

HAND WEAVING NEW ENGLAND'S BEST ART IS REVIVED



AT A BRAID LOOM

WEAVING LINEN FABRIC ON A SWEDISH LOOM

LOST art for nearly two decades, hand weaving, the industry which made New England famous, has again come into its own. To-day the descendants of our pilgrim fathers are turning out more hand-woven linen, silk and wool goods than any other section of the United States and are keeping up a hot pace in the race against other corners of the world in the industry.

WORKING AT A COLONIAL RAG CARPET LOOM

keeps the warp an even width when the threads are strung on the loom. The threads are thus spaced accurately and then made taut by being stretched to the front beam, and the weaver is ready to start the cross threads.

To own a rug, a table cover or a curtain on which the maker has expended his ideas and personality is a pleasure quite distinct from gazing at a machine-made article which can be duplicated in any one of a dozen stores. And the fascination of fashioning things with the hands, especially essentials of the household or articles that add a refining touch to a commonplace service, has led many women to abandon china painting and fancy work for the more active work of the loom.

In introducing variegated shades, every other thread can be raised by pressing a pedal, and the shuttle is thrown through by hand, the operator choosing the threads to be crossed.

Though there are many amateurs in Massachusetts who make no attempt to market their wares a good many have found weaving an attractive commercial proposition. Many of these have enrolled themselves in the Arts and Crafts association. For them, rag carpet weaving provides the most direct method of securing remuneration for their work. Rugs of this sort are always in demand, and there is ample room for the exercise of taste in developing simple patterns and in the variation of colors.

In the mechanical part of the task the workers become as adroit as if they had the use of their eyes. In conscientiousness they excel. Some of the operatives have become so ambitious that they conceive patterns which they wish to work on and are absorbed in the discussion of the shades of color which they feel they are blending.

The looms are much the same that grandmother's mother knew. The size has been somewhat reduced, but the principle has not altered any. In fact, looms in all countries as far back as they can be traced, have the same mechanical devices that are ingeniously elaborated to-day in the high power carpet factories.

Already some of these rugs have found their way to Boston, and the industry promises to become popular through the Tennessee mountains. In the mountain fastnesses they are still making those wonderful old bed spreads and table covers which are prized as heirlooms in a few New England homes.

An expert supervisor with the use of his eyes first teaches the mechanism to the blind pupil, who memorizes everything by a numerical system. After he has mastered all the movements, he soon can acquire the technicalities of pattern weaving.

The colonial atmosphere which permeates the town of Deerfield fosters the zeal of the laborers, who devote themselves to the simple industries of earlier days. From Deerfield come specially attractive blue and white woven rugs and exquisite needle work. Here, also, they dye their own materials in indigo, madder and fustic shades. Journeying down one of the honeysuckle lanes one may hear through the workroom window the whack, whack sound of the reed as it presses the weaving firmly down.

By "numerical system" is meant the numbering of each thread, as well as the arrangement of the materials near the loom, so that once the position is memorized no sight aid is required to locate any color. From triangles and circles progress is made to the more intricate patterns. For some of these a raised proof of the design is hung above the loom. By touching it with the fingers the pattern is reproduced on the cloth.

Slowly but surely modern enlightenment is relegating to oblivion the foolish and often costly superstitions which have been passed down from century to century. Of those, however, that linger is the superstition about the spilling of salt and the sure coming of ill luck—the result of the painting of a celebrated picture which showed that Judas, at the Last Supper, sat before an overturned salt cellar. Then there is the idea against thirteen at table because there were Christ and his twelve apostles around that board in the upper room at the supper which was followed so soon by our Lord's death, and that of Judas, too.

DRUG STORE AS FITTING ROOM

Precedent Clerk Hopes Will Not Be Generally Followed.

The drug clerk said he didn't mind it that one time; still he did hope it wouldn't become a fall.

"I don't know how the rest of the customers would feel about it," he said. "Personally, I don't think I should mind. I like to be accommodating. That is why I said: 'Yes' when the woman with red hair asked if she might stand before the long mirror to the right of the soda fountain and turn up the hem of her new skirt."

"I have no long mirror at home," she said, "and it is so hard to get a skirt to hang even around the bottom when you have nothing to look into except one of those dinky little glasses found in most boarding houses."

"When she got my permission to turn the drug store into a fitting room, she hustled away and presently she returned with the new skirt and a paper of pins. She slipped that skirt over the one she wore, as cool as anything, and then for half an hour she teetered and tilted around in front of that mirror, turning up the hem. I felt a little embarrassed myself, but she didn't mind. But maybe that was because the skirt looked so nice. Still, as I said before, I hope turning up hems in front of this glass won't become popular."

QUEER IDEAS ABOUT FOOD.

Protection Assured.

