

DARING AFTERNOON GOWN



Model of white satin embroidered in gold and trimmed with pearls. Tunic of white tulle. Deep slit in front of skirt.

ROOMS DECORATED IN BLACK

New Idea Comes From Vienna and Reflection Will Show It Has Much to Recommend It.

Behold black now as the fashionable color of the interior decorator. The liking for it arose in Vienna, where interior decorating is an art much thought of. There some of the new houses, or rooms which have been re-decorated, show wall papers with black backgrounds, in which huge, bright flowers are printed. Carpets, too, are of black. The idea of this method of decorating is, apparently, to make the room strictly a background for the furniture and persons in it. The brightly flowered paper, of course, detracts from this effect, but the sort of paper more often used does not have the bright flowers. It shows a black ground, with a gray or misty white figure.

In a room thus grounded pictures framed in black are hung. The effect is startling. The pictures stand out in reality from their somber surroundings. White enameled furniture is looked on with favor for use in black rooms. Surely such a setting would give the persons in it chance to shine forth in all the glory of color lent them by skin and eyes, hair and clothes. On the other hand, wouldn't a room so furnished cast a depressing spell on the woman who found herself shut within its four walls for many hours in a day?

There is an outgrowth of this craze for black which is interesting, especially to those who live in apartments or other crowded quarters, where the kitchen as well as the other rooms of the house comes under occasional inspection of guests. This is the black enameled jar or box for cakes, bread and grocery supplies of various sorts. It is painted brilliantly with big red roses, and makes an interesting note of color. Six boxes or jars of this sort ranged in orderly array on shelves give a distinctive note to the most uninteresting pantry or kitchen.

MUST HAVE THE SUN'S RAYS

Golden Hair Absolutely Requires Them, if Beautiful Tint of Tresses is to Be Retained.

Summer time is a time of trial for the girl with golden hair. Dust and grime collect with disastrous effect during the summer months, giving a dull drab effect to locks which should have a lively luster. What can she do to bring back the gold? The blonde asks in despair. In nine cases out of ten she is tempted to turn to the peroxide bottle, but if she is a wise girl she knows danger lies that way. Peroxide dries the scalp dangerously, makes the hair brittle and easily broken, and besides imparts an unnatural yellow to the hair which deceives no one. If your hair is drab and dull-looking instead of gleaming with gold do not immediately begin to doctor it up by applying various lotions, but first look to the cause of this lifeless condition. Have you fallen into the bad habit of washing your hair at night and going to bed with it half dry? Or perhaps you take a rainy day, when there isn't anything else to do, to give your tresses a thorough cleaning. Of course you think that heat from a radiator or stove or vigorous fanning is enough to dry the hair. It is not. Your hair needs sun if it is going to keep its gold, and a sun bath you must give it as often as you can. Let your hair down your back and sit in the sun for an hour or two, letting the golden rays impart a bit of their brilliancy to your hair. Blonde hair must be washed more frequently than dark, and the selection of a shampoo and the manner of washing have much to do with preserving its color. A few drops of ammonia or a

dash of soda added to your basin of water will brighten the hair, but they are both drying agents, and unless the hair is naturally very oily will finally injure the hair and spoil its gloss.

GIVE HAT HANDSOME EFFECT

Extra Trimmings of Almost All Kinds of Materials May Be Used as Ornaments.

There is a fad for extra trimmings fastened at the front, side or back. Malines, laces, braids, silk crepes, velvet and velvet ribbons are all used in the construction of these new and strange ornaments. They are a great advantage to the economical woman, as small scraps of material may be used for many of them.

Short lengths of lace from which motifs may be cut and afterward suitably wired will result in a handsome trimming effect. A long quill may be made of several thicknesses basted together. A heavy silk covered wire is wound with a strip of the maline for its entire length and tacked along the center lengthwise of the folded maline.

