

IN VOGUE

COMFORT IN SLUMBER

SLEEPING SOCK OF CROCHET IS WORTH MAKING.

Directions for Article That Those of Any Age Who Are Troubled With Cold Feet Will Greatly Appreciate.

This sock is quickly and easily worked, and any kind of wool may be employed, if vest wool and a No. 14 bone hook be used, about 3 ounces will be required.

These directions, which are for ladies' medium size, may be easily adapted to a sock of any size.

Work 54 chain, turn; a treble in every stich, commencing at the fourth from hook, turn with 2 chain, which will stand for 1 treble, a treble in the



back thread of each stich to end of row; turn and repeat from 2, work to and fro in this manner for 25 rows (13 ribs).

Turn and work as usual, but 32 stitches only—this should leave 20 stitches unworked, leave the same number of the foundation chain and work a treble into each of the other 32—this will make 64 stitches across the instep, turn—always with 2 chain—31 consecutive trebles, decrease by taking the 2 middle stitches together, 31 consecutive, turn, 31 consecutive, pass the middle stich, 31 more consecutive, turn, 30 consecutive, take the 2 middle stitches together, 30 more consecutive, turn, 30 consecutive, pass the middle stich, 30 more consecutive, turn.

Twenty-nine consecutive, take the 2 middle stitches together, 29 consecutive, turn; 2 trebles, take the next 2 together, 25 consecutive, pass the middle stich, 25 consecutive, take 2 together, 2 consecutive, turn, and decrease each row like the last two until 4 rows more or until the foot is the length required; place the two sides together and join on the wrong side with single crochet; fasten off.

Work a row of double crochet round the lower edge, taking 2 stitches together at heel and toe. Work a double crochet through both threads of each stich of the previous row—taking 2 together at the toe—and join on wrong side.

Join up front of leg and round top work 4 trebles with a chain between each under the end stich of the nearest row, a double crochet under the next, and repeat all round.

Last row—3 chain, 1 double crochet under each chain and into the double crochet between the scallops of the previous row.

Round the ankle with a chain and tassels of the wool.

GIVE THE DISTINCTIVE TOUCH

Initials on Articles of Personal Use Add Greatly to Pleasure of Possessor.

Nothing gives so distinctive a touch as initials. Whether in silver, stationery, handkerchiefs or household linen, a monogram or initials enhances the value of a gift.

There is much difference in engraving, so it pays to get your silver or jewelry where you know artistic marking is done.

Letter and note paper for formal correspondence is invariably marked. Most women have several dies, one with their addresses for business and ordinary correspondence, the other with monogram or crest, for personal notes.

Just now the letters woven into circles, diamonds or oblongs and placed at the upper left hand corner of note paper or card are extremely popular. Conservative women remain true to the three block initials, rather small, placed in center of paper or at left hand corner.

The hostess who entertains frequently has her monogram or crest stamped on gilt or silver-edged place cards, which are kept always on hand for emergencies. The die from one's monogram paper can be used, the stamping being done in gold or silver unless to match a special decoration.

A 25-cent handkerchief will take quite a new air if the initials of the owner are embossed on it. The lettering for ordinary ones is in small,

plain letters across one corner; for more elaborate ones a monogram or initials inside a medallion is preferred.

Bureau covers, table scarfs, linen pillow slips, and centerpiece which can be picked up cheaply at white sales will look vastly better if marked with initials.

Bolster rolls of plain linen are better looking if they have three five-inch initials worked in the middle. They should be heavily padded to stand in bold relief.

The girl who has little time for fancy work should learn only to embroider initials. It does not take long to mark one's belongings, and it increases their beauty. Especially for gifts is lettering useful. It makes them attractive and personal.

See that the padding is regular and well rounded and that the covering for the satin stich is taken firmly with stitches close together, but not overlapping, and with edges even.

LOOKING TO PRACTICAL SIDE

Valuable Hint to Mothers Preparing Dresses for the Latest Newcomer.

Sewing for the littlest one seems an easy proposition to the young mother before she begins the loving task, for she thinks all that is needed is a few patterns and a variety of materials.

But, right at the beginning, when she sets out on her shopping tour to select these materials, she is confused and often buys more for the pleasing effect of what is in her hands than for future wear and tear.

