

Leveling Our Population

By Carlyle Ellis.



NEW lines of transportation are being established direct from European to Gulf ports, thus already relieving somewhat, and promising greater relief in the future, to the congestion of our principal Atlantic ports of entry. The German population in Texas is already great, though now the immigrant seeks the new country overland, whereas in the near future the immigrant entries at New York may be expected to be reduced and those of Galveston and New Orleans increased even more greatly than of late.

With regard to the distribution of newly arrived immigrants, the figures of the Bureau of Immigration show that of the 1,200,000 immigrants who passed through Ellis Island in 1906, about thirty percent were destined for New York state, and most of these for the metropolitan district, twenty percent for Pennsylvania, seven percent each for Illinois and Massachusetts, and five and one-half percent for New Jersey and Ohio. This would seem to indicate a considerable congestion. But it must be taken into consideration that the immigration statistics do not take into account the great number who stay in New York only long enough to discover where they may go, or to earn enough for their passage to agricultural districts. New York is the clearing house, and already there are large movements at work to draw from it the newly-arrived labor so badly needed in the mills of the South, on the railroads of the Southwest, in the wheat fields of the great plains—wherever there is capital and undeveloped resources.—From "Leveling Our Population," in National Magazine.

Dishonesty a Fine Art

By John Wesley Hill.



DISHONESTY is not the coarse and vulgar thing it used to be, but it has become a sort of fine art.

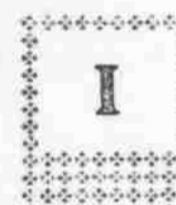
The arrests which have occurred during the last week of bank wreckers in New York city, and arrests which should yet be made of criminals in high places, testify to the prevalence and power of this spirit in our midst, a spirit which seeks to acquire wealth at any price, and which exalts money above manhood. Dishonesty is not the coarse and vulgar thing it used to be. It has become a sort of fine art. Men are called "smart" whom our fathers would have branded with infamy. Glowing descriptions are given of transactions that are conscienceless—transactions which in their coarser aspects are held up to execration, but when arrayed in gorgeous plumage and domiciled in stately mansions and credentialized by high sounding titles and perpetrated by kid glove gentlemen escape public condemnation and are not infrequently greeted with eulogy and applause!

Money-making is legitimate. Poverty is not pety. The accumulation of wealth is a divine command. The theory that it is necessary to be impetuous in order to be sanctified is a fanatical absurdity, but the purpose to be rich at any price is the policy of perdition.

Country Must Exterminate

The Great Injustices That Permit Swollen Fortunes.

By The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden.



IT is idle to hide from ourselves the fact that we are facing a social crisis. A social order which makes possible the rise of a Harriman or a Rockefeller cannot long endure.

The swollen fortunes over which many are gloating are symptoms of disease. They are not the reward of social service, but are the fruit of plunder. A society which tolerates such conditions cannot live. It is because we have some dim conception of this truth that we are moving toward the correction by law of these injustices. We must exterminate them.

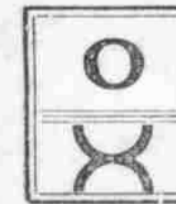
And the Christian church, while the powers of plunder have been heaping up their spoils, for the most part has been twiddling her thumbs, and wondering whether she had any call to interfere.

Indeed, she has gathered into her communion many of the most conspicuous of the perpetrators of the injustices—they are nearly all church members—and has made herself a pensioner upon their bounty.

The church's consequent enfeeblement is due to her failure to grapple with the task assigned her. Let her address herself to that with faith and courage, and she will soon find her resources returning.

The Servant Problem Solved

By Edward Carpenter, Thinker and Sociologist.



ON the whole, and for habitual use," he says, "I do not know what can be pleasanter or more nourishing than the cereals, milk, eggs, cheese, bread, butter, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds, and they seem to me to stand by one for hard work and endurance better than flesh. Excellent dishes can be compounded of these materials, though probably the less of cooking there is the better. I am convinced there is a most abominable and idiotic waste of time in connection with this subject in all our well-to-do establishments.

Fancy a small household of five or six persons requiring a cook, i. e., a person engaged all day in preparing food for them. It is out of all reason. The orthodox dinner, reduced even to its lowest terms, involves, say, meat, two vegetables, and a pudding—four dishes, all requiring cooking. The labor this represents per annum, and just for one meal a day, is something fearful. And it is not a comfortable meal; let alone the disagreeable smells involved in its preparation—smells which necessitate sitting rooms being a long way from kitchens and houses altogether more extensive and cumbersome than they need be—it is a meal having no centre of gravity; you cannot for the life of you tell the proper proportion these dishes bear to each other.