Small maline pompons mounted on stems of wire wound with maline make beautiful ornaments. To make, fold the maline into many thicknesses and then cut into circles; then fold and tack at the middle with a strong thread.

An ornament made of white hemp braid imitates a large white wig. It is cut from wide braid or made by sewing narrow braid row upon row. It is edged with white grosgrain ribbon laid on in plaits and finished with a wire wound with ribbon.

BLACK SATIN OVER WHITE



Model of black satin over white satin trimmed with white tulle and lace.

NATIVES ARE FEW

Most of the People of Hawaii Are Non-Caucasians.

Heterogeneous Population of the Islands of 200,000 Includes 79,000 Japanese, 26,000 Natives and 44,000 Whites.

Washington.—Of a total population of nearly 200,000 in Hawaii in 1910, nearly 85,000, or 56.6 per cent., of those more than ten years old, could not speak English, the census bureau reports.

Nearly half are Japanese and more than half non-Caucasian.

The number of illiterates was approximately 40,000, or 26.8 per cent. of the population more than ten years old. This showed a decrease of 6.3 per cent. from 1900.

Racially the population of the territory is extremely heterogeneous. In 1910 the pure Caucasian element numbered 44,048, constituting 23 per cent. of the total population. Of this class, which is itself composed of diverse racial elements, 22,301, or slightly more than one-half, were Portuguese, 4,890 were Porto Rican, 1,990 were Spanish and 14,867 were of other Caucasian descent.

The Japanese, numbering 79,675, constituted 41.5 per cent., or more than two-fifths, of the total population, while the Japanese, Chinese and Koreans combined numbered 105,882, or 55.2 per cent., of the total population. Persons of pure native Hawaiian stock numbered 26,041 and constituted 13.6 per cent. of the population.

In the decade, 1900-1910, the number of Caucasians in the population increased 15,229, or 52.8 per cent., the percentage of increase for this race being practically the same in this as in the preceding decade. The increase of the Japanese in the decade 1900-1910 was 18,564, or 30.4 per cent. In the same period the Chinese decreased 4,093, or 15.9 per cent.

The number of pure Hawaiians decreased from 34,436 in 1890 to 26,041 in 1910, the decrease in the decade 1900-1910 being somewhat less than that in the preceding decade—3,768, or 12.6 per cent., as compared with 4,637, or 13.5 per cent.

Slightly more than one-half (98,157, or 51.1 per cent.) of the population in 1910 was native, and slightly less than one-half (93,752, or 48.9 per cent.) foreign born. The native element embraces all persons born in Hawaii, or in any state or outlying possessions of the United States. Persons born in Porto Rico or in the Philippine Islands, whether of Porto Rican, Filipino, or other racial origin are accordingly classified as native. For the Japanese the percentage native was 25; for the Chinese, 33.2; for the Portuguese, 61.7; and for the "other Caucasian" element, 66.7.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS.

More room for the settler and more food for the markets will be the outcome of a newly organized investigation and soil survey which the government has entered upon on the national forests of the west. Experts of the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture, in co-operation with the forest service, are working on a study of the agricultural possibilities of all parts of the national forests where it is probable that farm crops can be grown with profit, and it is probable that there will be available for farming purposes within two years between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres, providing homes for 30,000 to 50,000 families.

This area of land which will be released for settlement is larger in size than the combined area of all of the land on the government's irrigation projects of the west. The action in restoring the land to entry is in accord with a policy entered upon by the forest service seven years ago, but until the present year there was no appropriation which made it possible to carry on the work of classifying the agricultural lands systematically and on a large scale. July 1 an appropriation of \$120,000 will be available to carry on the investigation. Without special facilities, however, the forest service already has examined and classified as chiefly valuable for agriculture more than 1,200,000 acres, or land enough for 12,000 homes.

FAVORS APPRENTICE PLAN.

