

Vacations

By Elbert Hubbard



HERE are three good reasons why all employes should have vacations.

One is so that the employer can see how easily anybody's and everybody's place can be filled; the next is so that when the employe returns he can see how well he can be spared, since things go right along without him; the third is so the employe can show the employer, and the employer can understand that the employe is not manipulating the accounts or engineering deals for his own benefit.

Many a defalcation could have been avoided had the trusted man been sent away two weeks each year, and an outsider put in his place.

Beyond these, the vacation has little excuse. As a matter of recuperation, the vacation does not recuperate, since, as a rule, no man needs a vacation so much as the man who has just had one. The man who is so run down that he needs a vacation can never adjust or reform himself in two weeks. What he really needs is to retransform his life.

To work during the year at so rapid a pace that in August one's vitality is exhausted, and a rest is demanded, is rank folly. What we all need is enough vacation each day so that we can face each new morning with health sufficient to do our work in gladness. That is to say, we need enough of a play spell every day to keep us in good physical condition.

The man who is done up and fagged out has not found his work. And the man who lives during the year in anticipation of a vacation does not deserve one, for he has not ascertained that it is work, and not vacations, that makes life endurable.

The only man who can really enjoy an outing is the man who doesn't need it. And the man who keeps his system so strong and well balanced that he doesn't need a vacation is the one who eventually will marry the proprietor's daughter and have his name on the sign. Before you manage a business, you better learn how to manage your cosmos. However, this does not mean that I never take a vacation myself—I do, otherwise how would I know the facts?—New York American.

A Dinner to an Elephant

By Lilian Bell



WHAT proved to be the coldest night of the year, a man, said to represent a brand of wine he is anxious to export, engaged the largest stage in the world from midnight until the next noon and gave an entertainment in honor of an elephant to which were bidden the men and women whose lights shine mostly on the Great White Way.

These people were requested to come dressed as "rubes," in the hope of making themselves as ridiculous as possible. But that was unnecessary, as the report of their antics while the wine, represented by their host, flowed with increasing freedom, did for them what no amount of caricature in dress could accomplish.

Out in the cold of this same freezing night there is a bread line. Stationed at various places in this city are municipal free lodging houses. To these flocked the army of the hungry and homeless, seeking for food and shelter from the bitter cold.

Of course, nobody blames a wine agent for advertising in any preposterous way he can. Nor does one blame his guests, who can find no excitement so suited to their taste as the sort given at an elephant dinner—where no dinner was—for going and giving themselves up an abandonment of vinous enjoyment.

New York is a city of contrasts, and, in spite of the piteous tales of suffering printed every day in the newspapers, the idle and the thoughtless continue to give parties, full of spirited and spirituous entertainment, where hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars are spent for no good purpose and to no worthy end.

Do you wonder that some shivering wretch with empty pockets and an empty stomach, who hears of this waste and wanton extravagance, sometimes loses his faith in God and man?

Nobody objects to even expensive entertainments, which really entertain, but to waste money and advertise that waste when babies are dying of cold and hunger on the coldest night of the year and men and women are driven to desperate measures to find warmth and food, is little short of a crime.—New York American.

Self-help for Country Women

By Maud Howe



WHAT else besides assurance has the city woman that the country woman lacks?

She has polish. Her manners are kept smooth by the continual friction with all sorts and conditions of men and women. More polish, more assurance, greater ease of manner; the average city woman has more of all these than the average country woman. She is usually quicker-tongued, but not necessarily quicker-witted. Her speech comes more readily than her sister's from the country, but for all that it may not be better worth hearing.

What are the influences in city life that make for this finer polish, this greater refinement, this urbanity? What are the refining influences in the life of Rustica's sister who lives in the city?

She learns something every day by watching her neighbors and the people in the streets. She has gone to the great school of the city. She can hear the best preachers, the famous lecturers, the foremost actors and musicians. They all come to the city to teach her what they have learned of religion, science, music, art. The pulpit, the theatre, the art exhibition, the concert-room—these are the class-rooms of the city school of life. Cities civilize, polish, educate largely from the outside. The dwellers in cities improve by imitation; they learn from one another.—Harper's Bazar.

How Germany Saves

By William H. Tolman



REGARDING the accidents in the United States, it is the opinion of the engineering profession that one-half of them are preventable. If so, the next question is, how? A conservative estimate of the number of annual accidents which result fatally, or in partial or total incapacity for work, is 500,000. Reckoning the wage earning capacity of the average workman at \$500 a year (this makes no allowance for the professional men, railroad presidents, industrialists and ready for the halloo. Their day will come, but it must not be other high-salaried officials who are injured or killed by the railways, mines, building trades and other occupations), we have a social and economic waste of \$250,000,000 a year. What we are thus losing in work efficiency Germany is saving. "One billion marks in wage earning efficiency annually we conserve for Germany through our sanatoria, museums of safety, convalescent homes and other forms of social insurance, by which we safeguard the lives and limbs of our workmen and prevent the causes and effects of diseases which would lessen their economic efficiency," stated Dr. Zacher, director of the imperial bureau of statistics, in reply to my inquiry as to how much Germany saved every year.—From The Century.