Would it not be better to have just one dish (like the family bowl seen in Highland cabins and elsewhere), one dish combining in itself all needful qualities of nutrition and tastiness, with perhaps a few satellite platters around for any adjuncts or offsets that might seem appropriate? This central dish (the only one requiring immediate cookery), say some golden-ored substantial omelet or vast vegetable pie, or savory and nutritious soup, or solid expanse of macaroni and cheese, or steaming mountain of rice surrounded by steved fruit, or even plain bowl of fermenty, would represent the sun or central fire of our system, while round it in planetary order would circle such other vizards as would give the housewife a minimum of trouble to provide—chunks of bread and cheese, eggs, raisins, oatmeal cakes, fresh fruit or what not.

Here would no second relay of plates be necessary, and victuals which could not face each other on the table would not be forced into spiteful conflict within the man. Even the knife and fork would almost disappear, washing up would become an affair of a few minutes, and the housewife's work before and after dinner be reduced to a trifle compared with what it is now. For it must be remembered that with this whole matter hangs the question of woman's work. Woman is a slave, and must remain so as long as ever our present domestic system is maintained. I say that our average mode of life, as conceived under the bourgeois ideal of society, cannot be kept up without perpetrating the slavery of woman. It is quite probable that in the mass she will resist the change, but it may have to come nevertheless.

CLOAK MODEL STEPS INTO VENUS' SHOES, BODICE, ETC., AND FINDS A PERFECT FIT.



Miss Katherine M. Berger, the Cloak Model, Who Has Been Declared to Be a Perfect Specimen of Physical Womanhood.

Skirt Guard.

One of the nuisances in connection with propelling a baby carriage or go-cart, as every mother knows, is the impossibility of preventing the skirts coming in contact with the dirty wheels; consequently, in time ruining it. How easily this can be



avoided is shown by a Michigan man who has invented a skirt guard for the purpose. The guard is very simple in construction, consisting of a pair of wheel fenders in the form of a quarter-circle. These fenders are supported on brackets which extend from the body of the baby carriage and from the axle. They are positioned just back of the rear wheels. Instead of the skirt brushing against the wheel, it strikes the fender or guard, being thus protected from the dirt which naturally adheres to the tires of the wheel.—Washington Star.

Still Master of His Fate.

When Learoyd, in the natural ups and downs of a literary career, went into a cheap—very cheap—New York restaurant for dinner, and found Davol in a waiter's apron, he was amazed—Davol, the cleverest fellow in the class!

"You don't mean," stammered Learoyd, "that you have come down to this?"

"Come down?" repeated Davol. "I don't dine here, Learoyd. I merely wait."—Youth's Companion.

The Interviewed.

A stranger approached a little girl who was somewhat accustomed to interviews with the usual question, "What's your name, little girl?"

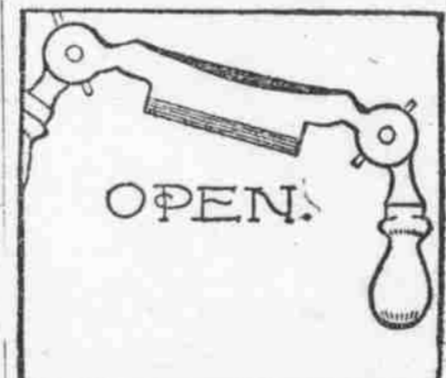
The little girl, without looking up from her sand pie, replied: "My name is Edith, and I'm four. She's my little sister; her name's Mildred and she's two. I don't want to go with you and be your little girl, and I know you can't steal my little sister."—Harper's Weekly.

Russian Parallel to the Druce Case.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch has lately issued in St. Petersburg a little work entitled "The Legend of Alexander I. in Siberia." One finds in it curious parallels to the sensational mystery which Mr. Plowden is endeavoring to unravel. Thus, like the fifth Duke of Portland, the Czar Alexander I. is alleged to have led a double life and also to have arranged a bogus funeral of himself. The story has long been firmly credited by the middle and lower classes in Russia, and it has even received a measure of countenance from the best of Alexander's biographers, General Schilders. Of this legend the Grand Duke has made a careful study, with the result that he shows conclusively by documentary and other evidence that it is a legend and nothing more.—Daily Graphic.

Adjustable Handle.