Revival of the apprenticeship system in some form in the United States is advocated by Dr. Holmes Beckwith of the United States bureau of education in a report to the bureau published today. Dr. Beckwith's conclusions are based on a first-hand study of the system as employed in Germany, and he urges the need of industrial schools to supplement the system.

"Wasteful though the apprenticeship was of the apprentice's time and effort," says Dr. Beckwith, "apprenticeship in its newer forms, both in Germany and in the United States, has in it much of promise for the future training of industrial workers. No better way, nor even so good, has yet been devised for the main training of the mass of industrial workers than in the shops where they are employed and by those who supervise their work."

The investigator sets forth that the cost of reintroducing the system would be inexpensive if individual employers bore the expense of ade-

quate training for their youthful workers. Specialization in training is frowned upon by Dr. Beckwith, who would have industrial education broadened. To this end he advocates a greater number of industrial schools.

WARNS AGAINST MOTH BALLS.

Trusting housewives who have packed away winter clothing with compounds calculated to prevent the encroachment of moths are to be warned by the department of agriculture that many of the compounds on the market are worthless. Through this means much damage to property, it is believed, will be prevented.

The department announced that 10,000 copies of judgments against unscrupulous manufacturers are to be printed for the information of the public. The decisions made public were obtained in three suits against New York companies, one of which was fined \$25 and the other two sentences suspended.

Vigorous prosecution of manufacturers who misbrand their goods or fall short in the advertised weight of their packages is to be undertaken by the department. While the initial fine is light, subsequent violations of the law can be visited by penalties of a fine not to exceed \$300 or imprisonment for not to exceed one year, or both.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Talking about duplicates, perhaps the case of James C. McReynolds, attorney-general, and Representative Gordon Lee of Georgia, eclipses the Marshall instance. In fact, the McReynolds-Lee case might as well be definitely set down as worse. The two are continually being taken for each other by friends and acquaintances, as well as strangers.

They are of about the same age, are both of southern birth, are close personal friends, have the same attractive mannerisms and resemble each other in stature, weight and carriage.

Recently Former Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas spied one of them walking ahead of him on busy 15th street.

"Hello, there, Mac!" he shouted.

"Wait a minute!"

"Mac" didn't wait and so the former senator chased after him. As he neared the man he pursued he exclaimed:

"Oh, hello, Gordon; I thought you were McReynolds."

GOING THE LIMIT.

"Pretty hot today," observed Senator Thornton as he boarded an elevator at the Capitol.

"Yes," replied the conductor, "but I see you are going the limit in trying to be comfortable."

"How is that?" inquired the senator, with an uneasy tremor in his voice.

Without voicing his views the conductor pointed at the senator's neck, and Mr. Thornton grabbed it with both hands.

Senator Thornton did not even have a transparent collar or necktie. He had neglected putting them on until the last minute because of the excessive heat and then fared forth without them.

"Blushing primroses!" exclaimed the senator, "and I have been out making departmental calls. I just left Postmaster General Burleson."

REMAINS OF ANCIENT RACE.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, who visited for the Smithsonian Institution parts of Siberia and Mongolia in search of possible remains of the race that first peopled America, met with success, he announces.

A report of his expedition published by the Smithsonian Institution says: "As a result of what he saw Dr. Hrdlicka expresses the belief that there exists today over large portions of eastern Siberia and in Mongolia, Tibet and other regions in that part of the world, numerous remains of an ancient population, which was physically identical with and in all probability gave rise to the American Indian."

Girl is Mother to Woman.

There were three of them, all girls, and so far as casual observation was a guide, all of an age—five or six years—and they were crossing a downtown thoroughfare where traffic was heavy and small children seemed out of place, a New York Globe writer states. They were hatless, and, therefore of the neighborhood—janitors' youngsters, probably.

There was nothing noteworthy in three little children crossing a busy street. What challenged attention was the forceful manner in which one placed herself between the other two, grasped a hand of each, looked keenly up and down the thoroughfare, and at the right moment gave the word of command to cross, while her companions clung timidly to her, no older or larger than themselves, and she advanced with confidence in every movement.