Visitor—Why don't you have those banana stands removed from your front pavement?

Hostess—It's safer to have them there, you know. They attract policemen.—New York Weekly.

Poor Mabel.

"I supposed your daughter was going to marry a rich man."

"So did we; but we have found that he is only rich in experience. Poor Mabel!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

TRUSTS SEIZE ALL

REAL EFFECT OF REPUBLICAN TARIFF PROTECTION.

Prosperity of Which the Party Has Boasted Confined to the Few Who Became Millionaires, Not to the People.

When four years ago the Democrats predicted that the high tariff would bring business depression in place of welfare and happiness, the whole pack, from Roosevelt to the littlest spellbinder of them all, pointed with pride, etc., to the achievements of the G. O. P. But the panic came and the business depression still continues, although our Republican friends are trying to make us believe that it all has been but a little "financial flurry."

When we come to consider what effect this exaggerated tariff protection has had upon the industrial condition in this country, how far it has produced prosperity, to what extent it is responsible for the perils which now confront us, and which have involved the industrial system of this country in confusion, if not in paralysis, no wonder our Republican friends change front and instead of standing pat are now promising tariff revision. The Republicans still boast of the prosperity which they have produced in this country, but no real prosperity has existed. It was sham and not genuine, and the first breath of adversity has blown down the whole fabric like a breath demolishes the child's house built of cards.

Not that there has been no prosperity, far from it. The too prosperous trusts have flourished amazingly, but it was not the well doing that comes from successful labor, but the fortune produced by successful plunder. The few have become millionaires and the many have just contrived to live and but few of them to save. Such are the fruits of protectionism. High prices for speculative securities and watered stock led out to gullible victims is the Republican conception of prosperity, and that is the only kind of prosperity they have ever controlled the government.

Now, the Democratic notion of prosperity—real prosperity—consists in the abundance of commodities fairly distributed among those who produce them. It means more houses, larger and more commodious rooms with healthier people dwelling in them; it means warmer clothing, covering stronger and more healthy limbs; more abundant food of better quality; more shoes and more of everything in the nature of comfort that man can use—more books, higher wages and shorter hours; more leisure to enjoy what increased earnings can buy. This alone is what Democrats mean by prosperity, and this alone is a prosperity which is genuine.

Can Theodore Roosevelt or Taft produce a dollar's worth of such things? Can the whole Republican party insure the farmers good crops, although it impudently claims to be allied with omnipotence? Have any of them, great or small, or all combined as the government, the capacity to increase anything on the face of the earth? They have shown themselves to possess the power of spending, so much so that with the end of the fiscal year at hand there is a deficiency of \$60,000,000 of revenue to meet their expenditures. But it requires the farmer and the laborer to produce, for the trusts, aided by the politicians, to dissipate. The Republican national platform ascribes in fulsome terms all the benefits that any of us have been fortunate enough to receive to our "most exalted servant," Theodore Roosevelt, and then boastfully describes a long list of accomplishments most of which have not yet been achieved and never will be under the plutocratic policies for which the Republican party is famous.

But, after all, the Republican party has had to turn tail and run for cover from the righteous wrath of an injured people. It declares its cardinal policy of protection to have been a failure and promises to revise it "after election." What the promise stands for no one knows. The origin of the Protective Tariff League with joy declares that it means revising the tariff higher, while Reformers La Follette and Reformer Cummins, the father of the "Iowa Idea" of tariff reform are satisfied.

The disastrous effect of tariff protection leads many people to doubt the honesty of Republican profession and to hope for real tariff reform that will curb the trusts.

Difference in Conventions.

The work of a Democratic national convention never has represented the coercion of federal officeholders. The results of Democratic conventions mean that the men sent to carry out Democratic instructions are controlled by those they meet when they go back home to give an account of themselves and the result.

Hard Task Before Mr. Bryan.

One of the most formidable tasks before Mr. Bryan, when he assumes the presidency as the successor of Mr. Roosevelt, will be to keep the country on a working basis within its income. No project to spend money more money which he advocated failed of approval by congress. Public extravagance is a disease which he has done nothing to check, but much to make compulsory upon later administrations.

BOASTING THAT IS VAIN.

Facts Disprove Extravagant Claims Made by Republicans.

The national Republican platform is nothing if not boastful, nor can it be said that it is any more truthful than boastful. That bundle of fabrication and misrepresentation, amongst other things, declares:

"Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately three billions of dollars and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle."

On that general declaration the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says:

"Now, whatever may have been the influences which have contributed to the development of our foreign commerce, the policy of the Republican party is certainly not one of them. The protectionist theory contemplates the absolute elimination of the import of products which the country does not produce, and necessarily tends to the hampering of the process of commercial exchange which, in the last analysis, resolves itself into barter. Compared with the other great nations of the world the ratio of our foreign trade to population is certainly not impressive."

