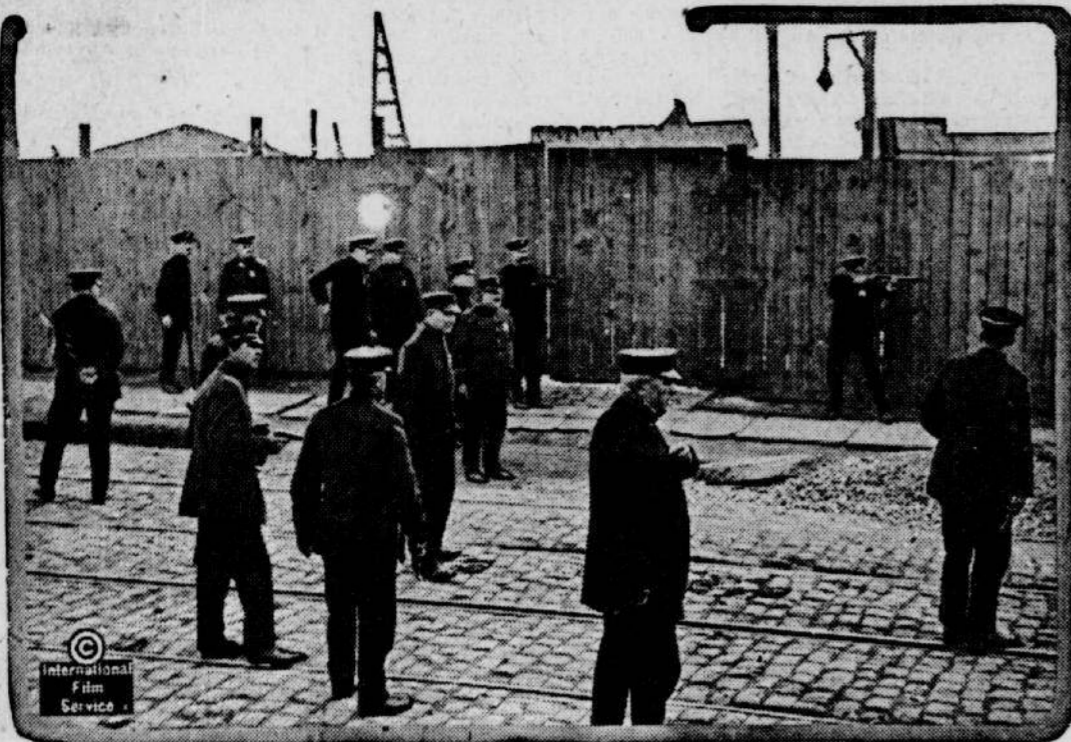


## BAYONNE POLICE FIGHTING WITH STRIKERS



Photograph taken during one of the many pitched battles in the streets of Bayonne, N. J., between the police and the oil strikers and their sympathizers. A cordon of police is seen firing on strikers hidden behind a nearby wall.

## JAY GOULD AND HIS FAMILY ARRIVE



Jay Gould and his family photographed on their arrival in San Francisco from Honolulu, where they had been spending several months at the former home of Mrs. Gould. During their stay Mr. Gould bought the birthplace of his wife and gave it the name Polar Star.

## MODEL FOR SCULPTORS



Mrs. Samuel Taylor Dorsett, daughter of a North Carolina mountaineer farmer, is the perfect model for a number of Junoesque figures which have brought considerable fame to the sculptors who made them. Her figure, an inch less than six feet tall and perfectly proportioned, was reproduced by Paul Bartlett in the central figure of the new house of representatives pediment. The figure of Pannema on the diplomas of award bestowed by the Panama-Pacific exposition is hers. She appears in the mural paintings of S. Y. Turner in the state capital at Madison, Wis. Mrs. Dorsett was reared on one of the sides of Mt. Mitchell in the "Sapphire country." Much of her life has been spent in the open.

## An Inquisition.

Mrs. McManus (in shoe store)—O'm affther wantin' t' look at some shoes fer th' kid.

Salesman—Yes, ma'am. White kid? Mrs. McManus—Don't yez get fresh, young man. Av course it do be white, even if it is Orlish.

## BRIEF INFORMATION

One hundred species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

It is estimated there are more than 200,000,000 board feet of merchantable lumber standing in the 60,000 square miles of public forests in the Philippines.

According to a German investigator, the artificial lakes that have been built in his country decrease the temperature and increase the number of foggy days.

## MOVING UP THE BIG FRENCH GUNS



The heavy French guns that are pounding the Germans on the west front being moved up to new positions just taken from the enemy.

## MACEDONIAN WOMEN MAKING ROADS



Scene inside the British lines in the Balkans, where women are breaking rock and making roads for the allies.

