

NEW AND OLD IN MILLINERY

Craving for Novelty Satisfied by Ancient Shapes.

NORBY STYLES FROM 'FORTIES

Rainbow Riot of Color in Feathers, Plumes, Artificial Flowers and Ribbons—Wide Brims and Long Pins.

To satisfy the insatiable craving of the novelty seeker for something new, is a difficult task, but the trade seems to have accomplished it satisfactorily.

It is true that something new is often only something old revived, but the category of novelties, as a matter of fact, there is quite a demand for old-fashioned materials, colors and contours.

There is, for example, the poke, and then the new close-fitting turbans with their monumental crowns hark one back to the forties, although in those days headpieces were not as large as they are now.

Plain felts are again in vogue, and velvet promises to be near the top of the list.

It is astonishing how many velvet hats one sees under the hot August sun and worn with the most summer gowns.

These are devoid of trimming, having a silk cord only around the base of the crown, and are not only in white or black, but in vivid colors, such as purple and blue.

Plumage plays the principal part in the trimmings of the early fall models. Breast plumage giving more or less the effect of fur is not by any means set aside, and is likely to be very popular, especially for toques, but the leading firms prefer to use long, soft contours for the purpose, particularly in variegated and shaded colors.

A very handsome toque has the brim covered with six-inch long contours of this sort, showing rather deep mother-of-pearl tints, combined with a full crown of kingfisher blue velvet and a handsome fancy in lophophora.

Clusters of Ribbons. In some of the toques the effect of a full crown is obtained by loops of wide moire ribbon, set up erect in a cluster so as to conceal the foundation entirely.

It is the fashion to match the ribbon to the color of the dress or suit and to select velvet of a contrasting color—often black for the velvet brim.

Cross-cut bands of silk or satin unraveled at the edges are being used by many milliners instead of ribbon for hats trimmed with large bows, cockades and puffs.

Shot material is usually chosen, which gives a soft plumage in effective variegated tones. The felt traveling hats assume the form of the Panama which they are almost entirely superseding.

White and different shades of light brown, chamote and gray are most seen. There is a tendency to match them to the suit with which they are worn and a favorite trimming is a long contour made of leather—emerald green, royal blue, or white—stuck in a band of velvet of the same color if green or blue be chosen, or else one of white leather.

Feather Trimming. At this season considerable attention is always fastened on feathers, both ostrich and fancy, and this season is no exception, for excluding some fruit and a few velvet flowers and fancy ribbon bow effects, feathers are used almost entirely.

There are many beautiful ostrich effects, sometimes another feather being introduced. A new combination is ostrich and gourd, for white ostrich and ostrich are most often combined, this can not truthfully be regarded as a new idea.

One of the newest ostrich clusters is composed of one long full feather, which may be curled or uncurled, and this bursts into a cluster of three or more tips at the end. This fancy is made, as indeed most of them are, to take an upward line on a hat, but of course at an angle and not perpendicular, although there are other feathers made to stand up in a millimeter at the front or side of a towering toque.

There are many curiously shaped clusters of small tips and flat-topped pom-poms, from the center of which a queerly twisted feather, usually uncurled and in two or more shades, arises. Tiny and medium-sized tips are much in evidence, as well as long feathers, feather bands, fringes and cockade effects.

Combination Effects and Colors. Paradise is very fashionable, particularly in colors, and this, by the way, is true also of ostrich. There are bush effects of curled ostrich, as well as the beautiful drooping tails in natural and artificial coloring. Paradise must take the place of egrettes to a certain extent, although there are some clever imitation egrettes, blonde for example, numidi and peacock. One of the latest novelties is a metallized peon or peacock feather. It is prettiest in steel and bronze coverings and is used lavishly on many of the smartest French hats.

There are beautiful willow novelties in all the accepted colorings of the season, for the demand for willow is very strong.

Gours is being shown and is having quite some sale in gray and in dyed colors. Vulture, too, is in the limelight. It is used both curled and straight, and, of course, while much coarser in texture, has much the appearance of ostrich, particularly when curled.

Quite as important in their sphere are wings. Very large ones are favored, as may be seen by a glance. Several wings of individual color together, rather than have several colors appearing in the same wing.

Wide Brim Hats. A large number of the hats are very much wider than they are deep. Well nigh thirty inches of breadth is attained by some of the very latest, which do not measure much more than half that from front to back.

