the use of a chiffon draped tunic over a gown of a contrasting shade of satin, with a bit of embroidery on the edge of the tunic. Some striking combinations are nasturtium orange chiffon with touches of gold over gray green satin; dark gray chiffon with silver over light blue, and brilliant currant red chiffon over deep prune color, the embroidery in bronze, gold and deep reds.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — Mrs. EMMA LIME, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.



An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's the Proof. Mr. JAMES G. LIND, of 1109 8th St., S.E., Washington, D.C., writes: "Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I suffered terribly at times; from the small of my back all around my stomach. Just as if I had been beaten with a club. I used every plaster I could get with no relief. Sloan's Liniment took the pain right out, and I can now do as much ladder work as any man in the shop, thanks to Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. J. P. EVANS, of Mt. Airy, Ga., says: "After being afflicted for three years with rheumatism, I used Sloan's Liniment, and was cured sound and well, and am glad to say I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. My leg was badly swollen from my hip to my knee. One-half a bottle took the pain and swelling out."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Sloan's Liniment is sold in all drug stores and by mail order. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer restores original color in a mild, healthful manner. It is a pure vegetable preparation and contains no harmful chemicals. It is the only hair restorer that does not wash off. It is sold in all drug stores and by mail order. Price, 25c. and 50c.

Readers

of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, returning all substitutes or imitations.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Restores the hair to its natural color and promotes a luxuriant growth. It is a pure vegetable preparation and contains no harmful chemicals. It is the only hair restorer that does not wash off. It is sold in all drug stores and by mail order. Price, 25c. and 50c.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Save the Gray—Use PISO'S CURE

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All Druggists, 25 cents.

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Sylvester Graham the First to Popularize Article of Diet That Bears His Name.

The housewives of America make many loaves of graham bread during the year, but few of them know the history of this article of food, nor have they ever taken the trouble to learn why and how it came to be first prepared.

could be prevented and totally cured if the man who wanted alcoholic drink would confine himself to a purely vegetable diet.

He argued in public and private that by following up his course of treatment and using only vegetables in the diets, drunkards could shake off the clutch of alcohol and become proof against the habitual craving for strong drink.

Graham was himself in delicate health at the time he discovered his vegetable theory, so he started in to

try his theories on himself. After practicing his preaching for some time he announced in public on various occasions he had met with remarkable results in his own case, and detailed the improvement in his condition occasioned by his following a vegetable diet.

He followed up his studies along the line of dietetics, with the result that he finally advocated a strictly vegetable diet as a cure for all the diseases which human flesh is heir to.