BONING FOR GRADUATION.



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

NEW EMPIRES FOR PIONEERS.

Millions of Acres of Indian Lands to Be Thrown Open For Settlement—Offer Homes and Wealth—Include Rich Farming, Timber and Mineral Tracts in Idaho, Montana and Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Millions of acres of fertile Western lands will be made available by President Taft for homeseekers during the next nine months if he follows the policy which has been laid down by the Department of the Interior. The settler may make his selection in any one of the three States of Idaho, Montana and Washington.

It is proposed to throw open 2,872,600 acres, comprising part of five different allotments to Indians. They include farming, timber and mineral lands, sufficient not only to provide homes but wealth to the successful applicants.

The sections under consideration include 310,000 acres at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; 64,000 acres at Lemhi, Idaho; 1,200,000 acres near Flathead, Mont.; 153,600 acres near Spokane, Wash., and 1,145,000 acres in the vicinity of Yakima, Wash.

Long ago it was decided that the Indian reservation must go, the Indian be absorbed into the civilization of the American continent and the districts set aside for him made available for homes for sturdy Americans. It has been decided that the present year is the time to do this.

The readiness of the people of the United States to gamble has led the Government to surround its land openings with restrictions. Even with these the proportion of those who applied for lands at last year's openings to those who obtained them was fifty-seven to one. There were 114,769 in the first class, and it is estimated that only about 2000 were rewarded with good farms. It cost the applicants on an average of \$20

each to go to the sections where the openings took place, which is one of the requirements.

Almost all the applicants for the new lands come from east of the States in which the new lands are located, but very few leave the Atlantic slope to try their fortunes in the West. Twenty States furnished the greater part of the applicants last year. Nebraska headed the list with 37,268 applicants. This is accounted for at the Land Office by the fact that the settlers in Nebraska were pioneers, and while they have been successful they have in many cases insufficient wealth to establish their sons in the high priced lands of that State. This is true, perhaps in a less degree, of the fertile State of Iowa, which is credited with 32,413 applicants. South Dakota furnished 17,124; Illinois, 7988; Indiana, 918; Kansas, 5371; Kentucky, 153; Michigan, 726; Minnesota, 3020; Missouri, 6058; New York, 191; North Dakota, 554; Ohio, 344; Oklahoma, 364; Pennsylvania, 190; Texas, 134; Washington, 19; West Virginia, 19; Wisconsin, 1778, and Wyoming, 38.

Lands were offered last year in the town of Gregory, S. D., at not less than \$1 an acre, after having been subject to entry at the rate of \$2.50 an acre for four years previous. These were suitable for grazing, but in many cases could be made to yield good crops. There is the word of the Government for the statement that lands in that locality entered four years before have not only produced good crops, but were selling at the time the opening was advertised at \$20 to \$50 an acre.

JAMES J. HILL DEFENDS PATTEN.

Predicts Country Will Need All Its Wheat to Feed the People.

Seattle, Wash.—J. J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Board of Directors, discussing the recent wheat corner, said:

"It is a mistake to say James A. Patten cornered the wheat market. It is merely a case of a man taking advantage of an opportunity. It has been but a few years since it was estimated that the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now the experts argue that it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

"We raise now probably 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States with good crop conditions.

This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of Eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of Eastern and Central Western States.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of live stock slaughtered last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When farmers of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska can get sixty-five cents a bushel for corn at the country station they will not endure the risk of hog cholera and the labor incident to hog raising, but will sell all their grain."

BELL SOLVES PROBLEMS OF AIR.

His Tetrahedral Kite Will Settle, Not Fall, if Shot to Pieces.

Philadelphia.—Expressing the hope that in the very near future, perhaps some time this summer, he will have perfected a flying machine that will revolutionize navigation of the air in at least two important particulars, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, detailed to the American Philosophical Society the experiments he has made and those that are to come.

In his effort to evolve a perfect machine Professor Bell will leave the aerodrome type of machine and place his dependence in what he has designated the tetrahedral kite, a kite which has the form of a huge triangle and is composed of many small cells.

"All of the machines now in use," the inventor said, "even that of the Wrights, who lead the world in flying machine construction, lack stability in the air. That is one fault. Another and more dangerous flaw is the

fact that when an accident happens to one of these machines it falls to the earth with extreme rapidity, endangering the life of the aviator. On account of their lack of stability in the air the safety of the aviator depends almost entirely upon his skill.