Sometimes the brim is wider on one side than the other and the wider side is often more pointed than the other. When this is the case one side may turn up while the other curves down, but not always to the same extent. The crowns of such hats are almost invariably domed.

One of the largest shown is in the very darkest shade of fawn brown, the velvet with which it is covered is stretched without an apparent fold (the few necessary to model it over the crown being hidden by the trimming) two birds of paradise minus their long tail feathers being attached to one on each side against the crown. The same arrangement is extended to a similar black velvet hat, only in this case the bodies of the birds are suppressed and the rest of their plumage is made up into the shape of wings.

Trimmings for the Fall Hat. In the previous issues mention has been made of fringe. Now, as a rival for chenille fringe we have silk fringe and fringe of tiny beads, such as adorn the edges of a lamp shade. In just the same way is it used on the hats, although silk and chenille fringe appears around and over the crown as well. These, too, there ward the ranks of fashion, it is still a

fad. White worsted as a trimming for black velvet hardly seems appropriate, yet it is used.

Wide silk braid is used as a binding as well as trimming is also in evidence. White silk braid, the kind usually associated with the dressmaking instead of the millinery trade, is used on velvet and velour hats, white on black or a deep purple, blue or green being smartest. Sometimes a band of braid is put over a high crown, giving it the appearance of being divided. This is a curious effect on one of the police helmet crowns, which, by the way, is a popular crown; buttons are a natural accompaniment to this braid and are usually used right in the braid.—New York Millinery Trade Review.

The Bridge. "My friend," said the preacher, "I wish to talk to you about your immortal soul. Have you done anything to insure your entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven? Let me warn you—"

"Oh," said the man who was busy trying to get his fiftieth million uninterrupted, "I don't wish to discuss the matter with you now. I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

"But, my friend, the trouble is that you are not going to come here unless you do some traveling in a different direction from the one in which you are headed."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Foreign and Homemade Bread. Edilton says he will live almost on bread alone while in Europe. He likes the foreign bread because it is not so white as ours. He cites the wonderful discovery that here beer was caused in China by polishing the rice and he would have us return to a darker bread in which the external of the grain of wheat are preserved. Dr. Graham, who invented Graham bread, had the same idea and died comparatively young of dyspepsia. We are safe with white bread and sweet potatoes. Many colored people keep healthy in the south without eating watermelon rind.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SALAMANDER ODD REPTILE

New Species of Batrachian of Which Pliny and Others Loved to Write.

FUNNY THEORIES REGARDING IT

One Old Writer Claims Wool of the Reptile is Asbestos, and Another Says Salamander is a Lizard, Without Wool or Hair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Nearly every one knows something of the mastodon and mammoth and other great prehistoric animals, but what of the smaller ones? Take the life history and traditions of that little batrachian, the salamander, described and figured by the ancient naturalists, Aristotle, Pliny, de Thau, Porta, Marco Polo and Browne, as well as by those of the present day.

The salamander is not an especially attractive animal, simply a small amphibian, resembling a lizard, but without scales, having a moist skin, colored in spots, or bands of yellow, orange or brown. In its early life it has an aquatic larval stage, but in later life it puts aside such childish things as gills, and, developing lungs, becomes air-breathing and behaves like an ordinary reptile. For its habitat it chooses dark and damp places, where it leads a quiet, peaceful life, feeding on aquatic worms, insects and very small animals.

One must go back to the mediaeval day for the first reports of this animal. The ancients all agreed that the salamander was a small reptile, a lover of cold and wet, never venturing from its lair except

in rainy weather. It was believed by some that, possessing a frigid and moist nature, it was only necessary for a salamander to come in contact with a fire to extinguish it, just as if its body were truly made of ice, while others held that it lived and thrived in fire—two very adverse beliefs, confused by nearly all early writers, and yet left uninvestigated for centuries. The first resisting charm was even accorded to certain gnomes and sylphs, as well as to the fair water nymph, Undine. And so, in fable and mythology, the salamander existed for years; considered both fire-proof and fire-extinguishing.

Eventually, a scientist named Pliny, more practical than his confreres, decided to find the truth of the matter; ascertained a salamander he put it into the fire, where the early victim of scientific research was immediately consumed, while the fire continued to burn. This satisfied Pliny that both the theories were unfounded, but he was unable to convince the world at large, and so the tradition obtained.

