

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

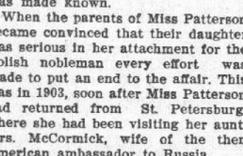
Present Congress Thus Far Shy on Talk



WASHINGTON.—Investigation discloses that congress has not talked so much during this session as many of its critics allege. Other congresses have talked more and have consumed more space in the Congressional Record.

All this in face of the fact that the present has been widely attacked as a do-nothing congress, bent only on ending the session without passing any measure that could be assailed in a presidential campaign—with each member intent on filling as many pages as possible of the Record with burning thoughts for the edification of his constituents, and for impressing them with the idea that the incumbent is the best possible man to return to Washington.

Queer Actions of Count Gizycki Recalled

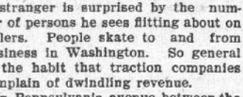


WASHINGTON society is keenly interested in the contemplated divorce proceedings between the Count and Countess Gizycki and is recalling the unusual conditions under which the engagement of the count and the former Eleanor Patterson of Chicago was made known.

When the parents of Miss Patterson became convinced that their daughter was serious in her attachment for the Polish nobleman every effort was made to put an end to the affair. This was in 1903, soon after Miss Patterson had returned from St. Petersburg, where she had been visiting her aunt, Mrs. McCormick, wife of the then American ambassador to Russia.

One day, without the slightest warning, the count appeared in Washington. Society was startled at the unexpected visit, but much more so when Miss Patterson made a round of visits to her particular friends and announced her engagement to the count.

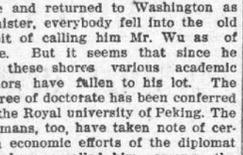
Roller Skating Popular at the Capital



WASHINGTON has more skaters to the square mile than any other city in the union. There is no call for opponents of the liquor traffic to view this statement with alarm. It merely means that the capital's long stretches of almost perfect asphalt pavements afford an ideal surface for roller skating and that people take advantage of the condition.

In Washington roller skating is as much a business as it is a pleasure. A stranger is surprised by the number of persons he sees fitting about on rollers. People skate to and from business in Washington. So general is the habit that traction companies complain of dwindling revenue.

Chinese Minister Is Now "Doctor" Wu



WHEN the former minister from China was restored to his prestige and returned to Washington as minister, everybody fell into the old habit of calling him Mr. Wu as of yore. But it seems that since he left these shores various academic honors have fallen to his lot. The degree of doctorate has been conferred by the Royal university of Peking. The Germans, too, have taken note of certain economic efforts of the diplomat and have enrolled him among the savants of their imperial institute.

The minister is very particular about his title. He takes as much delight in being addressed as doctor as a youth who has just taken his sheepskin from a medical school. He corrects all lapses into "Mr." and all his official documents and letter paper bear his new title. Mr. Wu, so rumor has it, would like to receive degrees from American universities, and he is delving into historic research which will lead to such honors.

Though he has always professed the utmost admiration of American methods, he has chosen the University of Oxford as the place to educate his only son. This young man began his career in letters at the Washington high school, and after graduating there went to a military school at Atlantic

conversation. But as the average congress does things and talks about them, it is not so much. For example, the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress, which ended on March 4, of last year, filled nearly as much space in the Record as has this session up to the middle of April, 1908. The first session of the Fifty-ninth congress had filled more space by several hundred pages. Similarly, the present congress will stand comparison with several other talkative congresses.

The longest speech in either house was made by La Follette. The senator from Wisconsin consumed the larger part of three days in attacking the Aldrich bill. The Browns-ville case has not occupied a great deal of senate time thus far, but there are several speeches yet to be made upon it.

Aside from the fact that the senate has not indulged in much protracted talk, it has not been working as a body as regularly as usual this session. Most of the time it has been adjourning over from Thursday to Monday—which is not true of the house. But if congress cannot fairly be accused of talking more than usual, it must be admitted that it is going a rapid pace in the matter of introduction of bills. In the house alone about 21,000 have been introduced up to date—an average of nearly 50 for each member.

Her parents are said to have been keenly annoyed by their daughter's action, and some means of making the engagement formally known then was decided upon. Mr. Patterson was genuinely provoked, and insisted that the engagement should be announced merely without the formula stating that the parents of the prospective bride authorized it. Mrs. Patterson, it is said, seeing that her daughter was fully determined to become the Countess Gizycki, persuaded her husband to make the announcement in the regular way. The wedding followed soon.