"She won't need any protector when she grows up," remarked a man on the curb.

"No; but her husband may," said another.

True Heroes.

"Who says the age of heroes is over?"

"What has aroused your enthusiasm now?"

"These men who march in the suffragette parades."

Voice of Cash.

When money talks the foreigner with a title is likely to become a fascinated listener.

MONKS WANT PANTS

Clerics Go on Big Strike to Get Trousers.

Economies of Head of Russian Monastery Provoke General Rebellion—"Fixed Ideas" of Head of Institution Starts Trouble.

London.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the monks of St. Michael, near Malkop, in the Caucasus, are out on a strike and demand more food, more leisure and a supply of trousers. They are determined to enforce their rights, and as long as justice is denied their services will not be held at the monastery. The bells are silent, and the cloisters dark and forsaken.

The trouble has arisen owing to the possession of "fixed ideas" by Father Ambrosio, who is the head of the monastery. His ideas do not stop at the ordinary fulfillment of the monks' obligations to be devout, chaste and temperate.

He has the impression that devotions are the best substitute for daily bread, and so the worthy father lengthened prayers and shortened rations.

In the intervals between the devotions and the ever-decreasing meals the monks are called upon to perform hard work in the fields. This is found very trying, because the Russian monastery dweller generally possesses a human leaning toward an abundance of food and drink and extended leisure in which to play cards. Given these, he occasionally contrives to find a little time for the devotions that make him a complete monk.

But a denial even worse than those already described was inflicted upon the long-suffering monk of St. Michael. The supreme shock came when Father Ambrosio refused to supply trousers to the dwellers within the convent walls. The ecclesiastical dictator ruled that those articles of apparel were a luxury. The latest curtailment caused much discomfort, and in cold weather the parades were the source of considerable unpleasantness.

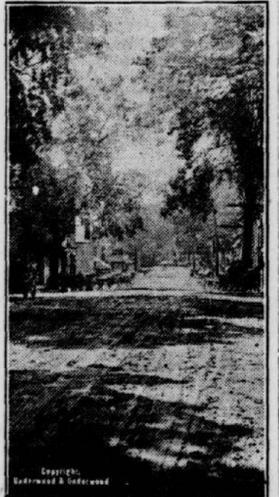
The sans culotte regime was endured for a month or so, but a particularly cold day arrived and the strike was resorted to. While working in undignified garb in the field the brethren of St. Michael's "downed their tools." The maneuver was skillfully planned, for just at that time a large number of pilgrims had come to the district and monastic services in the chapel of St. Michael's convent were greatly in demand.

The strike was complete and was keenly felt by those at whom it was aimed. The monastery authorities, who, it is said, believe in frugality and economy, are still holding out in the matter of trousers. As for the monks, they get plenty of food from their sorrowing friends and are going about arousing indignation, sympathy and interest at the protest meetings which they address.

STREET OF SUMMER CAPITAL.

Picturesque Scene in Quaint Little Town Where President Will Spend the Heated Term.

Windsor, Vt.—A glimpse of the picturesque main street of the little town of Windsor, Vt., where the "capitol" of the United States will be located during the summer months. The little village is already beginning to feel the weight of the responsibility of being the capitol of the United States, even



Summer Capital Street.

for a few brief summer months, and the only hostility in town—the Windsor hotel—is making every preparation for the influx of notables who usually travel in the train of the president of the United States. The "summer capitol" is removed from the "summer White House," located at Cornish, N. H., across the border line about five miles, and the villagers are putting into condition the road that connects the two places, so that traveling to and fro will be pleasant to the president.

Rich Land for Japanese. Stockton.—J. K. Oda and H. Wyeika, Japanese farmers of the delta region, purchased 200 acres of rich delta land near Terminus, for which they paid \$25,100. In view of the anti-alien land legislation this may be the last transaction of this kind in the history of the state.