"By the way of supplementing the general claim that the Republican party has fostered and promoted foreign commerce, the assertion is added that it has also inaugurated through the recent visit of the secretary of state to South America and Mexico a new era of Pan-American commerce, bringing us into closer touch with our 30 sister American republics, and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion. The specific claim has even less foundation than the general one. Eminent beneficial for the promotion of a better understanding between the United States and Latin America as the visits of Secretary Root unquestionably were, they 'inaugurated' nothing in the way of commercial initiative, not even the postal subsidies which Mr. Root so urgently demanded."

The fact is that the tariff has been a great barrier, which the South American republics have found it almost impossible to surmount in their trade with us, the exception being the enormous trade in coffee from Brazil, and without which the trade with that country would be comparatively insignificant.

But then, there is free trade in coffee, so the Republicans can hardly claim that the Republican policy of protection has built up that trade.

Do We Want a Great Army?

The president's plan for a standing army of 250,000 men naturally appeals to the hero of San Juan hill, but how it will strike the people is another question. They will be likely to ask what is the need for an enormously increased standing army in the United States.

It is proposed to organize the regulars of the army and the state militia together and mobilize them in army corps. For this purpose the regular army is to be enlarged, and the militia, since a recent law was passed, now become national volunteers, will be called upon to join the establishment in a tentative way. Eight great maneuvers and instruction camps are to be formed and there 50,000 regulars and volunteers will be drilled together for a month every year. By two years from now the war department expects to have a well-trained, coherent force of 250,000 men, ready for action at an hour's notice.

How the country will take to this project remains to be seen. Do taxpayers wish to support an enlarged regular army, besides paying salaries and expenses to 150,000 volunteers? What do we want of a great military force? If we mind our own business we shall not get into another war beyond our present power to handle. The day when war had glory in the average man's eyes and when every citizen was anxious to display himself in uniform has passed, it is to be hoped, forever.—Chicago Journal (Rep.).

An Era of Extravagance.

The Roosevelt administration now places to its account the third deficit in seven years. With deficits of \$42,000,000 in 1904, \$23,000,000 in 1905 and now \$60,000,000 in 1908—considering the flush times it has enjoyed by those times ago—it makes a shockingly bad showing.

Ruinous Extravagance.

Under the Dingley law for the last ten months reported before the Republican nomination for president, our import trade lost \$180,000,000 on the previous ten months. This, however, is not 20 per cent of the total assessed for taxation as the expenditures for a single year of Republican administration. By a somewhat remarkable coincidence the total value of our whole imports for ten months is \$1,018,000,000, almost evenly balancing the appropriations of the Cannon Congress.

Of No Benefit to the People.

When the products of coolie labor in Mr. Taft's "possessions" reach the United States we do not get the "difference in labor cost." It expands the profits of less than half a dozen monopolies which know how to educate good losers at both ends of the line.

When Mr. Taft addresses the Prose-ly convention in New York he will have a chance to set forth an exact plan for becoming highly prosperous and plethoric on average Dingley wages of \$10.06 a week.

BED-BOUND FOR MONTHS.

Hope Abandoned After Physicians' Consultation.

Mrs. Enos Shearer, Yew and Washington Sts., Centralia, Wash., says: "For years I was weak and run down, could not sleep, my limbs swelled and the secretions were troublesome; pains were intense. I was fast in bed for four months. Three doctors said there was no cure for me, and I was given up to die. Being urged, I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Soon I was better, and in a few weeks was about the house, well and strong again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



MORE USED TO SELLING PINS.

Absent-Minded Clerk (who has been transferred from notion department)—So, you'll take this plan. Shall I send it, or will you take it with you?

Easy.

"You are one of the city's most famous lawyers, are you not?"

"I believe so."

"And men of different pursuits are constantly coming to you for advice?"

"Constantly."

"Now, who profits by your advice?"

"I do."—Houston Post.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

Blunt language is often used in making sharp retorts.

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Binder straight 50 cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Decora, Ill.

In after years women discover that mirrors are not what they used to be.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.



Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

You've never tasted the best sausage until you've eaten Libby's Vienna Sausage.

It's a sausage product of high food value. Made different. Cooked different. Tastes different and is different than other sausage.

Libby's Vienna Sausage, like all of the Libby Food Products, is carefully prepared and cooked in Libby's Great White Kitchen.

It can be quickly served for any meal at any time. It is pleasing, not over-flavored and has that satisfying taste. Try it.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Clears and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Never falls to the roots. Cures scalp disease. Hair falling out. Sold at \$1.00 at Druggists.

WIDOWS UNDER NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

Enlarged with Thompson's Eye Water