When asbestos was first discovered it was thought to be salamander's wool and was made into cloth and wearing apparel, capable of being cleaned by fire instead of water for that period. But Browne loosened this theory somewhat in his exposure of vulgar errors, when he declared the salamander to be "a kind of lizard, a quadruped—without wool, fur or hair," making such a wool gathering a most hopeless undertaking. It was Marco Polo, however, who finally demonstrated that the real fire-proof substance was asbestos, asserting at the same time that the salamander must be made of this material; a mineral and not a beast.

At one time the salamander had another

less acceptable power, that of poisoning whatever it touched, animate or inanimate. This tradition did not last long, and today it is known that this animal is perfectly harmless.

To those interested in the scientific study of this little reptile, a paper written by Dr. Leonhard Stejneger on three batrachians from Panama and Costa Rica will appeal. This paper is publication 1,871 of the proceedings of the United States National museum, and deals with two curious tree toads from Panama and a brand new salamander from Costa Rica. This modern animal, a little over two and a half inches in length, has a smooth brown skin, somewhat striped in lighter shade, a wide, flat head, and a long cylindrical tail. Dr. Stejneger, the author, has named the new species after the collector, Mr. C. Picado, who discovered it in La Estrella, southeast of Cartago, Costa Rica.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HELP

Experienced Houseworkers Demand and Secure Annual Privileges.

For years and years the hard-working, cheerful, faithful German servant girl has been held up as a model. The French have been called too smart, the English not smart enough; the colored maid has been declared to be lazy, but the sober, conscientious German has been considered to be a model that all maids should follow, but now, so a New York paper says, the German servant girl is demanding fancy prices, and from working early and late and expecting hardly any time out, she is said to demand some part of every evening, and those that demand least stipulate for all of Sunday and two

or three work-day evenings. Some also desire to be addressed as "Miss" instead of their Christian name. Others again, but anything so revolutionary can hardly be believed, demand that they shall eat at their employer's table on equality with the family, and it is asserted that so great is the dearth of servants that this demand is acceded to.

Many refuse to take service where there are children or dogs. Others who insist on the mistress giving them written promises that specified privileges shall be secured for them. Can this be? Has not the "scrubbing German"—used not as a slur, but a proof of her reliability—been a synonym for faithfulness and a real love of work for these many years? The situation is reported quite as acute in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, where the servants are said to have organized, with offices at Stockholm, Copenhagen and Christiania. These are their demands:

"The suppression of all night work; servants to knock off at 9 in the evening and to rest until 7 next morning.

"Extra pay for servants should they be requested to work later 9.

"A night out from 5 every week. Sunday off from 10 in the morning every fortnight, and a fortnight's summer holiday, the regular wages and in addition board wages to be paid.

"Increase of wages when the work of the house is satisfactorily performed.

"The servant's room to be light and warm and to be so situated as to catch the sun."

English maids are still as hard working, patient drudges as ever, and as poorly paid. A young woman who has charge of sixteen rooms in a residential hotel works from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., and adds to her other tasks that of serving as a waiter at two meals a day, and is paid

the equivalent of \$1.57 a week, cannot be said to be properly treated. But there is so much poverty in England, while all classes in Germany are increasing in prosperity.

Murphy's Mail.

A freckle faced girl stopped at the post-office and yelled out: "Anything for Mrs. Murphy?" "No, there is not," said the postmaster. "Anything for Jane Murphy?" "Nothing." "Anything for Ann Murphy?" "No." "Anything for Tom Murphy?" "No." "Anything for Bob Murphy?" "No, not a bit." "Anything for Jerry Murphy?" "Nothing at all." "Anything for Lize Murphy?" "No, nor Pat Murphy, nor Dennis Murphy, nor Pete Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor for John, Jack nor Jim Murphy, nor for any Murphy, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, franchised or disfranchised, natural or otherwise. No! there is positively nothing individually, jointly, severally, now and forever."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment and said: "Please see if there is anything for Clarence Murphy."—Mack's National Monthly.

No Change in Teeth Style.

Be careful when you say anybody has pretty teeth, now. For the chances that they are false are about twice as great as they were ten years ago, according to J. B. Morris. Mr. Morris is salesman for a dentistry supply concern of New York which sells false teeth to dentists upon special orders.

"The false teeth trade is growing," he said proudly. "I think the figures would show about twice as many sales as there were ten years ago. I think the reason is that more candy and confections are being eaten."

