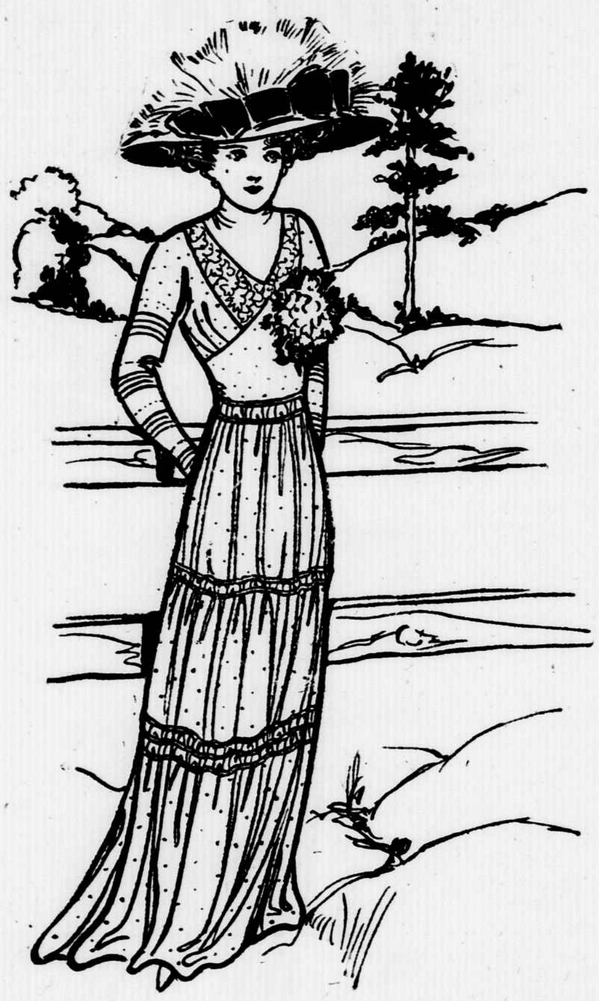
Hints to Women Readers

FOULARD GOWN.



Extremely striking and graceful was this foulard frock with its novel use of cordings on the skirt. The bodice was gathered into a pointed girdle-shaped piece at the front, which mounted to the bust line over a tucker of lace. The sleeves were divided into sections, each finished by a deep tuck, below which were introduced several applique tucks of net in self-tone. This net was also used for the guimpe. The long skirt was shirred at the knees and part way between knee and hips on heavy cords. With this was worn a hat of black with black velvet and white marabou trimming.

RAISIN COLOR IS USED FOR NEW AUTUMN GOWNS

It Is a Bluish Purple Shade Similar to Purples Worn Last Spring.

There is a noticeable absence of new shades in the goods for fall, because, with the exception of raisin, a kind of bluish purple, the colors are exactly the same as those worn last spring.

A tone of peacock is added, but it is in no sense a new color, simply a shade bidding for favor.

Wistaria will be worn again, judging from the variety of materials in this color, and so will the rose shades. One of the latter, though coming under the head of rose, is really verging on terra cotta. It is a peculiar tint and one that will probably be trying.

Another odd shade is called mustard, not the faint yellow of unmixed mustard, but suggestive of the jar of German mustard.

It is not pretty, though a shade lighter that might have been christened old gold would have been becoming. In broadcloths the colors will be gray, taupe, peacock, mustard, raisin, old rose, catawba, wistaria and brown. This completes the list of fashionable shades for street wear. There is a sprinkling of navy blues and a dull metallic-looking blue, but I believe these will be used in the more handsome costumes only for carriage wear or ceremonious occasions. Black, of course, is staple.

Among the new broadcloths for receptions, etc., there is ivory white, a pretty shade of banana, that will be equally becoming to the blonde and the brunette; also old rose in several shades, a cherry color, gray, pearl, cream and the wistaria tones.

These cloths will make effective evening wraps. There are many women who invest in handsome but plainly tailored broadcloth skirts in a pretty color and buy two or three blouses to wear with them. One waist may be of thin goods in the same color as the skirt, another of ivory lace or net, and the third of lingerie. This is a smart and economical fashion.

