

FIND WHITE TRIBE

Arctic Natives Evidently of European Origin.

Stefansson-Anderson Expedition Discovered New People, Very Few of Which Ever Had Seen a White Man.

New York.—From the far north, in the neighborhood of Coronation Gulf and Victoria Island, have come messages from Stefansson and Anderson, leaders of the Arctic expedition now making a tour of exploration for the American Museum of Natural History and the Geological Survey of the Canadian government.

In May, Stefansson crossed over to Victoria Land, where he discovered a Scandinavian like people called the He-Ne-Rag-Mi-Ut. They are described as a North European people. One of the Alaskan Eskimo guides said in commenting upon their appearance:

"They are not Eskimo; they are 'fo'ale' men. Two of them had chin beards described as light and turning to red, and all had light eyebrows."

Most interesting perhaps of their experiences are the discoveries of several races of "new people" and ruined villages formerly occupied by Eskimos and apparently abandoned from twenty-five to fifty years ago.

The inhabitants of these villages engaged in whaling, judging from the bones of whales scattered about. At Cape Boxley, last May, the explorers came upon a village of about forty snow houses, which apparently had recently been abandoned. Sled trails led north toward Victoria Land, which is visible across the strait everywhere east of Point Mize.

"As the explorers of the last century never found people near here, I suppose the village and trail are evidence of visits of Victoria Land people, who had come across the strait to get driftwood," says one member of the expedition in an account of the trip. Later, the expedition discovered another village in the snowy region of



Home of the Fo'ale's.

the north and saw people out sealing in the middle of Dolphin and Union Strait. One of the members of the expedition then approached the newly discovered people and after a narrow escape of being knifed by one of the party, friendly negotiations were undertaken.

There were thirty-nine members of the group, a small part of the A-Ku-Li-A-Kat-Tag-Mi-Ut. According to the explorers neither they nor their forefathers had ever seen a white man. The winter home of these people is in the middle of the strait north of Cape Boxley, but in the summer they hunt inland south of the cape.

It was discovered by members of the expedition that of the one thousand Eskimos on the two sides of Coronation Gulf and Dolphin and Union straits, not more than twenty men had ever seen a white man, thus representing less contact with the white race than the people of any part of the explored Arctic.

The Cape Parry region, full of game sixty years ago, is now gameless and deserted and the Copper Mine region has not 10 per cent. of the number of caribou of Richardson's time. It is estimated that in ten years it will be practically impossible to live on the country while traveling in these remote wilds.

Jail for Big Baby.

Elizabeth, N. J.—"Your honor, papa slaps me all the time, and it hurts, too. I want you to send him to jail." These words, spoken in a plaintive voice by little James Kelley, Jr., of 336 Magnolia avenue, to Judge Mahon in police court, brought tears to many eyes. Kelley is only 52 and 6 feet tall, and his father is 30 years older. The aged man told a different story.

"Judge," he said, "I used to think Jimmy was only mischievous, but I am beginning to be convinced that he is incorrigible. He goes out every night and stays until 9 or 10 o'clock, and, for all I know, may be in bad company. Then when I try to show him the error of his ways he knocks me down."

"The case is evidently one for the juvenile court," said Judge Mahon to the bad boy; "but I'll take a chance in disposing of it myself. Six months in the workhouse."

Chlorine Cracks Skin.

Cleveland, O.—Chlorine, a powerful antiseptic used in the Cleveland water supply, is blamed for chapped lips and hands. The doctor blames the skin and the water.

COSSACK GUARDS NEW ENVOY

George Bakmetief, the New Russian Ambassador, is Accompanied by Picturesque Bodyguard.

When the new Russian ambassador, George Bakmetief, came to Washington a few months ago, he brought with him a retinue of Russian servants, but all dress as do other people here and in Russia. The only exception is his personal bodyguard, an enormous Cossack, who wears the uniform of his regiment. Everywhere the ambassador goes this strange figure may be



A Picturesque Bodyguard.

seen on the front seat of his motor car.

The Cossack, a member of one of the far-famed light cavalry regiments which so faithfully guard the czar, is of a commanding build and with the high chapeau which goes with the uniform appears to be a giant. With his long wide skirted coat, high black boots, high chapeau and decorations, the Cossack presents the most striking appearance of any retainer ever brought to Washington by any foreign diplomat. Across his broad breast are rows of dangerous looking cartridges and the revolver and dagger which are suspended in leather holsters outside his coat look most businesslike.

GOLD IS MINED BY QUAKES

Volcanic Eruptions Often Open Vast Mineral Deposits in the Earth.

Nome, Alaska.—"It's a poor earthquake that does nobody any good," is the new and startling version of the old proverb. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

The earthquake disturbances of September and October in southwestern Alaska have brought to the surface scores of gold mines, which will add millions of dollars to the wealth of the people of the territory.

The manner in which the earthquake operates to bring a potential gold mine in sight is, says the Detroit Free Press, as follows: "When the trembling motion of the earth's crust becomes exceedingly violent it produces deep cracks in the surface. The earthquake, it is well known, rolls over the surface of the earth in a certain direction, just as a wave rolls over the surface of the ocean.