Nainsook of a soft quality and not too fine is the best material for those first little dresses, and it is really more economical to buy this by the piece, as there is always a use for this soft material.

The patterns may be bought in sets and are thus easy to cut and baste, but when this is done the novice is usually at a loss as to how to properly finish the little garments.

The first thing to be considered is that these little garments must be fashioned with a view to the rapid growth of the wee one. If a tiny tape be drawn through the neckband and around the lower part of the full yoke the dress can then be let out to fit the infant as it gains in size.

The tiny wristbands are a source of despair to the inexperienced sewer, but if the edge of the sleeve be finished with a row of beading edged with narrow valenciennes, the sleeve can be drawn to fit the chubby wrist.

And it must always be remembered that the plainest first garments are the more comfort will be for baby, nurse and mother.

SMALL GIRL'S PARTY DRESS



Quite dainty is our little model; it is made in cream Jap silk, and has a yoke of tucked material in which the silk is gathered; insertion, through which ribbon is threaded, covers the gathering. The sleeve and waistband are of the same. Insertion and lace trim the lower edge of skirt.

Materials required: four yards silk 36 inches wide, four yards insertion, three yards lace, four yards ribbon.

Large Waists.
The Venus of Milo dressed in Parisian modes might pass muster now; thirty inches is none too big now for a waist. Paris made the law and every one followed it joyously; even the stays, pull as you may, will not give you a small waist. It is even rumored that French women pad the front of the figure to cause it to appear straight, but the one desideratum is to keep the hips to the straight line.

Catherine de Medici, when she introduced the bone corset, made thirteen inches the right size for the waist, and many a woman at court sacrificed her life to attain it. There is no necessity to have long bones to keep in the hips; coull or brocade may be cut so as to confine the dimensions. Divergent organs are now left full and easy play.

LAND OF LONG LEAF PINE

Where the Weak Grow Strong and the Strong Grow Great—God Bless the Old North State.

Wilmington.—Armed with a search warrant secured by a local bicycle dealer, Constable Savage searched the home of James Sellers, a young white man in this city, and found eighteen bicycles, which have been stolen from various persons.

Wadesboro.—J. T. Garris, of Lee county, recently purchased 100 acres of land south of Wadesboro for \$2,750 and arrived here with his family to make his home.

Wadesboro.—The county organizer of the State Farmers' Union has organized this county. The work of the union is prospering finely and the organization is increasing constantly in membership.

Rutherfordton.—The town of Rutherfordton sold to a Chicago firm \$35,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used in installing waterworks and electric light systems.

Morehead City.—The town commissioners have awarded the bond issue of \$20,000 for the installation of a waterworks system to a Chicago firm. The system will be installed at the earliest practicable time.

Concord.—Mr. Ralph Odell of Concord, who was recently appointed special agent of the department of commerce and labor for the purpose of investigating conditions affecting American trade abroad, will sail for Liverpool the latter part of the month.

Rutherfordton.—The Central hotel and the Carpenter building were destroyed by fire before the flames could be controlled. The Morrow building just across the alley was badly damaged by falling walls. The damage is estimated at \$40,000, with \$12,000 insurance.

Oxford.—Much interest is being manifested in the agricultural exhibit and success of every department of the Granville county fair. The splendid opening of the organization in 1910 forecasted future success and no stone will be left unturned to make the fair of 1911 most creditable to the country in every way.

High Point.—The entire plant of the Shipman organ company was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of more than \$50,000. A young girl, Stella Carmickle, her exit cut off by the flames, jumped from the third story of the building into the arms of her father.

Washington.—Washington patent attorneys, report the grant to citizens of North Carolina of the following patents: R. H. Roney, Burlington, umbrella; B. J. Sloan, Waynesville, baking mechanism for cleaning the gratings of water-channels; S. W. Sparger, Durham, book-holder.

Snow Hill.—The entire business district of this town was swept out of existence by a fire which started in the store of J. S. Sugar. The town has no fire fighting apparatus and the fire burned itself out. Immediately after the fire Sugar was arrested charged with incendiarism. Sugar came here six months ago from Baltimore.

Dunn.—The Dunn road forge seems to have reached the unlucky number 13. The entire force broke out of the barracks and all got away from Capt. J. E. Cole, the superintendent. One of the number came in and gave up. They seemed to have gotten hold of some tools of some kind and broke out at the window.