In serges navy and black prevail. At the same time there are pretty shades of old rose and odd tones of blue, verging on the peacock, that will be used for girls' evening wraps or capes. Gray serges, also the darker taupe, are among the offerings of new fabrics.

Prunella, a material much used for house gowns at this season of the year, shows no new colors. The self stripe continues to be a favorite.

In tailored suitings two-tone materials will be worn, and some combinations are effective; for instance, a blue and a dark red woven together give the new raisin shade, and two tones of gray result in a pretty steel.

Black and a color, such as wine red or dark wistaria, make a pretty goods. These fabrics are made into severely tailored suits for street wear and are just the right colors and weight to look and feel comfortable at the present time.

Stripes will be seen but little in woolen fabrics.

In silks there are no particularly new shades. There is an odd tone of green, something like a pale olive, that is a newcomer, and one or two new tints of rose. Other than these the colors seem to be the same as have been worn continually.

It is early, of course, to state definitely what colors will be worn. It may be that the meager list of new shades will be added to as the season advances, and, if so, I shall be glad to announce changes, for every one likes new tints that are fashionable.

New goods seem to be reasonable in price. Broadcloths begin at $1.50, though it is wiser to spend more, for then comparatively good service may be expected. In buying broadcloth always ask whether it has been sponged and shrunk. If not, it should be done before making up, otherwise it will be apt to spot if it is wet.

Prunella at $1 a yard should be practicable for a house gown, and serges will cost from seventy-five cents upward. Those in more delicate shades are more expensive than the staple navy blues and black, unless, of course, one is buying a good quality of these somber tones.

A useful suiting can be bought in wide wale for $1.98 a good width. Cheviots and storm serges at $1 are good value for the money, and so are Panamas at seventy-five cents a yard.

ELIZABETH LEE.

REGARDING ETIQUETTE.

In social presentations one must remember that the word "introduce" is no longer fashionable. Instead it is correct to say "present." For instance, "May I present" or "I wish to present."

Promiscuous presentation is bad form and too much care cannot be taken to avoid such blunders. It is transgressing rules of etiquette to make presentations in the street or in public places, though there may be exceptional cases when it is permissible. If while out with a friend you encounter another with whom you wish to stop and speak, the two not being known to each other, just step aside with the newcomer, chat a moment and then rejoin your friend who waits nearby for you or strolls slowly ahead.

This rule of etiquette should be clearly understood and rigidly acted on, else bad feeling may arise, for it will easily be seen if one were so careless as to behave one way at one time in regard to this matter and another way at another time, one's friends would not know what to expect and would be likely to have cause for offense.

Never present persons to each other without first finding out if a meeting will be agreeable. This, of course, does not apply to intercourse under your own roof, where as hostess you have latitude and can properly assume that those whom you have selected to bring together on the occasion will wish to meet one another.

But when you are the guest you should not feel the same freedom and should any one ask you to present him or her to another you should refer the person to your hostess or consult her yourself before taking any action. When you meet persons for the first time do not ask them to come to see you. At parting express pleasure at having met them and the hope that you may meet again. When you meet them socially for a second time it is proper for you to ask them to come to see you if you wish their acquaintance. Even then, however, you must not always take the initiative. In regard to men, it is your place to ask them to come to see you and not theirs to ask permission to do so. In regard to women, it depends on conditions. If your new acquaintance is older than yourself or if she has lived longer than you in the town she should take the initiative. When she comes to call you must return her visit within a week.

APPETIZING DISHES.

Deviled Cheese.

Grate two ounces of Parmesan cheese, add one teaspoonful chopped pickles, a teaspoonful curry powder and plenty of mustard. Butter slices of toast on both sides and spread with the mixture. Put on a well buttered tin and bake five minutes in a hot oven.

Cheese Cake.

For the crust mix together two cupfuls pastry flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-quarter pound butter and one-half cupful of milk, with a beaten egg added. Add also a saltspoonful of salt. Roll out into a square sheet, line an eighteen-inch granite pan, and brush the bottom over with a beaten egg before turning in the cheese mixture.

To make the cheese filling, beat to a cream one-quarter pound of butter with two cupfuls sugar. Add the yolks of four beaten eggs, one cupful of flour, one cupful of milk, two pounds of pot cheese. Grate in the rind of one lemon, and lastly add the stiffly whipped whites of four eggs. Bake thirty or forty minutes until the crust is brown, and allow it to cool in the pan in which it was baked. Dust thickly with powdered sugar. Crust made after the proportions given here will not be soggy.

