

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

SUIT FOR THE AUTUMN.
Something of a Novelty in Shades of Tan and Brown.

Materials for the early autumn are being shown, and it is noticeable that a great many plaids and checks are included in the number. Here is an



attractive yet simple little suit that is made of novelty suiting in shades of tan and brown, with collar, cuffs and vest of brown velvet, edged with a handling of palest tan colored broad cloth, this same broadcloth being used as strapping for the coat.

JACKETS FOR THE AUTUMN.
Attractive Models of Plainer Types Being Shown.

Some attractive models of the plainer types of suits show jackets which are made of contrasting material to the skirt, the only thing that connects the two being collars and cuffs of the skirt material added to the coat.

With one particularly stunning walking suit even that connection was missing, yet jacket and skirt very evidently belonged together. The skirt was of striped material, so deftly made that it seemed like a plain cloth until you got close to it. And the way it was cut brought the stripes together directly in front into sharp diagonal lines. The jacket was of plain cloth, exactly the same color as the striped skirt, and the velvet collar repeated the color note—only more insistently—of the stripe itself.

For such coats the regulation coat sleeve is used almost entirely, usually with some sort of a trim little cuff.

In length, most of them are about hip length, and they are fitted closely—either double or single breasted—or are something. The loose coat, for such purposes, is very seldom seen, except upon the very young girl.

A great many cassimere effects are seen in the new cloths—rich dark Scotch colorings and tweed fashion. Some of these have self-toned raised figures; others are in dull rich colors.

THE LATEST FADS IN SLEEVES.

DESIGNED TO GIVE DISTINCTION TO FALL GOWNS.

Hints by Which the Home Dressmaker May Profit—Some Novelties Among Those Described.

The best way for the home dressmaker to give distinction to her fall gowns is by the design of her sleeves. Below will be found four of the best types to choose from. They may also be combined effectively. Fashion will run in two extremes—the tight mousquetaire sleeve, trimmed with buttons and braid, and the very full sleeve, with the material set in box plaits and tied over the elbow with a huge knot of ribbon, says the New York World.

The sleeves shown in the illustration are described as follows:

1. Long full sleeve with deep carriage cuffs, to be worn with morning gowns, house dresses, separate silk waist, or where long sleeves are required. The cuffs can be made of odds and ends of lace carefully joined or of one good piece of embroidery.

2. All over lace undersleeve with cape of the same material as the dress. The sleeve forms one large puff and a smaller one coming well over the elbow.

3. Three-quarter length sleeve for coats and jackets, the fulness at the shoulder and tight-fitting round the lower part of the arm. The sleeve itself is of cloth with stitched band

VARIED STYLES OF COIFFURE.
Spanish Combs and Algrettes Are Much in Favor.

Of importance to the feminine world is the cult of the coiffure as taught by leading hairdressers. Not only is the hair structure bigger than ever, with its curls, braids and padded puffs, but Spanish combs and algrettes from six to eight inches in height must set off the evening head.

Then with the high square topped combs the lace mantilla of the Castilian beauty, also threatens. Coiffures showing already the correct method of wearing them, and invariably getting in a word of the new queen of Spain, whose adoption of Spanish customs has revived interest in these charming trifles.

The best of the imported combs are enchantingly lovely, filigree silver, chased gold and plain shell forming them. The very richest ornamented ones, those with blinding paste gems are spurious imitations, jeweler's artifice, but these are shown, too, by the coiffure.

The arrangement of the mantilla, which may be of white or black lace with the high comb is simple. One end is dropped slightly over the top of the comb, and the rest of the filmy fabric, which is in square shawl form, gracefully falls the shoulders and back of the head.

The picturesque becomingness of this headdress is too taking to be entirely ignored, and it will doubtless be adopted by a few women of independent spirit. The ways of putting the Spanish comb into the coiffure are various. With the mantilla it is placed squarely at the top of the head back of the crown, or slightly to one side. With other high coiffures, for a high dressing of the hair is necessary with the tall comb, it may be placed at the back of the head, the square top barely showing at the front.

Conservative people will choose those only moderately high, and true Spanish influences are shown in the square tops, which whether high or low, the majority of the newest combs display.