## INTERESTING BITS

A man in California has fenced in his estate by chains connecting cement posts, made and colored to represent tree stumps.

Ireland has 84,869 landholders having plots not exceeding an acre, 61,730 who hold more than one acre and not more than five acres, 152,299 under fifteen, and 136,058 not exceeding thirty.

It is suggested in Paris that the Rue de Sofia in that city, named after the capital of Bulgaria, have its name changed to Rue de Serbie in honor of France's Serbian allies.

An arm chair from which the seat can be extended to form a crib for a baby has been patented by a Baltimore woman.

During the last year 79,281,735 short tons of sand and gravel, having a value of \$23,846,999, were dug out in the United States.

"Safety first" signs are placed in hemispherical bases, so they knock themselves in case they are knocked out of place by passing vehicles.

## FROCK FOR CHILD

FLUFFY SKIRT OF BLUE SILK MULL EASY TO MAKE.

Home Dressmaker Will Find It No Hard Task to Design and Make Ready the Garment Described Below.

Like a flower of spring is this fluffy skirt of blue silk mull trimmed with bias folds of blue taffeta.

Every woman who can sew at all knows that a ruffled skirt is the easiest to make. A plain foundation is gathered to a waist band and measured to the length on the child; then ruffles are stitched around the skirt, the upper ruffle forming the line for those that follow.

It will be well to fit the skirt lining and then rip the basting at the belt, because ruffles are more easily stitched on the lining when it is smooth.

In this instance the ruffles must have the bias folds stitched on the right side, then turned over and hemmed down on the under side. By applying the folds in this manner the stitching will not show.

A mother, perhaps, is unwilling to take the trouble involved in applying these folds on scallops. The work, of course, is somewhat tedious. In such case it is a simple matter to hem the ruffles or make them of embroidery.

For ordinary wear the wise mother will make this dress of wash materials which may be frequently laundered.

It is to be remembered that little girls may wear china silk and sport silk as well as silk mull, but chiffons and taffetas are for the "grown-ups." The only variation from this rule is in the matter of taffeta coats, which



Pretty Frock for Girl.

sometimes are permissible for summer use by children.

Sashes, too, are not the same for children and adults. The former may wear a soft girdle of satin or crushable silk, or ribbon sashes of the kind manufactured especially for children, but it is not good taste to put on a child a grosgrain sash or any of the brocaded varieties that women wear.

## Hails Return of Shawls.

The news from the fashion world is that shawls will come back, especially the old Paisley shawls that our grandmothers wore and looked so well in, in the sixties and before. It will be a refreshing sight to see the women wear shawls again. We'll bet it will make them handsomer, if it could be so, than the loose and disjointed coats they have been wearing. Why, some of these coats have been frights; and if it were not for the women themselves, they would have scared off the populace. We hope the shawl will return. But we have been wondering if the fashion will include the men in its sway. Many of our readers will remember when men wore shawls. They were indeed a luxury—so handy and warm. They were generally of a light gray color, but many men affected stripes and seemed very proud of their appearance. Our recollection is that the fashion didn't last long. The men got fidgety and returned to coats. But we hanker for our old shawl again.—Ohio State Journal.

## Easy to Trim Handkerchief.

Everyone likes to use dainty and good-looking handkerchiefs, but they cannot be bought cheaply, and often are beyond the purse. Cheaply trimmed handkerchiefs are in very bad taste, and it is far better to use simple ones than resort to them.

However, with little trouble every girl could make herself a collection of nice handkerchiefs at about half the cost of buying them.

White sales should be watched for, then good linen handkerchiefs can be had cheaply; these usually have a lit-

## New Skirts of Interest.

Plaited skirts showing panels of plaits at front and back or at the sides accomplish the required flair without ungainly bulk. This type of skirt promises well, especially the box-plaited variety, which will be in vogue this fall. Now there is a new skirt which interests rather than pleases. It is barrel-shaped and encircles with many bands, which gives it the resemblance which occasions the name.

This is slightly different from the skirt with a flare at the bottom and the wired hip. Another trimmed skirt is called the lampshade. It consists of alternate layers of taffeta puffs thinly wired and wider puffs of net or chiffon. The whole resembles most accurately the silk lampshade of days before the arts and crafts era. In the same line of pretty summer frocks are costumes made of cotton voile or organdy, trimmed with lovely girdles of silk and ribbon. Wide ribbons swathe the waistline and are sometimes used to make panniers. Sometimes two colors are twisted to form the girdle and

the hemstitched border, so are all ready for further decoration.

There are various ways of trimming handkerchiefs; for those who crochet a tiny border of crochet done in very fine cotton looks sweet, or an edging of tatting; this latter is seen on some of the most expensive models in the shops.