Greensboro.—A petition is being circulated in Greensboro in behalf of Thomas E. Stripling, formerly chief of police of Danville, Va., who was recently carried back to Georgia to serve a sentence in the state prison for murder, of which he was convicted many years ago, and from the serving of which sentence he escaped for a long while by having broken jail and remaining unapprehended.

Charlotte.—A variety of subjects pertaining to orphanage endeavor will be discussed at the fifth annual session of the Tri-State Conference of Orphanage Workers, which will be held in Charlotte, April 18, 19 and 20, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. A number of the state's most prominent laborers in that field will be here at that time.

Statesville.—The unusual rapidity with which the work on the Statesville Air Line railroad is progressing is attracting attention.

Washington.—As a result of a situation discovered in the Cleveland custom house John E. Wilkie, ex-chief of the United States secret service and supervising special agent of the treasury department, will make an investigation of the Wilmington custom house.

Wadesboro.—An effort is being made to revive the Wadesboro military company. The members of the company are making an earnest canvass to secure an additional enlistment.

SENSATIONAL NEWS

BRYAN AND OGDEN DISCUSS AT PHILADELPHIA THE MODERN NEWSPAPER'S STYLE.

PAPERS HAVE LOST PRESTIGE

The Nebraska Commoner Says Sensational Methods Do Harm—Cites the News Stories of the Movement of Troops to Mexico.

Philadelphia. — William Jennings Bryan and Rollo Ogden, editor of The New York Evening Post, discussed the "influence of the modern newspapers" here at the meeting of the Contemporary club.

Mr. Bryan declared that the modern newspaper has lost much prestige and influence. Among the causes for this loss of influence, he said, was the devotion of too much space to crime and domestic infelicity. Because the public seemed to demand news of this description, he said was no reason that it should be used. A journalist should not sell things that are not good for the public to read.

Another evil, Mr. Bryan declared, is the discussion of public questions from a sensational standpoint. For example he declared the manner in which the present movement of troops is being described in some newspapers. Such discussions is apt to engender a situation which might easily cause an international controversy, he said.

Editorials which do not express the opinion of the writers, but are ordered by the business offices of the papers, are another great evil, declared Mr. Bryan, who said:

"The greatest menace to our country today is the pollution of the editorial and news columns by interests that are practicing grand larceny on the people. Many of our great newspapers are owned by interests which have their hands in the pockets of the people and use the papers to chloroform the readers."

Mr. Bryan advocated the passage of a law which would compel newspapers to publish not only the names of their nominal owners but also the holders of mortgages upon the properties.

Mr. Ogden, who had opened the discussion, said when Mr. Bryan had concluded, "Mr. Bryan has spoken some great truths, but if it can be said that 'the people have the priests and politicians that they deserve' they also have the newspapers they deserve."

COCA COLA CASE IN THE COURT.

Inspector Lynch Found Plant Unsanitary to Pure Food and Drug Act.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Coca cola has been undergoing a technical attack at the hands of the Federal department of agriculture, the action being in the Federal court, of which a special session was held by Judge Sanford to try the case.

The case is styled "the United States versus forty barrels and twenty kegs of coca cola." Beyond this, the action against nobody in particular, although the barrels and kegs are being aided and abetted in their defense by the Coca Cola company of Atlanta.

Several witnesses were examined, Inspector Lynch, Dr. Fuller and W. J. Dobbs. The latter testified to having purchased the forty barrels and twenty kegs, from the Coca Cola company of Atlanta, and retailing it in unbroken packages to merchants in Chattanooga. The other testimony was largely technical, with the exception of Inspector Lynch, who told of seizing the goods October 21, 1909, his inspection of the main factory at Atlanta and succeeding developments.

The inspector said he took samples from the seized goods and later inspected the plant. This he found in a condition which, he said, was not satisfactory and in accordance with the pure food and drug act.

Dr. Fuller's testimony was to some extent a corroboration of that of the inspector, as to the chemical analysis of the samples sent to the department of chemistry.

Opposition to "Chief's" Pardon.