As to the methods by which the modish coiffure of the moment is achieved, they all tend to give the head a very enlarged appearance. Frames made of wire the size of a single hair, covered to suit the wearer's glory, and still further disguised with a covering of hair net, are employed to raise the front pompadour, it is declared, and sometimes to bank the hair chignon.

The waved locks which cover these at the front are artificially glossed to dazzling brightness, and wherever there is a vacant space in the back waves the hairdresser tucks in a soft, short curl, which is attached to a brown, blonde or black hairpin.

The false pieces used to eke out hair sufficient for these towering structures are without number. Few heads can be dressed without a switch of some degree of thickness for the back, and sometimes the entire front, whose lightly falling puff and side undulations look so divinely natural, are made entirely by one of the wired pieces called transformations.

around the cuff and running up the side of the sleeve. The bands are edged with tiny buttons. The cuff is finished with ruffles of finely plaited cambric.



a little below the elbow; the upper part being of cloth, of a rather novel shape, edged around and joined with black velvet. The under sleeve is of a lower material, thickly ruffled with a cuff of the velvet to match the upper part

TAFT'S THREAT RESTORES CUBANS TO THEIR SENSES

American Secretary of War Declares Military Occupation Will Prevail Until Elections Are Held Unless Factions Discontinue Strife.

Havana.—Warlike talk against the United States and threats to appeal to the powers to take a hand in the affairs of Cuba, coupled with shouted denunciations of Americans and reference to dynamiting American property, characterized the meeting of the moderate party here Wednesday. Several of the more rabid speakers were for fighting the rebels to death and standing against the army of the United States if necessary to preserve the independence of Cuba. Secretaries Taft and Bacon came in for severe denunciation. They were declared to have shown partiality in backing the rebels and discrimination against the moderate side of the controversy. Eventually, however, the cooler heads dominated the meeting and it resulted in an agreement to appoint a committee to suggest terms of peace with a committee of the rebels and liberals, leaving all points upon which an agreement is not reached to the arbitration of the American commissioners. The moderate party abandoned the condition that the rebels must first lay down their arms before negotiations can continue.

Party Abandons Attitude.
The moderate party also abandoned its basic contention that it is impossible to treat for peace with armed rebels and proposed to negotiate directly with a committee of its opponents. It agreed to leave all points upon which understanding is not reported to the final arbitration of Secretaries Taft and Bacon. The government first suggested that it would treat with the liberals if they would lay down their arms, but the American commissioners ruled that this stipulation was unfair and the moderate representatives accepted this view. While the phase of the controversy was wholly unexpected, Secretary Taft was greatly pleased therewith and made the following statement for publication: "My impression is that we are in a position of the most trouble to-night than we were last night."

It was announced also that the negotiations to be opened between the combatants of the opposite sides of the parties would be without reference to the terms previously proposed. The time and place for the first meeting is to be determined by Secretary Taft.

Ultimatum Wins Day.
It is beyond question that both parties were brought to a more tractable frame of mind by the verbal ultimatum issued by Messrs. Taft and Bacon in the name of President Roosevelt that unless they consent to a fair arbitration the United States must compel the same by a temporary military occupation. Such an occupation, it was declared, would not mean American sovereignty. It would continue only until new elections had been held, the new government firmly established and order restored.

Within an hour of the receipt of this ultimatum the moderate assembly agreed to the suggestion of treating with the liberals. The conservative moderates threatened the disruption of the party unless the radicals consented to treat with the American commission and this also is believed to have had an important bearing upon the moderate decision.

It is understood that President Palma does not intend to withdraw his resignation, but it is predicted that congress will table it indefinitely. It is tacitly understood by the committees of the two parties that unless an agreement is reached soon armed American intervention will ensue. The moderates declare that the appointment of a committee to negotiate with the liberals will not mean the conceding of new elections. The general disposition to get together is strong.

Counsel General Steinhardt visited President Palma and expressed the hope of the Americans concerned in the peace negotiations that the agreement arrived at through the efforts initiated by the moderates might result in a settlement of the trouble. Replied to Mr. Steinhardt, President Palma said he entertained a similar hope that an understanding soon would be reached.