In his visit to Washington, Count Gizycki was not invited to be a guest at the Patterson home, but remained at the New Willard, where he occupied a room on one of the upper floors, and in the least desirable section of the house. He was attended by a man servant, who came to the hotel when needed.

After the wedding the count left the Patterson home and returned to the hotel to get his luggage, and it was currently rumored that he did not go back to the Patterson mansion for his bride, but telephoned that he would meet her at the station, and that the new countess left her home in company with her parents and her brother.

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City. He is now in the university at Peking. He intends to study law with an excursion into the domain of music. Young Wu is a delightful performer on violin and piano, and it is as much his ambition to awaken China musically as it is of his illustrious father to compass the Chinese economic and industrial awakening.

Sway of the Typewriter. The typewriter is playing an important part in civilizing the world. The latest invention in this line is a machine capable of transcribing the Japanese ideogram; but typewriters imitating Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, Hebrew and other oriental languages have long been used.

In Turkey the printing of anything, from a circular letter to a book, can only be done under a permit from the government. Therefore, typewriters which imprint Turkish or Arabic characters are prohibited from passing through the custom house. Nevertheless, the increasing demand has somehow produced a small supply. Bagdad, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, has 20 machines, all of which write Arabic. In Syria, one of the most polyglot countries in the world, Syriac, Arabic and French writing typewriters are used by many of the business houses. Persia, which used the Arabic script, is learning to adopt the typewriter. To go farther east, a number of Hindustani writing machines are now used in Bombay and other cities of India. Chinese seems to be the only language which still resists the typewriter's encroachments. — Harper's Weekly.

NEED SMALL TOWNS

THE DULWARK AND THE HOPE OF THE COUNTRY.

CENTRALIZATION AS AN EVIL

Building Up of Large Cities, with Their Crowded and Discontented Population, One of the Perils That Menace Nation.

There are many country merchants who see their trade gradually slipping away from them—leaving the country and going to the great cities by the channel of the mail-order trade, writes George H. Maxwell in the Michigan Tradesman.

There are many country editors who see the prosperity of their towns depleted and circulation and advertising income reduced for the same reason. There are very few, however, who realize that their problem is a national one, and that it is wrapped up in a part of the great fundamental question whether this nation shall be perpetuated or shall be destroyed by the physical degeneration of humanity, the social unrest, industrial discontent, moral and political corruption and class hatred bred in the city slums and tenements and certain to culminate in anarchistic crimes, riotous mobs and all-destroying social upheavals as the result of some long continued period of industrial and commercial depression.

The fact is that the upbuilding of the country town and suburban village, as an antidote and safeguard against the poisonous social, moral, physical and political consequences of herding millions of our working people together in the unnatural congested life of the tenements, is the one great question that rises above all others in importance—a problem that this nation must solve. Unless it does solve it, it will suffer death from human depopulation as a problem that has risen in the past only to be destroyed. Ours will be likewise destroyed unless we take heed in time.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

What is Essential for Their Upbuilding and Permanency.

Cities and towns are built up where there are certain natural advantages that afford economic means for manufacturing or for the distribution of products. Towns and cities may be classified as manufacturing towns and commercial towns. Large cities are built up by support from industries that employ people. There are few communities that can exist within themselves and upon home resources without the assistance of other communities. The city must draw from a large trade territory. All parts of the world contribute toward the sustenance of such great cities as New York, Boston and Chicago. It is the support thus received that makes these cities great. The country town has its trade radius limited. Unless the proper effort be made to protect this trade, to care for it, to cultivate it, it is likely to drift elsewhere. It requires push, continual exercise of energy to build up a good trade center. Competition is constantly growing keener. It is pulling together and constant work, push and enterprise hatched up with common sense that always wins.

Avoid Narrowness. There is such a thing as carrying principles of economy in business to extremes, of practicing the trimming operations until harm results. Too much cutting down of expenses means decreased business and loss. It is narrowness that should be avoided. How many times do business men seek cheap help rather than those whose experience and aptness justifies their asking for good wages? Cheap help is generally expensive and poor help. The clerk who receives five dollars a week cannot be expected to be much more than an automaton, a machine, and he may be all right in certain capacities, but he will never prove a trade winner for the merchant who employs him. Many a merchant fails in business just because of his niggardly way of running things, on account of his ideas that he can win out with cheap help, and do business without advertising.

Hustlers in a Hustler. The world likes a hustler, and has little use for the laggards. No town was ever known to get to the front when its affairs were in the hands of a lot of pessimistic moss-backs. It is the optimist who has well-regulated balance wheel who is the safest one to take the helm. One good pusher and worker in a town who has the right kind of mettle in his make-up, though he have not a cent, is worth a dozen men without progressive ideas who may be leaders in financial affairs.