Savory Cheese Patties.

Butter twelve water biscuits, then put a good layer of cheese over the butter, which should have been spread very thin. Dust with paprika and set in the oven until the cheese melts. Serve very hot.

WANTS TO EXPOUND THEORY

W. L. ROYALL PREPARES BRIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Wishes to Show That the Sherman Anti-Trust Law Is Based on Misconception of Rights.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

RICHMOND, Va., September 13.—William L. Royall of this city has prepared a brief and will ask the Supreme Court of the United States at the October term to permit him to appear as an amicus curiae in the suit brought by the government against the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Royall has for years been engaged in a study of the trust question, and in the last twenty years he has appeared in the court of last resort in some thirty cases, many of them being leading cases in the law reports.

Mr. Royall takes the ground that the Sherman law is wholly and clearly unconstitutional; that the whole theory of the Sherman anti-trust law is wrong, and contends that his solution of the matter is the correct principle. It is to expound this latter that he seeks to have the court to allow him to appear and argue the matter amicus curiae when the case is to be taken up in review. In the very outset Mr. Royall assures the court that his record is a sufficient guarantee that he will not abuse the privilege of the court.

Intent Deciding Factor.

He contends that the whole spirit of the trust law is based on intent. If it is the intention of the trust to destroy competition by combining to undersell or to take away the trade or business of a rival by selling goods at a lower price than allows a profit in order to take away the business and trade of a rival concern, then it is liable for injury and action at law. He holds that a man or any number of men can agree to combine and to extend their business in every way, but that in doing this the laws of trade must be observed and the rights of the individual safeguarded in every way as the rights of the parties to the combination. On this point, Mr. Royall says:

"Many may do together and jointly whatever one may do lawfully alone. It is settled that citizens have the right to make any innocuous contracts, and this is one of the liberties secured to the citizen by the Constitution. The right to compete, then, to the destruction of the rival, if the competition is fair, is a liberty secured by the Constitution. But there is no right to take an unfair advantage. The injury done by the trusts is in giving away their goods or in selling them below cost for the purpose of destroying a rival. There is a natural right to destroy him by fair competition, but no right to destroy him by giving away goods for the purpose of destroying him."

Late E. J. Phelps Accused.

The late E. J. Phelps, who was one of counsel in the joint traffic case, pirated a pamphlet, says Mr. Royall, which he (Royall) published in 1897, in which Mr. Royall set up these views, and they were presented by Phelps as his own views, and when the court came to render its decision it practically gave up its previous views in the trans-Missouri case and in effect conceded the force of his (Royall's) argument as it had been presented by Phelps, but who gave Royall no credit for originating the ideas.

"For practically dealing with the case," says Mr. Royall, "we must abandon the whole scheme of the Sherman law. That is founded on a total misconception of the whole subject. That law is based upon the idea that it will control the trusts by abridging the rights of the men to combine their resources and assets. This would end all co-operative business and send us back to barbarism."

Mr. Royall is very much in earnest in his determination to seek permission of the court to appear in this matter. He has printed the brief and it has been sent to many of the leading law journals of the country as well as to some of the foremost lawyers, and his scheme has been received with the greatest consideration. The law journals speak of it in a most complimentary way, while some of the lawyers—and among them are counsel for great corporations—take the view that Mr. Royall has solved the trust problem and the matter of dealing with them so as to protect the weaker individuals and at the same time to promote business development.

OWNERSHIP OF EMBASSY HOMES

ASSOCIATION WOULD ABOLISH RENTING CUSTOM.

J. B. Townsend Making Tour of the European Cities Collecting Information.

LONDON, September 13.—J. B. Townsend of the American Embassy Association has started a propaganda for ownership by the American government of its diplomatic establishments, instead of renting them, and is making a tour of the principal European cities to collect information for the society. Concerning his tour in Belgium, Holland and Germany, Mr. Townsend writes:

"The residences of Ministers Wilson and Beaupre at Brussels and The Hague, as well as the consular offices at Brussels, Amsterdam, Munich and Dresden, not only compare favorably with those of the seven leading nations, but in almost every instance are superior. Ministers Wilson and Beaupre have combined the chancelleries or embassy offices with their residences. The embassy offices in Berlin on Unter den Linden are conveniently situated, light and airy, but hardly spacious enough, I am told, for the work of the embassy. Consul General Thackary's offices at Berlin compare favorably with those of the other nations.