Would War on United States.
The meeting of the moderates was held at the residence of Senator De la President of the senate. More than 60 persons were present, including Vice President Mendez Capote, nearly all the members of the cabinet and almost all the leading senators and representatives. Many officers of the

rural guard were present in uniform. No sooner had the meeting assembled than the pent-up indignation against the American peace commissioners broke forth. Several men began in loud voices and at the same time to denounce the Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon. The speakers shouted denunciations against the American government and hotly insisted that the moderate party should appeal to the powers of the world for protection against the usurpation of the sovereignty of Cuba by the United States. It was declared that the government forces should fight the death struggle and submit to the terms insisted upon by the rebels, and one speaker depicted the horrors of negro domination which would result, he said, from the threatened liberal ascendancy brought about with the alleged assistance of the United States.

Some of the most radical present asserted that the government had pledged to negotiate in Havana which would be used to precipitate those international complications that accrue from the destruction of foreign property. They threatened to use dynamite by using dynamite they could bring about intervention by German, or perhaps by Great Britain, while others declared rashly that they knew that the foreign diplomats here would favor such a course, and it was argued that the destruction of the German bank and the damaging of English railroad property would soon result in European intervention. Certain American properties were specifically mentioned as convenient for such attacks. Several speakers even said that they would prefer Germany or Great Britain in Cuba to the United States. This talk subsided after an hour and a half and the meeting then settled down to the question whether it was not possible to resume negotiations with the peace commissioners.

Taft's Reviews Situation.
In discussing the situation, Secretary Taft said: "The moderates determined to force American intervention by the resumption of government officers, thus leaving affairs in our hands. President Palma chose to regard our suggestions as demands and he rejected them emphatically. We acquainted Alfredo Zayas, the liberal leader, with the situation, and he undertook to induce his associates to consent to the original proposition of the moderates and to accept the terms of peace. They did not do so and we submitted the entire controversy to the American commission—but the rebel commanders and men in the field suspected insincerity on the part of the government and declined."

The negro insurgents especially insisted on retaining their arms, until peace was assured. Zayas' report is indicative of future trouble with the lawless element and rebels. I feel certain that a settlement of the trouble is possible only along the lines suggested by us.

After an exhaustive investigation we informed both the moderates and the liberals that unless they were willing to listen to reason the United States must enforce a settlement. I told them that a proclamation would be issued establishing a military government in the island, but that this would continue only so long as necessary to restore order and insure the holding of new and fair general elections. I made it plain that this military government would surrender the conduct of affairs to the persons elected as soon as they could fairly establish themselves."

Need of Marines is Felt.
Whatever the outcome of the negotiations between the liberals and moderates may be, it is felt here that there will be need for all the American marines within reach, as there is little confidence in the ability of the rebel leaders to control their men when ordered to give up their arms and return to the homes. Asked why it has been decided to send federal forces to Cuba, Secretary Taft said this was in anticipation of probable trouble. Continuing, he declared that a proclamation would be made not only at Havana and Cienfuegos, but at other joints in order to police the entire island. A dispatch was received by the American notice of Senator De la Orea Ferrera guaranteeing the protection of foreign property in Santa Clara provinces. The rebel leader said he realized the importance to the liberal cause of the maintenance of good order pending the peace negotiations.

Supervisor of Indian Schools.
Washington, N. P.—An American yacht captain is to sail from New York, left Placencia Saturday, having aboard 42 Chinamen, whom it is supposed she is trying to smuggle into Canadian or American ports.

Carries Cargo of Chinese.
St. Johns, N. F.—An American yacht captain is to sail from New York, left Placencia Saturday, having aboard 42 Chinamen, whom it is supposed she is trying to smuggle into Canadian or American ports.

The Evil Consequences of Too Much Law

By HON. ALTON B. PARKER, Ex-Judge of Supreme Court of New York.



Men have long been under the government of law. It must be remembered that mankind is moved everywhere pretty much by the same impulses and influences; in the course of the ages concerning which history has left us a record, nearly every legal device has been tried; that, in general, man, like nature, casts off the useless; and that each failing experiment, however many times it may be tried, is still the same impracticable movement wasting valuable time and effort.