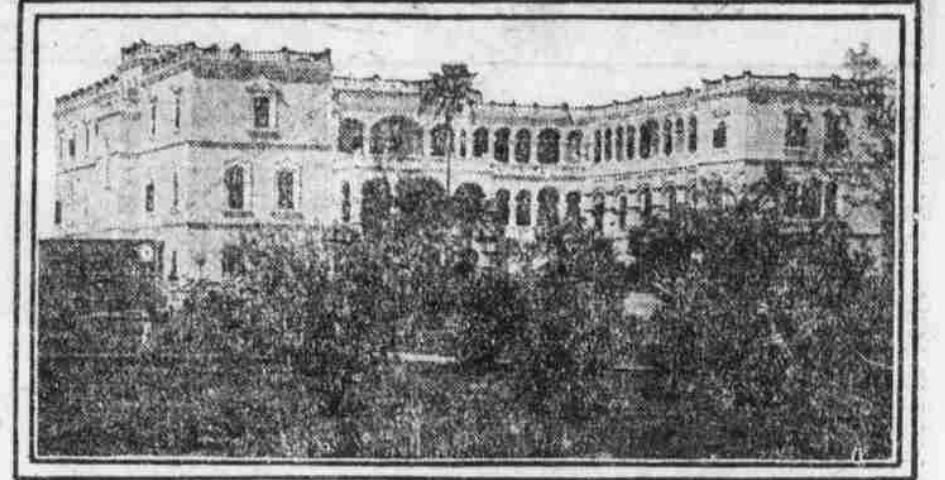
Atlanta, Ga.—Edgar Stripling, who while serving as chief of police at Danville, Va., under the name of Morris, was rearrested after fourteen years' freedom on the charge of murder, will not get a pardon from the Georgia pardon board if the widow and relatives of the man he killed can bring sufficient influence to bear. This statement was made by Mrs. G. M. Nelson of Harris county, formerly Mrs. William J. Cornett, widow of Stripling's victim. Hundreds of letters are urging the pardon.

Militia Officers Enthusiastic.

Washington.—The enthusiasm of the officers of the militia of the various states and territories over the opportunity offered them by the War department for field experience in the present military operations in the southern border states continues unabated. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, has received a total of 1,859 acceptances.

According to the present plan, about 266 militia officers will be sent southward at one time. The instruction will last two weeks.

KHARTOUM, THE GARDEN CITY OF AFRICA



PALACE OF THE SIRDAR, KHARTOUM

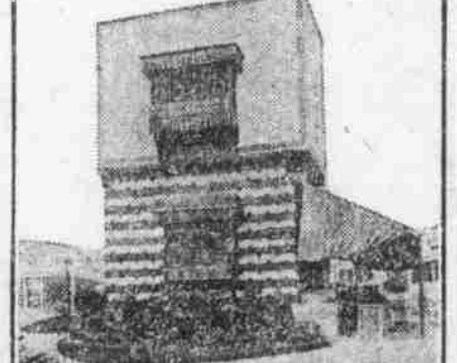
SOME day Khartoum will be the garden city of Africa. It has been laid out from that view. The immensely wide streets are bordered by small trees which make the hot, dusty expanses of roadway seem dustier and hotter by mocking the wayfarer, as if a thirsty man should have a thimbleful of water offered to him. But growth is rapid here. Before many years are past these saplings will spread their leafage wide, and everywhere one will walk beneath a cool canopy of whispering leaves.

At present nobody walks. The first morning I was here I made a great mistake. I went out for a stroll round to get an idea of the town. Frankly I thought it was a detestable place. "There is about enough here," I said, "to make a decent-sized village, and they have spread it over an area big enough for the site of a city." It was very hot. It was also windy. Dust lay thick all over except in the very middle of the road. I saw no white people about. I came back to the hotel sticky and tired and in a bad temper.

But after a cool drink in a long chair on the balcony looking over the river and over the great stretch of desert bounded by fascinating far-off hills, I reflected and began to understand. In this dry atmosphere thirst becomes a habit, and it is necessary to drink often of lime juice or lemonade. As I cooled off I became more reasonable. I noticed the gathering of donkeys and of rickshaws drawn by small ponies near the gate of the hotel on the river's edge. Everybody who went out took one or the other. Since then I have done likewise, and I have no further complaints. There is one walk, and a very pleasant one, left-handed along the river toward the point where the Blue and White Niles meet, keeping each its distinctive color for many miles down, and when the steam ferry piles to Omdurman on the further bank. But no one would dream of walking even here under the palm trees until the sun has dropped low. Rides in the early morning freshness over the desert sand and lawn tennis as soon as the shadows begin to lengthen—that is how we take our exercise in Khartoum.