What He Has Learned.

"The result of my observations thus far could tend to show, first, that the fees taken in by consular officers the world over probably not only pay the entire expenses of the consular department of the government, but also almost the entire diplomatic service. The amounts paid in renting ambassadorial and ministerial residences and offices, if invested fifteen years ago in the purchase of residences and offices, would have not only given us their ownership, but have trebled in value and removed the danger of humiliating experiences to which our ambassadors and ministers are frequently subjected.

"Second, the diplomatic service would be interchangeable. This would aid the latter, especially, and make ministers more considerate of consuls.

"Third, that consuls at large should be abolished and consuls in each country placed under the consul gentral at the capital of that country.

"I was particularly impressed with the residence and offices of Consul General Gaffney at Dresden, which are exceedingly handsome. Dresden, to be sure, differs from other consulates in Europe for the reason that the consul general and his wife have the right of presentation to the court of Saxony and are thus obliged to do considerable entertaining."

KENSINGTON, MD.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

KENSINGTON, Md., September 13, 1909.

The public school opened here this morning, with enough scholars to fill a much larger building. A. B. Coe of Oxford, Md., is the principal. His corps of assistants are Misses Blanche Fawcett, Ella Robertson, Mary C. Kelley, Corinne Dawson and Lillian Chaney. Mr. Coe recently graduated from Westminster College, Md., and this will be his first year as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie are visiting in New York city, and will be away for a couple of weeks.

J. Harry Cunningham went to Norfolk, Va., Saturday to spend a few days with his son, Harry, jr., who resides there.

Homer G. Merrill, his sons and Neal Massey are on a trip to Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Mrs. George W. Hyatt and her daughter Mary, who have had quite an extended trip to Frederick and Baltimore, Md., have returned.

Policeman Kills Negro.

RIDGEWAY, S. C., Setember 13.—Policeman J. C. Crumpton Saturday afternoon shot and instantly killed Joe Murphy, colored, at the house of a disreputable negro woman here. The officer was attempting to arrest Murphy and the woman, when the negro resisted, hurling stones at the officer.

The coroner's jury exonerated Crumpton.

FLOOD VICTIMS IN DISTRESS

APPEAL FOR MEXICO BY RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property Greater Than Was at First Supposed.

Tales of great suffering in the flooded district of Mexico have brought forth another appeal from the American National Red Cross Society for funds with which "to supply our unfortunate neighbors of Mexico with the necessities of life."

The great loss of life and destruction of property are even greater than was at first supposed, and it is predicted that great physical suffering will prevail among the homeless during the fall and winter if ample relief is not afforded.

The destruction was greatest in the country and small towns between Monterey and Matamoras. The consul at Matamoras reports that place under water and a serious condition of affairs prevailing, and that the railroads between Matamoras and Monterey have been washed away.

Many May Die.

Consul General Hanna says there are great numbers who have lost their all and who will suffer and die without help and shelter. "The Mexican people," he continues, "are doing nobly to meet the situation, but nearly every Mexican business man and property owner has suffered losses and has done all he is able to do. The people of England, Germany, Canada, some countries of Europe and quite a number from the United States have sent help in large and small amounts. A more generous effort on the part of our generous people seeems greatly needed."

In making its appeal to the people of the country the American Red Cross says it is "evidently one of the greatest disasters of recent years, and our good feeling toward the people of Mexico should prompt this country to render the generous assistance which is so sorely needed."

All contributions received at the headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington will be immediately forwarded by telegraph to the reliable relief agencies upon the scene.

BOYDS AND VICINITY.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

BOYDS, Md., September 13, 1909.

The public schools in this section of Montgomery county opened today, with a good attendance. Many of the schools have been repaired and painted during the vacation. The new high school now being erected at Clarksburg will not be ready for occupancy until October 15.