The Blow Falls. "Amanda," said Rev. Dr. Fourthly, sinking heavily into a chair, "I have a piece of bad news to tell you." "You're not going to have your European vacation this year, Flavius?" faltered Mrs. Fourthly.

"Worse than that, Amanda!" he groaned. "The congregation is going to give us an old-fashioned donation party next month!"

For, at a considerable sacrifice, they had just filled the house with new furniture.

One on "Labby." As proprietor of Truth, Mr. Henry Labouchere, popularly known as "Labby," has had to spend a deal of money in libel actions. He once admitted in court that he had spent over \$200,000. "Then," said the late Sir Frank Lockwood, "I must thank you, Mr. Labouchere, on behalf of the profession. Go on, and prosper!" Needless to say, there were roars of laughter in court.—London Tit-Bits.

Maude Booth's Strenuous Day. On her recent visit to New Orleans Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth passed at least one strenuous day. She preached at a prison in the morning, held an informal reception in the mid-afternoon, then preached at the house of detention, after this held another reception, then addressed the Era club, which wound up with a third informal reception.

Out of the Dim Past. Alexander the Great had just subdued Bucephalus. "Anybody can bust a broncho," he said, "but it takes a man to put the snaffles on a big four-legged devil like this one."

Being shrewd, politic fellows, the cowboys of that age allowed the impression to go out that they were afraid to try to ride the savage beast, and the subservient historians hastened to confirm that impression.

RIGHT KIND OF PUBLICITY.

How to Use Newspaper Space to the Best Advantage.

It is the hard blows from the blacksmith's hammer that welds the iron. It is the continual chipping away of the sculptor that is necessary to finish the statue. It is the word after word written down by the writer that constitutes the completed novel, and it is the constant advertising that brings success to the merchant, combined with the ability to carry out all business agreements.

If you will note the successful merchant in any locality, you will find that he is the persistent advertiser. There are exceptions, of course, where business has been built up perhaps without ever a cent being spent for printer's ink. The pioneer storekeeper in a new country may have such a demand for his goods that he may be able to succeed. He may be able to retain his customers and thus go ahead for awhile. But his business is not likely to be permanent. Some advertisers will start in his field and by liberal use of methods of publicity gain in a few months' time trade greater than the pioneer took years to build up.

Any merchant who has common sense essential to success should have all the qualities required to construct a drawing advertisement. He knows the quality of his goods, the prices, the class of customers he has in his neighborhood, and with these points as a basis he should be able to arrange matter for an attractive advertisement. He no doubt can secure pointers from his home editor; that is, if the editor has any ideas, and most of them have. One reason why advertisements in the country papers sometimes do not seem to be so effective as those in the city papers is because of the scanty supply of type the editor is compelled to struggle along with. It matters not how good the wording of an advertisement may be, it must be well "set" to attract attention. A clumsy printer can spoil the pulling power of the best-worded advertisement.

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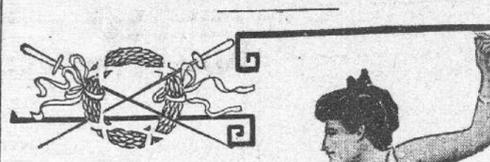
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BEST OF EXERCISE



ON GUARD

FENCING, now become so popular with women, has proved itself to be beyond all other exercises the thing to teach surefootedness, agility, suppleness, while the muscles gain strength, the brain keenness and the eye a marvelous quickness—an instantaneous focus. All of which is useful in daily life and extremely desirable, for nothing makes a woman or man more attractive than general alertness, mental or physical.

Many girls will say that it is too expensive a sport, that one must take lessons from a professional and that it takes time. Certainly that is all true, but one may fence in her room in an amateurish way and get great benefit, until occasion arises when a teacher is procurable. The motions with the foils and the steps taken bring into play every muscle in the body, as does no other form of exercise. Riding uses the muscles above the waist and, for a woman, some of the muscles of the right leg, while rowing develops the arms, shoulders and back, practically leaving in relaxation the rest of the body. Making beds is said to use more muscles than any other form of exercise. Fencing, however, will be found more attractive practices to some women.

If one would open wide the window of her room to admit plenty of fresh air, then, with a long flexible foil, try to touch the same spot in a target, she will receive all the benefit that the muscles could get even with an opponent—and a good one.