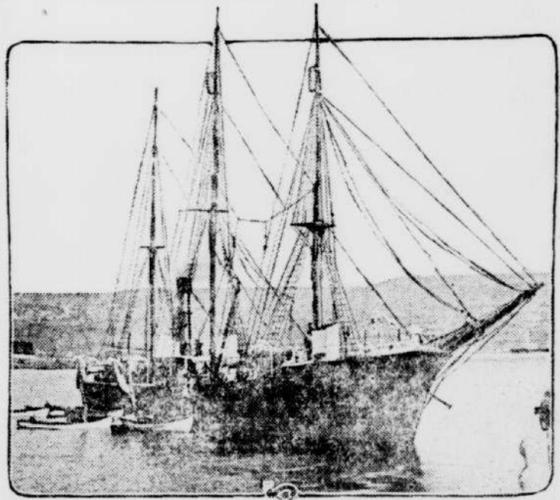
CHAMPION STOWAWAY IS HELD

Dubuque Man Has Beat Way Almost Around the Globe—Tramps in Buenos Aires.

New York.—The Celtic of the White Star line brought in the "champion stowaway of the world," as the crew called him. He is Michael L. Butler, a six-foot athletic man of twenty-three, whose parents live in Dubuque, Iowa.

Healer is a railroader, and has

GOING TO EXPLORE CROCKER LAND



The steamship Diana, shown in the photograph, sailed from Brooklyn navy yard on July 2, carrying a party that will explore Crocker Land, the supposed arctic continent. The expedition is under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographic society, which are co-operating with the University of Illinois and the navy department.

DO MIRROR WRITING

Physicians Puzzled by Two School Children.

Youngsters Reverse Every Letter and Word on Paper—Both Are Left-Handed—Riddle Difficult of Solution by Experts.

Cleveland.—Two true cases of so-called "mirror writing" have been found among pupils of the public schools by physicians engaged in taking a census of left-handed children. Cleveland medical men are puzzling.

Both pupils are left-handed. One is a boy, six years old. He entered the first grade last September.

In writing, the boy holds the pencil in his left hand, begins at the right-hand side of the paper and writes every letter and word reversed.

The physician who discovered him wrote the word "all" on a sheet of paper, and the boy could not pronounce it. The physician then wrote "lla" on the sheet, reversing the letters so that they would show properly only in a mirror, and the boy pronounced it "all." The physician learned the boy's mother also is left-handed.

Under the direction of the physician the teacher is gradually instructing the boy in putting letters and words on paper in their proper position. The task of teaching him to read sentences printed from left to right is more difficult.

A less complicated case is that of a girl, an eleven-year-old pupil in the fifth grade. She entered the public school three years ago, having spent some time in a parochial school. She was left-handed, and wrote from right to left, with words and letters reversed.

Under constant instruction she learned to use her right hand in writing, and at the same time was taught to put the letters and words in proper position, from left to right.

The physician who discovered her case said she is able to use either hand in writing now. When she uses the right hand, her writing is normal. But when she uses the left hand, the old peculiarity asserts itself, words and letters are reversed and the sentence can be read only by holding it up to a mirror.

It was suggested that the cause of this condition lies in the fact that these pupils are unable to visualize properly the images which strike the eye.

All images, it was said, are really seen inverted and are turned in the proper position by an unconscious mental process. This explanation, physicians contend, would not explain the case of the girl who has learned to see objects as other children see them.

LOST MASTERPIECE IS FOUND

Painting by Dolci in Philadelphia Collection Discovered to Be Famous Allegorical Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30.—It has just been discovered that a famous allegorical masterpiece which has been missing for centuries has been hidden in Memorial Hall in this city. For years this painting has been known under another name.