On one or two of the linen handkerchiefs a simple pattern could be traced in one corner and worked in broderie Anglaise; this looks most effective. For dainty wear handkerchiefs, buy some fine lawn by the yard and cut up into as many squares as it will allow; this is a very cheap plan and a most successful one. These squares can be trimmed with fine lace and odd bits



Dainty Handkerchief.

of real old lace can be used up, for the tiniest scrap will form a motif if carefully cut out and arranged in one corner of the square. Any shape will do as long as a motif is formed, such as a circle of leaves filled in with net, a flower, etc., and other designs likely to be found in old lace.

Sew these motifs on quite flat and very securely, then the lawn underneath them can be cut away; all edges must be gone over with over-and-over stitch so that all is kept neat; press well down with a moderate iron when done.

Initials are always suitable for handkerchiefs, though they should not be too large; they look very nice worked with satin stitch and surrounded with tiny French knots.

A collection of a dozen handkerchiefs is thus soon made; it is interesting work for spare moments and well repays the worker for the little trouble spent.

## Loose Change in Safety.

Stockings, originally designed to keep the nether limbs from freezing, have been since their very inception used for other purposes. Witness the original First National bank. However, stockings, have always been stockings, for there have never been any improvements made since the original ones were made sometime back in the days when man was beginning to come out of the "stone age," excepting, of course, that they are being made of a finer and more expensive texture. In the days of old, no doubt potato bags (if such things there were) were wrapped about the limbs and pinned together or held in place with the twigs of a tree or tough grass. Now there are stockings of finest gossamer, and here is Miss Violet Bristow showing



the very latest anti-pickpocket, burglar-proof stocking. The pocket sewed onto the stockings is just large enough for a handkerchief and for the accommodation of the mysterious appliances usually carried by the gentler sex in vanity cases. It may also be used for holding loose change or jewelry.

## Milk as a Hair Lotion.

Although milk is one of the most unpleasant lotions that can be placed on the head it is a hair nutrient. Warm milk used frequently as a wash will increase growth, and lessen falling. The one essential is that the treatment be accompanied by washing with soap and water at short intervals.

## Smart Frocks of Serge.

All during the summer smart one-piece frocks of serge have been worn by modish women. Usually such frocks were fashioned from serge and chiffon, serge and taffeta or serges and Georgette crepe.

One of the smartest of the new fall serge models is of navy blue combined with soiree silk in a beautiful shade of purple. The purple silk trims the bodice and cuffs and forms a band at the lower part of the skirt, which is edged with flutings of the serge.

This model shows no curve at the waist line, but hangs uncompromisingly straight as many of the new frocks do. Then there is the other extreme—frocks with boned and seamed round waists, which are likely to be too radical for all save the daring few. And in evidence also are radical bodices without seams and bones, but shaped to show the curves of the figure and fitting quite snugly at the waist line, if not definitely pinched in.

## MOTOR AMBULANCE



This motor ambulance was one of the novelties of the big military show held at Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway, in the interest of preparedness.

## HINTS FOR DRIVERS

Well-Considered Remarks That Are Worthy of Most Careful Attention.

## KNOW AND OBEY THE LAWS

Autoist Who Is Not Familiar With Traffic Regulations Is a Nuisance on the Road—Proper Regard for Rights of Others Essential.

A knowledge of the traffic regulations in your nearest market town may save accidents and embarrassing fines. As the number of motor cars are increasing in farming communities it becomes necessary for every driver to obey the laws to insure his own safety as well as to protect the lives of others, writes R. G. Kirby in Michigan Farmer.

Two miles from our farm an expensive touring car spent two days in a ditch 20 feet deep. It did not get there because of careful driving and observance of the road rights of others. Another car skidded off the road and broke an axle and no one blamed slow, sensible driving for that accident. Probably the roads of this state are not modeled after the Indianapolis speedway and it is too bad that many fools may have to die before finding it out.

Heavily loaded milk wagons and hay wagons deserve some consideration from the motorist. Often the horses cannot quickly pull their loads to the side of the road to give passing room and as farm products must be marketed, a little judgment on the part of some drivers is doubtlessly appreciated by the farmers.

There is a state law requiring dimmers on automobile headlights and after stopping by the road in narrow places on many occasions to wait for the dimmers to act, I am inclined to think that the law needs some rigid enforcement in some communities. Some drivers refuse to dim their lights until nearly parallel with a passing car and in that way serious accidents may occur.

When passing another machine it is no reflection on your efficiency as a driver if you slow down and allow the other car plenty of room. This is especially necessary at night when there are deep ditches on each side of the road and careless steering may result fatally.

Steam cars and interurbans demand a wholesome respect from the motorist. They travel many feet per second and it is difficult to calculate how fast they are coming so it pays to wait by the track and only pass when the way is safe.