The distances would really be difficult, even if the roads were not so dusty and hot. You are told that some place you want to go to is "at the end of the street." This means at least a mile, and sometimes nearly two. Yet the buildings are scattered only here and there. There is but one good European shop. There are bits of pavement in places, but for the most part roadway and sidewalk have not yet been separated. Consequently one has the sense of wandering about a suburb which is still in the builders' hands and only just beginning to be occupied. Well, for "suburb" read "city," and that is perfectly true of Khartoum. It has been planned with an eye to the future.

"Some day," they said to themselves, these far-sighted Englishmen, and



Egyptian Cafe.

Scotsmen and Irishmen, not forgetting Welshmen, "some day this vast country will, instead of being mostly desert, be covered with wheat fields and cotton fields. Work and water will turn the barren sand into one of the great producing countries of the world. In that day Khartoum will no longer be the head place of a province which is still looked upon as the Cinderella of the British empire and treated accordingly.

"It will be the capital of a rich and powerful dominion. Whether it will be fitted to play this important part in the world drama, and set an example to other capitals, depends upon us," said these Britons, filled with a great hope and pride; and they mapped out the place accordingly.

Even in the native town away back from the river there is order and design. Passing through the vast open space of Abbas square, which will in time rank as one of the finest in the

world, you come to the markets, rows and rows of straw huts with a man or a woman squatting in each, ready to chatter interminably for the eggs or tomatoes or the chickens or the green stuff spread on the ground outside. As you wander through, look along every street of low mud houses and you will see it stretching away dead straight to where the town ends on the desert. For a complete contrast go over to Omdurman. Eleven years ago this was still the Dervish capital, the residence of the false prophet who made his power felt over nearly half Africa. It was a slave-trading center, a vast prison, where every man felt himself a captive and knew that a turn of Fortune's wheel might at any time number him among the victims who were hanged on high gallows in the market place every Friday to strike the Khalifa's terror home to every heart. It was also a vast harem where women raided from many tribes were herded together to give the fanatical Baggara a foretaste of their bestial Paradise.

Eleven years ago it was death or captivity almost worse than death for



Water Carriers.

any white man found in the Khalifa's sphere of murder, robbery and rapine. Today you step into a steam tramway car in Khartoum, which takes you to a steam ferry; and from that again you board another car and are set down in the heart of this once-terrible Omdurman. Even in what is still a completely native rabbit warren of a city there are signs of the tidying-up process on every side. "Police Post" you see written up at frequent intervals. "Government School," "C. M. S. Dispensary," the placard of an English fire insurance office on a storehouse, the tall, spindle-shanked, but eminently soldierly Soudanese sentries at the barracks, the numbered armetts which the donkey boys must wear—all tell the same story, not of "civilization," but of straightening out. Whether in its crowded, narrow, awning-hung bazaars, where you greedily seek a little shade from the burning sun, or down by the river, where the export trade in gum and grain is busy, Omdurman seems to be still heaving a sigh of relief. The people are cheerful, but there is a shade of apprehension in their faces yet. And here, far more than in Khartoum, with its English gardens and its English faces, you realize why.

H. HAMILTON FYFE.

Weights and Measures.

London has what New York has not, namely, cheap and easy access to authoritative standards of weights and measures. At the Royal observatory of Greenwich these standards are fixed on the outside walls, so that any shopkeeper or householder or other doubting Thomas can go at any time and get information and an easy conscience without waiting for inspectors or red tape unrollers. The various lengths are decided at Greenwich by passing the measure to be tested between raised points in metal plates. There is a pound balance there by which any weight may be verified. In Trafalgar square there are standards of 100 feet and one chain (60 feet) on brass plates, with accurate subdivisions. These brass plates are set in the granite steps on the north side of the square. There are other sets of standards in Old Palace yard. New York might have them outside the city hall and in the public squares here and there.

And Yet He Lived.

"Spotted fever" received some queer treatment in John Wesley's day, according to Wesley's Journal of September, 1746. A man named John Trembath had the fever and Wesley wrote: "It was the second relapse into the spotted fever, in the height of which they gave him sack, cold milk and apples, pums, as much as he could swallow. I can see no way to account for his recovery, but that he had not yet finished his work."