It lends interest to exercise, it makes it something to look forward to, it is not dreaded. The position adopted naturally decreases the size of the waist and hips, while holding the foil with arm outstretched cannot fail to develop both arm and wrist and develop all the muscles of the back.

In the attack one throws all the weight upon the right foot, balancing with the left arm, while in the defense one naturally reverses the weight, thus bringing into play other muscles. At the same time the head must be erect, the shoulders must be straight and the eyes must be quick at seeing opportunity and seizing the proper instant to press a momentary advantage. The wrist must turn in a flash, the waist must be supple, so that the body may bend easily and quickly. Where could greater development be acquired, where is there better exercise to be found?

SMART JACKET.



This style of jacket looks best made of the same material as the skirt with which it is worn; our model is in plum-colored fine cloth, lined with silk braid; the small turn-over collar and lower part of cuffs are of velvet, the buttons also are covered with velvet. The back of this pattern slopes down to the front in the center back.

Materials required: Two and three-quarters yards, 48 inches wide, 5/8 yards silk for lining, three-eighths-yard velvet.

More Chips.

The new spring hats are being made of all manner of strange fabrics, the latest of which is horsehair. Linnen will be plentifully used, and among the straws that are going to be fashionable chip takes a prominent position.

The Lightest and Cheeriest Room.

Greens are the greatest thieves of light. A dark green wall such as is now quite in vogue will absorb 85 per cent of the light; a dark brown, perhaps, 70 per cent; a light green, perhaps, 50 per cent; an orange, 90 per cent; the light blues, 25 per cent; while the soft delicate tints will absorb only about 20 per cent. Pure white absorbs only 15 per cent of the light thrown upon it.—Success.

Tailored Blouses.

Blouses for wear with the spring tailored suit are fashioned along very simple lines. Their style depends entirely on correctness of cut and the smartness of the stock or cravat worn. A great many of these blouses are made of the sheerest handkerchief linen and batiste, and in many cases the only trimming that adorns them is the fine hand-run tucks.

Queer Idea of Happiness.

It is the misfortune of the bachelor that he has no one to tell him frankly his faults; but the husband has this happiness.—Jean Paul Richter.

IN COLORS TO MATCH FROCK.

Dainty Cotton Underskirts for the Woman of Small Means.

There is an unusual abundance of embroidered petticoats in linnen and cottons this spring. A well-made, prettily embroidered cotton petticoat, having its embroidery or chief color matching the costume with which it is worn, is in far better taste than a torn silk skirt, and is much daintier, as it can be tubbed after every wearing or two, and be as fresh and attractive as ever.

Some of these come in stripes, some in plaids. For example, a charming Scotch gingham is in blue and white, and the lower ruffle, set on an umbrella founce of the plaid, is embroidered in white.

Another is in pale pink and white striped madras, with the ruffle embroidered in pink.

There are also plain chambrays, embroidered in white, and almost any costume can be matched if one takes the time.

The wisest way for the woman with time and limited means is to buy materials in fast colors and dainty designs with embroideries, and get a sheath skirt pattern, one having the yoke instead of the band finish, at the top, and have the skirts made in the house. Of course, in this way one can seldom get embroidery done on the skirt material itself, but torchon laces may be used, and much tucking done, and for knockabout wear the elaborately tucked skirt and tucked ruffle skirts are most satisfactory.

Dimities figured in tiny rosebuds or forget-me-nots, and having edgings and insertions of German valenciennes make delightfully dainty petticoats. The little cord in the dimity gives them body. Heavy white net may be used not only for deep umbrella founces, but on the chambray or other skirts, but may and should have narrow ruffles set on the umbrella, for without them the latter has little body. Each ruffle should be finished at its lower edge with a narrow band of the chambray or madras to give body to the net.

Socks for the Baby.

Baby socks and those for children who are not yet advanced to the stocking wearing stage are to be striped this season. Dainty white socks with horizontal pl stripes of pink, blue, red and brown will look trim and lovely on plump little sunburned childish legs. Both boys and girls will wear socks of this description, with low shoes of either white, tan or black. There are attractive plaid socks also for play wear or for wear with darker frocks. The white-striped socks need frequent changing, for even the neatest children require at least two pairs a day to keep them looking fresh and dainty.

New Table Service.

It is a new and pretty idea to have the luncheon doilies to match the design of the plates, particularly if there is a plain border around the edge of the latter so that the doilies may be buttonhole stitched. Of course, it would be necessary to choose for this purpose a set of china that is not too elaborately decorated with complicated designs.