The drought which has lasted two months was broken by heavy rains Thursday and Friday, but the relief from the dry spell did not come in time to save the corn from being cut to half a crop. The average yield last year was twelve barrels to the acre. This year it will be about six, and it is predicted that the quality of corn will be low. The crops of wheat and hay in this section were low and were estimated at 40 per cent below the average.

It is expected that the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church being built at Clarksburg will be completed on or about November 15. The new church will cost $4,000 and replaces a brick structure built in 1853, which supplanted a log church bearing the date 1787.

The stockholders and directors of the Boyd Hall Company met at the home of Mrs. Sarah E. Boyd last night and voted in favor of consummating a sale whereby the property will be turned over to individuals, said to be Charles T. Kingsbury and son. Boyd Hall was built in 1895 and has been used for business and amusement purposes.

John W. Williams has returned from a tour of the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hicks and their family have returned from Des Moines, Iowa.

Bishop Becomes a Masonic Chaplain.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 11.—Bishop M. Walden of the Methodist Church has been appointed grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Ohio. Bishop Walden was made a Mason in 1852 by McMackin Lodge.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON IS DEAD

FATHER WAS AMONG NOTED ABOLITIONISTS.

Denounced the United States as "a Great Assassin Nation" for Philippine War.

LEXINGTON, Mass., September 13.—William Lloyd Garrison, son of the great abolitionist, president of the American Free Trade League, and widely known as a publicist and reformer, died Saturday. He was born in Boston January 21, 1838.

Mr. Garrison was educated in the public schools of Boston and became successively a bank cashier, wool merchant and dealer in investment securities. He did not take part in public affairs until 1879, several years after the death of his father. He was a warm advocate of the Henry George single tax theory and of woman suffrage, opposed the war with Spain, was an anti-imperialist and an opponent of the Chinese exclusion laws. He edited, without compensation, the Broadside, the quarterly journal of the Free Trade League.

Mr. Garrison was a man of decided opinions and expressed them forcibly, regardless of whether his views were popular. He was an admirer of Tolstoi, of whom he said: "No monarch has so wide a realm or has so powerfully influenced the thought of the time."

When American troops were trying to suppress the outbreak of Aguinaldo in the Philippines Mr. Garrison denounced the United States as "a great assassin nation."

Mr. Garrison in 1864 married Miss Ellen Wright of Auburn, N. Y., who survives him, with their two daughters and three sons. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, and a brother, Francis Jackson Garrison of Lexington.

30,000 RUBLES FOR SON.

Russian Terrorists Stole Boy and Threatened Death.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, September 6, 1909.

A wild story of Russian terrorism is told by the Bordeaux police, who have just arrested there a Russian student of twenty-one. Last year a merchant of Tiflis was warned that one of his sons would be kidnaped. The boy, aged fourteen, was captured while driving in the country by armed men, who carried him away.

The father received a note: "We have kept our word. Send 60,000 rubles or thy son shall die. We will send thee back his head." The paper bore the stamp, "Anarchist Communist, Federation for the Freedom of Tiflis," and in the margin the boy himself had written, "Father, don't let me die. Send the money, or I am lost."

The merchant kept mysterious appointments and negotiated for weeks. At last he got his boy back for 30,000 rubles. He communicated with the police, and a number of persons were implicated in the affair. One of these is said to be the young student just arrested by the French police in Bordeaux on behalf of the Russian government.

He denied the charge and said, "I know what it all means. I am an enemy of the autocracy. That is why I am arrested. I know Siberia awaits me, but I shall protest, and shall call upon the French government to inquire into my case before it hands me over to Russian police and to my fate."

NEW WIRELESS STATION.

Being Built at Paris—To Reach 5,000 Miles.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, September 6, 1909.

The new wireless station in the Champ de Mars is expected to be ready for use early in October. It is being built entirely underground and of cased cement, and includes a machine room, receiving post, transmitting post, twenty rooms for the officers and staff, and a narrow-gauge railway. Light and energy are supplied solely by electricity.

Hitherto the utmost limit of radio-telegraphy has been 5,000 kilometers (2,125 miles). As the engine of ten-horsepower hitherto employed has been replaced by one of ten times that force, it is anticipated that the radius of action will be increased to at least 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles), and that the Eiffel Tower will be able to converse with San Francisco.