A loud horn is an asset to a motorist in an emergency such as warning children who are playing in the road, but it can be abused. Don't drive up behind horses and frighten them, or delight in producing shocks on your neighbor's nerves. A moderate pressure on the horn will usually be effective and will not disgust the passing driver.

## Lock to Prevent Car Theft.

With a new lock the mixture of gas and air is cut off as it leaves the carburetor and enters the intake manifold. At the same time the ignition circuit is broken, a simple movement of a switch accomplishing both results. In other words, you cannot stop the engine without locking the car. Even if a thief were to go to the trouble of sawing through the steel housing of the flexible shaft which connects the lock head with the intake manifold attachment, he would be no better off, as in this event the gate which shuts off the mixture becomes permanently closed until the entire locking mechanism is removed.

## Leaky Axle Housings.

One of the causes of the lubricant working from the differential case out between the axles and housings to the brakes and road wheels is using too large a supply of oil or grease in the case. It is not necessary only to fill the housing to a point where the large gear will dip into the lubricant. If the leakage continues, fit felt washers at the differential and wheel end of the axle.

## Plea for Fenders.

After an exhaustive series of tests a group of Chicago engineers decided that proper fenders on automobiles will reduce the number of persons run over when struck to 2 per cent, and the number of seriously injured to 25 per cent.

## Avoid Tire Trouble.

John K. Parsons of California recently made a trip from Sacramento to Portland, Ore., in a machine from which he did not even take a tire during the entire trip.

## CALL FOR STATISTICS

WRITER WANTS MORE FIGURES AS TO THE AUTO.

Its Real Effect on the Life of the Nation Has Not Been Made Sufficiently Plain.

Economists with a passion for analyzing figures have a fertile field for study in the automobile statistics prepared by the United States department of agriculture. To say that last year there were 2,445,064 motor vehicles registered in the United States and that the owners paid \$18,245,718 in registration and license fees is the smallest part of the story.

To boast that in Iowa there was one motor vehicle for every sixteen inhabitants is to testify to the farmers' prosperity, which has been no secret. But how much of the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in automobiles is productive investment for the owners? How much of it represents expenditures for pleasure that brings no economic return? How far has the automobile contributed to economies in business? How much has it added to the general cost of living, in the promotion of luxury and ease among all classes of people? In the creation of new industries and new occupations for wage-earners?

To make up a balance sheet for the whole nation would be an endless task. Before it was begun the figures would be out of date. There was an increase of 734,325 motor vehicles in 1914 alone in the United States.

Some day, however, a social survey revolving around the automobile must be made. Everything else connected with the family income and the family expenditures has been tabulated, turned over and scrutinized. It still remains to be settled positively what is the minimum wage on which a respectable American, faithful to modern standards of living, can keep a car.—New York World.

## Valve Aids Tire Safety.

An automobile tire valve which acts as a safety valve has been patented. The purpose of the invention is to relieve a tire automatically of excessive pressure caused by weather conditions or high speed. This valve is in reality an especially designed cap which fits on any standard tire valve stem in place of the ordinary dust cap.

A rubber gasket is used to make the connection air tight. The valve can be set for any desired pressure, and when changing conditions increase the tire pressure to the point designated, a sufficient quantity of air will be released automatically to bring the pressure down.

The adjustment can take place while the car is running. The device by its operation tends to prolong the life of a tire and to prevent accidents resulting from blowouts which occur while running at high speed.

## Anti-Glare Law Drawn.

The features they want incorporated in an anti-glare automobile headlight law for New York state have been agreed upon by the State Federation of Automobile clubs and the State Automobile association. It is expected that the next legislature will adopt the measure, the principal difficulty heretofore having been to get parties interested to agree. The features are similar to those of the Massachusetts law and require that the direct rays from an automobile headlight shall not travel at a greater height than 42 inches above the ground at a distance of 100 feet. The New York measure has been drawn to agree with the anti-glare regulations in other states.

## Repairs Won't Stick.

Trouble is often experienced in getting the tread to stick on small repairs. This might be due to any one of several reasons, the most common of which is applying cement over wet fabric. The moisture in the fabric, even if very slight, will blow the tread loose from the fabric. Another common cause for loose trends is the failure to roughen up the old carcass sufficiently. In this case the cement will not hold properly and after a few miles of running the repair will separate. It is also well to make sure that proper pressure is being applied to the repair when it is curing.

## Tire Economy.

Motor trucks with the United States army in Mexico are showing excellent tire economy, considering the awful conditions encountered. On the rear-drive trucks, tires guaranteed for 7,000 miles of service under average American conditions are averaging 1,500 to 2,500 miles running in Mexico.

## Accidents Becoming Less.

Statistics show that the number of automobile accidents is decreasing steadily as compared with the number of machines in use.