When we shall learn that legislative bodies must be made up of mediocrities so long as quantity and not quality of laws is regarded as the essential requisite; when some of the temptation to legislate shall be removed by less frequent meetings of such bodies; when trained official draftsmen shall be employed to give the necessary laws legal and literary form; when executives are forbidden, rather than encouraged, by public sentiment to interfere with the orderly course of law-making—when these simple steps are taken, it will be permissible to look forward with hope to the times when hysteria, blackmail, partisanship, personal ambitions and selfish interests will not add ten new laws to the statute books when only one is needed. At all times in history the safeguards of the law have been thrown around life and property. As the result of the laws, slowly built up and carefully tested, men have been able to progress, to command a constantly spreading freedom and to promote civilization. In the future, as in the past, the law must recognize what has been done; it must look forward continually to the protection of men from violence and anarchy, and their property from spoliation. This can best be done by having few and just laws, and by grounding them upon principles and doctrines which have commended themselves to mankind.

The Lack of Moral Courage

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

The real cause of the deterioration of national morals is the lack of moral courage. Moral cowardice is on the increase. Physically men are still brave. They will defend their watch and purse from a highwayman, when they will not defend the soul from the attacks of passion, luxury and avarice. They will front a burglar, or go into the forest, and with a rifle attack a bear, but they lack the moral strength to speak out against every economic wrong, political injustice or social iniquity.

Destructive as moral cowardice is among the occasional leaders, it is even more injurious when it is found in the arena of everyday life. No words can describe the devastation it works. The young wife knows that her husband is just beginning his career and that the duty of the hour is economy, but when she sees her friends dressing richly she is afraid of a simple gown. And soon moral cowardice works out the extravagance that ruins the home.

The youth who has come up to the city to make his fortune finds that his companions dress richly, that they smoke the long day through, wear gaudy jewelry, frequent the theaters at night and sports on Saturday afternoon, although they know that extravagance is dissipating the little store. The youth has no courage to stand out; moral cowardice turns him into a feebleling; he bows before the airy taunt like a reed bent by a gentle zephyr. Courage would make him strong to the storm; cowardice makes him weak as a blade of grass. On such an one society cannot build.

Factories must rest on rock foundations, and leadership on the granite of courage, independent judgment, high resolve and fidelity to conviction. It is very strange that through moral cowardice our young men are so weak in the presence of temptations, and readily yield to the habits of gambling and drinking, showing an utter lack of moral courage.

Physical Unfitness of School Children

By E. A. KIRKPATRICK, Department of Psychology and Child Study, State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass.

To expect teachers to be able to always tell when children are physically unfit for school work is to demand of them that to which the trained physician is sometimes unequal. Suggestion may, however, be given that will enable intelligent teachers to judge with some assurance of the physical condition of children in some instances.

One of the most common diseases (in the moist climate of the east at any rate) that interferes with successful school work is adenoid growths and enlarged tonsils. The best mode of testing for this disease is to place the finger on one side of the child's nose so as to close one opening to see if the child can with mouth closed breathe through one nostril. In the worst cases the child cannot breathe with the mouth closed, even if both nostrils are open.

Care needs to be exercised in testing for defective hearing (which is often associated with adenoids) to prevent the child from getting suggestions through other senses than the ear or from the voice of the observer.

Tests for nervousness are often needed because teachers get used to their children and are then unable to see the peculiarities that are indicative of abnormal nervous systems. Children may be asked to stand with hands stretched out in front to observe for the nervous hand described by Dr. Warner and for lack of erect symmetrical position, and to stand with eyes closed, hands stretched out at the side while observations as to swaying and unequal elevation of hands are made, or to sit perfectly still for a minute or two while the number and irregularity of movements are noted.

Physical tests and measurements made one or more times each year indicate whether the bodily conditions are favorable to physical vigor and the ability to endure any unusual strain, but in detecting temporary unfitness for work tests cannot take the place of the keen intuitions of the experienced teacher.