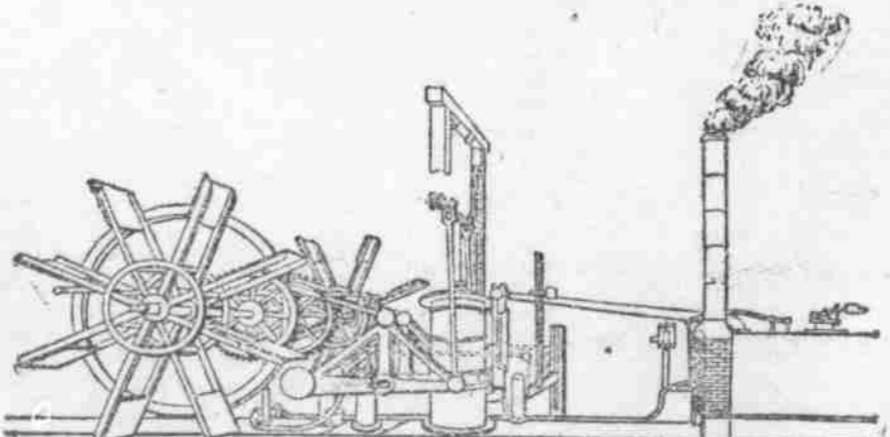
Woodworkers will be interested in a folding drawing knife recently invented by two Ohio men. The drawing knife, as shown in the illustration, has folding handles, capable of adjustment to a number of different positions. The knife can be folded inwardly to a position entirely out of the way, directly over the cutting edge of the knife blade, so that the knife can be handled in perfect safety when not in use. It occupies but little space when placed in a tool chest and there is no danger of injuring the cutting edge. The construction



also admits of the handles being set at right angles, and at other angles, giving the workman a wide range of adjustment, and making it possible to set the handles in positions best suited for special kinds of work. The means for locking the several adjustments assures rigidity, it being impossible for the handles to slip.

Of Boston's new Aldermen one is a reporter, one a banker, one a carpenter and another a blacksmith.

Machinery That Ran the Clermont.



It is interesting to contrast this picture of the crude machinery with which Robert Fulton successfully ran the Clermont a hundred years ago with the present-day engines of our transatlantic liners. The picture is from Technical Literature.



New York City.—Such an attractive blouse waist as this one is sure to find its welcome from any normal minded girl, for pretty clothes are as essential to youthful happiness as is

Fancy Collar, Jabot and Bows.



the sunshine. In this instance plaid taffeta is trimmed with velvet bands and combined with a chemisette of simple all-over lace, but the blouse can be utilized for a great many ma-

All sorts of pretty and dainty neckwear is being worn just now and there is always a demand for fresh designs. Here is an altogether attractive stock and very charming jabot and two bows, any or all of which can be utilized both for personal use and for gifts. In the illustration the jabot with bows made of filet net with trimming of Valenciennes lace which one separate bow is made of linen lawn daintily embroidered by hand and the other is made of sheer, fine French cotton lawn with trimming of lace insertion and medallions. The stock collar is cut after the newest style, which is higher at the back than at the front, and as illustrated is made of the coarse mesh filet net overlaid with soutache in a simple design and with folds of blue silk at top and bottom. All the pretty trifles, however, can be varied almost indefinitely. For the jabot net, fine lawn, chiffon and all-over lace all are appropriate while the bows can be made of almost any pretty, dainty material, and the stock allows ample opportunity for the exercise of individual taste, and ingenuity. The middle portion could be made of a heavy applique or of embroidered bands of braid or of a dozen other



materials and in a number of ways. It is just as appropriate for the entire dresses as it is for the separate waist and it can be made from almost any reasonable material. Crepe de Chine, louisine and taffeta are favorite silks for the separate blouse, but for entire dresses the plaid taffetas, veillings, cashmeres and light colored broadcloths all are being used, while the model is adapted to each and all.

The tucks are arranged after a most becoming manner and the little chemisette always gives an air of exquisite daintiness. It could be of lace, of tuck silk or of lingerie material as liked. Again, the sleeves can be either long or in three-quarter length so that the model seems to fulfill a great many requirements. The collar can be made with the new points back of the ears or straight as may be found more becoming.

The blouse is made with the smoothly fitted lining and itself consists of front and backs. The chemisette is faced onto the lining and its edges are concealed by the shaped trimming band. The long sleeves are gathered into deep cuffs, the three-quarter ones into bands.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is three and five-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three yards twenty-seven or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide with one-half yard of all-over lace and one-half yard of silk or velvet for the trimming.

Gray and Black Coat.

The note of harmony between a gray skirt and black coat is struck in the gray braid trimmings of the coat.

things that would easily suggest themselves.

The jabot consists of just one piece laid in pleats on indicated lines. The bows are made in one piece each with little cross over portions and the stock consists of the foundation over



which the net and the silk are arranged on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the jabot is one-half yard of material eighteen or twenty-one inches wide with one and five-eighths yards of insertion and two and one-half yards of edging; for either bow one-eighth yard eighteen or twenty-one inches wide with three-eighths yard of insertion and three-quarter yard of edging for the square bow; for the collar one-eighth yard any width with one-half yard of silk for the folds.

There are vests that end at the waist line, and others above it.