"This is one business in which styles do not change much. My line is much the same as it was when I first went out. The only difference is that the fittings are being made finer and closer matchings to real teeth are on the market."—Kansas City Times.

CALLS FOR BETTER METHOD

President Taft Warns Country to Look to Intensive Farming.

MUST COME TO SUSTAIN PEOPLE

Within Fifty Years Population Will Be Doubled and Crop Yield Will Not Be Great Enough Under Present Conditions.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Speaking here today, President William H. Taft emphasized the need of methods of farming and sounded a call for an increased "back-to-the-farm" movement. In part he said:

We have today in this country, in continental United States, about 1,925,000,000 acres of land. Of this, \$73,000,000 are included in the acreage of farms. In the last ten years that acreage did not increase more than 25,000,000, or a little over 4 per cent. In that same time our population increased 20 per cent. Of the \$73,000,000 acres, 477,000,000 are improved farm land. The \$25,000,000 includes woodland and unimproved land. The improved land in farms has increased about 65,000,000 in ten years, or some 15 per cent, but this, it will be seen, is not equal to the increase in population.

Now, if our population increases as rapidly as it has heretofore, we shall in fifty years have upward of 200,000,000 people in this country to support on this \$73,000,000 acres, much of which is probably not capable of producing a great deal. There are some 50,000,000 acres of swamp land that can be drained, and there are 25,000,000 acres of land that can be irrigated; but with all these it is perfectly palpable that within the life of many who are born now we shall be pressing the limit of our self-support from the soil unless some other method than the mere extension of area be found for the increasing of our crop production.

Must Adopt New Method. In the next one hundred years, if this is to be a self-sustaining country, we must adopt new methods of farming and pursue them with eagerness and intelligent enterprise. There has been, as we know, a movement from the farm to the city. How can these present evils that threaten the progress of our agriculture be remedied? How can the movement from the farm to the city be stopped? How can proper labor be secured on the farm? Is there no remedy, or must we change our nature as a people and all become a manufacturing nation and look for our future supplies to some other source in distant countries which themselves are looking forward to a limit upon their production.

I am an optimist and believe that situations, however threatening or immediately discouraging, have in themselves elements that justify hope of betterment. The increased price of farm products has increased the value of the farms and has made more certain the profit of farming.

Today, with improved roads, with suburban railroads, with the telephone, with a rural free delivery, and I hope soon with the parcel post, the life of the farmer will approximate much more nearly that of his city brother than it ever has in the past. In addition to all these elements that are working to the restoration to the farms of increased efficiency in their management is the education which is being given in the country, and on and near the farm, in scientific agriculture.

Better School Facilities. In the States we have long had agricultural colleges. Now these are being supplemented by agricultural high schools, and by what are called the consolidated rural schools, all of which have the effect to create much more than heretofore a closer farmer community, and to give growing youth a knowledge of agriculture and a prospect in the high prices of farm products of an adequate return for modern farming on proper principles. This will give to the brothers who stay on the farm a much more certain prospect of a good income and a comfortable living than those who seek to join professions or to engage in business in which the chances for the profits and a comfortable livelihood for the individual are growing less, while those upon the farms are rapidly increasing.

The promotion of this movement of vocational education of the embryo farmer in the sons of the present farmer is as high a function as any government department could perform, and that is what is being pressed forward under the secretary of agriculture in every State in this nation. The vocational schools must be increased in every State.



President Taft Pleads for Method of Increasing Crops

"We must adopt new methods of farming and pursue them with eagerness and intelligent enterprise"—President William H. Taft at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1911.

This was the keynote of the president's plea for more intensive farming. He sounded a note of warning to the country—a warning that there must be less thought of extension of area and more thought of scientific methods that will bring greater yields from land now under cultivation.

The almost virgin states of the west, he said, must be developed so they can support a population that will be doubled within the next fifty years. "The development must come if this country is to be self-sustaining." There has been a movement from the farm to the city; now we must have a movement from the city to the farm. It is now on. The embryo farmer in the sons of the present farmer must be impressed with the conditions and must be taught how to increase the crops and keep the land fertile.

Action in line with that which the President urges is being taken by the

Omaha Land Show

Experts here will demonstrate how to make western farms pay better—produce bigger crops and yet conserve the productivity for later years. Men will show farmers how to do just the things that President Taft urges should be accomplished.

Come to the Big Show and Learn How to Make Your Land Produce Better Crops