Instead of the beautiful painting which depicted one of the famous pictures of the sacred history of Christendom as created by Carlo Dolci, its beauty, its character and significance were so altered by daubs of paint smeared upon its that even the greatest art experts of the world failed to recognize what the picture really was and no one knew of the existence of the work. Listed in the noted collection as the property of the city, this painting for nine years hung upon the walls of the gallery as "Youth and Love" by Carlo Dolci.

In 1904 John G. Johnson, while abroad, bought it with \$4 other valuable paintings, and presented it to the city upon his return to Philadelphia. In this collection were some paintings of unusual importance, examples of the Italian and Flemish schools. Be-

cause of the great value of some of the other paintings by better-known artists, this Dolci painting was not thought to have any particular significance and for years it remained just as it came from Europe.

With the idea of improving some of the famous paintings in the collection, M. Johnson, as the head of the city's art commission, engaged Pasquale Farina to restore some of the works of art that adorn this gallery in Fairmount Park and it remained for Farina to discover that the Dolci painting was one of the lost masterpieces of the world.

PARROT "CUSSED" A JURIST

Case Was Going Well for Bird's Owner, When It Talked Entirely Too Much.

New York.—When Armando, the parrot of Mrs. Johanna Vogt, became a witness in his own behalf before Magistrate Geismar when an effort was made to prove that he was an upright bird of decent birth, Armando certainly spoiled the beans.

"Why, judge," said Mrs. Ormsby Jandro, "this parrot is a loafer and a rowdy. There's no living in the same block with him. Just the first minute it gets to be morning he begins to scream and chatter such language!"

Mrs. Jandro clucked her tongue several times to indicate the unspeakable character of Armando's soliloquies and stuck her fingers in her ears, wagged her head and rolled her eyes to indicate that a boiler factory would be a rest cure compared with the Vogt's neighborhood.

"He starts right in first thing with 'Go to hell! Go to hell! Brrrrrrrrrr! Hell!' And he keeps it up! If you shout 'Shut up!' he answers right back, 'Go to hell! Go to hell! Brrrrrr! To hell!'"

"Are you sure he says 'Go to hell?'" asked the court.

Just as Mrs. Jandro was about to answer Armando ruffled his feathers, cocked his head to one side, blinked at the magistrate and said shrilly and clearly: "Go to hell! Go to hell! Brrrrrrrrrr! Hell!"

"That's all," cried counsel for Mrs. Jandro, triumphantly.

Mrs. Vogt burst into tears. Armando fluffed his feathers defiantly and began anew: "Go to—"

"Officer, take that bird out of here," broke in his honor. The door of the corridor closed on a smothered "Hell!"

LIGHTNING BROILS A STEAK

Kills Woman, but Finishes a Job She has in Hand—Child is Stunned.

Carnegie, Pa.—Lightning played a peculiar as well as a fatal prank here when it struck the chimney of Henry Waters' house on the Steubenville pike, and after running down the chimney to the kitchen range, killed Mrs. Waters and broiled a steak which she was putting on the broiling irons at the time.

Mrs. Waters had picked up the steak, walked over to the kitchen range and laid it on the irons. She was evidently about to light the natural gas burner, when a terrific peal of thunder shook the house, and the lightning zigzagged down the chimney. Every stitch was burned from Mrs. Waters' body.

The steak was broiled perfectly by the lightning flame.

A six-year-old child, who witnessed the accident, was severely stunned, but recovered.

Silver Tag on Turtle.

Scandia, Kan.—While fishing on the Solomon river, Fred Mathews caught a land turtle nearly a foot broad, which had attached to its shell a silver tag. The inscription on the tag was badly worn, but it is believed that it originally was a silver Catholic medal such as many Catholics wear. The medal was fastened to the turtle's shell with a silver ring and judging from its appearance it had been on the reptile many years.

Corraga. Never strike sail to leeward. Coasting port bravely or sail will lead to Rotterdam, deserted a Norwegian