"The tetrahedral kite is perfectly stable in the air, as has been demonstrated by repeated tests. In case of an accident it will descend to the earth gently and smoothly as a bird would. It could even be broken in half and still reach the earth in safety. In times of war this would be an invaluable attribute, as the kite would be able to stand any amount of shelling."

It is these two things that will be the subject of the experiments this summer. Professor Bell has been conducting his work at his summer house in Braddock, Nova Scotia, a small town on the shore of Lake Bras d'Or, and in Hammondport, N. Y.

Steel Trust to Drop Dealings

With Unions Altogether. Pittsburgh.—Notices were posted at the various plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company that on and after June 30 the company will refuse to deal with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin Plate Workers. The company is the last of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation to deal with union labor, and it is asserted that the corporation has now decided to drop dealing with the union altogether.

Chicago Roads Order Special Cars to Run to Cemeteries.

Chicago.—Plans for funeral cars for the surface lines were sent to the officers of the Chicago City Railway Company by Blon J. Arnold, chief traction engineer. Haste in getting the cars has been precipitated by the carriage drivers' strike. The first test on the surface lines is to be made on the Calumet and South Chicago Railway, now operated by the City Railway. They are already used by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway.

COSTUMES for STREET WEAR

New York City.—Such a simple little dress as this one is needed by every child. It can be made from

Wheat Pattern Fashionable. Everybody who designs is making use of the wheat pattern.

Yellow Linen Suit.

If you can find a pretty shade of yellow in a linen, you will have a suit that is considered very smart this season.

Four-Piece Skirt.

The skirt that provides slight flare at the lower edge is one of the very latest to have appeared, and this model shows that feature at its best. It is slightly high waisted and close fitting over the hips, and the pleated panels give long, becoming lines at the same time that they provide additional fulness. Pongee with trimming of buttons and finish of stitching is the material illustrated. When made in round length the skirt is adapted to afternoon dress, when made in walking length for general morning and street wear.

The skirt is made in four gores with four additional panels. The side gores are lapped over onto the front and the back and the panels are joined to their edges. The closing is made invisibly. When walking length is desired both the gores and the panels are to be cut off on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine and one-half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, five and three-fourth yards for



lawn or batiste, from plain white or from prettily figured materials, from embroidered muslin if something



very dainty is wanted, and it can be made from gingham and other inexpensive wash fabrics for the hours of play and hard usage. Also it is quite correct for cashmere, albatross, challis and the other simple wool materials that many mothers use for the cold weather frocks of the girls who have reached the mature age of six.

The dress itself is tucked to form the yoke, and consequently making is a very simple matter and the sleeves can be in full or elbow length, while the dress can be trimmed with banding or left plain, as liked.

The dress is cut with front and back portions and is finished at the neck with a straight standing collar. Whether the sleeves are cut to the wrists or the elbows they are gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is three and one-fourth yards twenty-four, two and one-fourth yards thirty-two or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with three yards of insertion, one and three-eighth yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

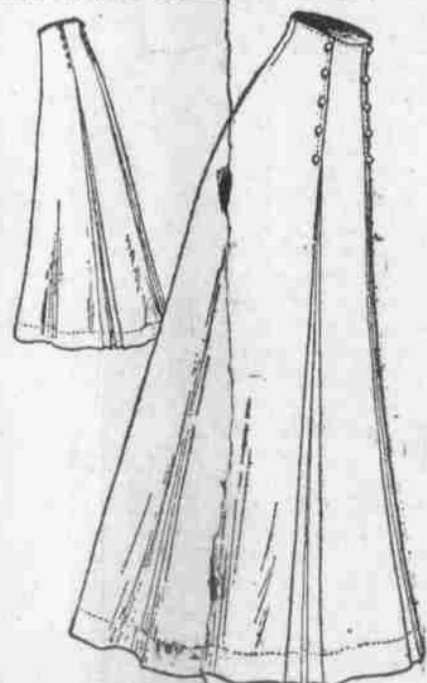
New Crepe Blouses.

Fine white Chinese crepe is leading all materials for wash waists. One can pay almost any price for such a blouse, according to the quality of the crepe, the name of the maker, and the weave of lace or embroidery used on it.

Define the Figure.

All coats are cut so as to more clearly define the figure, though the box coat has by no means been given up.

ly-four or fifty-two inches wide, width of skirt at lower edge four and three-fourth yards, including pleats.



Jeweled Clasps For Stays.

When all the usual luxuries are provided for women of extravagant taste, some original and totally unnecessary excess will be seized upon by them. The new clasps for corsets answer to this description admirably, for of all injuries they are the most luxurious.

Embroidered Gloves.

Long gloves must be elaborately embroidered to meet the requirements of fashion.