The earthquake, however, is not working in a fluid medium, and its action upon the more stiff and brittle crust of the earth produces many kinds of fractures and rearrangements of the superficial strata. One portion of a layer of rock is lifted up and placed upon another. What was once the surface of the earth is buried deep out of sight, and the rock that has been buried deep out of sight for ages is brought to light.

That side of a crack in the earth from which the pressure is coming is very apt to be lifted up and pushed over the opposite side. In other cases the gold-bearing lode lies concealed under the surface soil of a hillside and the earthquake shakes away the soil, exposing the quartz.

The gold-bearing lead in the newly fractured rock is lifted up and exposed a few feet above the ground. The miner has only to stretch forth his pick and strike the auriferous rock. Thus, through an intervention of the benevolent earthquake, gold is discovered which might never have been found, and, in any case, an expenditure of many thousands of dollars in mining machinery is avoided.

"Rag-Time" Religion.

Chicago.—There is rag-time religion by the rag-time music. Some people can only get religion by the rag-time method. I use it when necessary," says Rev. D. M. Tompkins of Rogers Park M. E. church.

World Eliminate Interpreters. Chicago.—Rev. Abraham Lassar has written Municipal Judge Sebath advocating selection of judges who can speak at least seventy languages and thus do away with unreliable interpreters.

Some Useful Hints for the Girl Who Sews

Girls who have been taking domestic science courses at fashionable boarding schools declare that to get along without a variety of dainty aprons is an impossibility, especially if the embryo housekeeper wishes to preserve the fronts of her frocks from spots.

One girl who sews almost as well as she cooks is making several aprons of plain lawn cut into half ovals, scalloped all round with a color and embroidered with washable floss in outline or shadow stitch. By this means she expects to have luncheon pinafores to accord with every house frock—white embroidered with pale blue; pink, mauve or yellow and dark blue; green and brown relieved with white.

Charming little aprons of half oval, half round, diamond or oblong shape are to be made of finest nainsook, scalloped all round and hand embroidered with white in imitation of the work done in the Madeira Islands.

All of the ruffle bordered aprons are fascinating, particularly the round ones which have bowknot and leaf designs embroidered on the lower curve and girde belts which fit firmly, have embroidered fronts and tie in a little bowknot at the back. The same model is pretty when the hand embroidery and ruffle are omitted and the hem-stitched edge is finished with an inch wide frill of Valenciennes or Cluny lace.

Bretelle aprons are always coquettish and nearly always become a slender, girlish figure, but they are more difficult to make than pinafores, because the center panel with its square little bib should be carefully curved to fit into the figure at the waist line and on to it should be attached the narrower side panels, which are shaped above the waist into straps crossing the shoulders and then across the top of the back, where they are joined, so that the apron may be adjusted by drawing the bretelle portion over the head and then securing it about the waist with pink, blue or white satin ribbon sashes.

Nearly all of the bretelle aprons have cunning little hip pockets headed with fine muslin embroidery or lace edging to match the bordering of the pinafore, bib and shoulders, and if a girl wishes to make this sort of luncheon apron exceptionally elaborate she may have the bretelles entirely of all over lace and let them run into narrow panels from the waist to the lower edge.

Practical aprons, meaning the sort which are to be put on over the frock when preparing salad dressing and really messy concoctions, are made of striped galatea, percale, gingham or madras, and are put on as easily as is an ulster, for they fasten with flat buttons down the left front from shoulder to hem, have big sewed in sleeves with band cuffs and a deep patch pocket on each hip. To make one take as a model any narrow skirted, one piece house frock which closes in front, allowing, however, for slightly wider seams and wider shoulders, so that the garment will go over even a velvet frock if desired.

It has been wisely said that whoever has once mastered the art of the simpler forms of Irish crochet work has at command an endless variety of ways in which to utilize the product of the tiny steel hook. Above all, the roses of fine imported Irish lace thread can be applied in so many dainty and original ways that the girl of wisdom finds them an invaluable resource when designing for herself those small accessories which give the keynote of a costume.

For articles of fine linen or of any wash material the roses of the Irish

thread are, naturally, the sort to use. But on silk or cloth those crocheted from a twisted silk made charming and unique variants from passementerie. A girl who loves to experiment with such useful arts has just finished for herself a little girde which is the admiration of all who see it. The foundation at the back is a shaped piece of crinoline or some such stiffened lining about eight inches wide. This is covered with the white crepe de chine of which the girde is made and trimmed with "up and down" rows of white silk roses. To each end of the shaped back section the soft front pieces of the girde are shirred, and these are long enough to join in a graceful knot in front and to fall sash-like almost to the edge of the dress skirt, where they are finished with a triplet of silken crocheted blossoms apiece, from the center of each of which hangs a tassel of the same white silk.

This same girl has crocheted more elaborate motifs of pale rose silk for her sister's pet dancing frock of the same shade and a set of handsome black silk—unlike anything to be found in the shops—for a well beloved aunt, whose dinner gown they will shortly adorn most attractively.

Gloves Are Larger.

Golf, tennis and other athletic exercises have caused the hands of girls and women to grow larger than formerly. Despite that fact they still wear the same size gloves. The reason was explained the other day by a dealer in women's gloves. He said that gloves were made to deceive not so much the wearer as the persons who looked at them. The gloves are made in so-called "full sizes," and when a woman asks for a 5 1/2 glove, knowing that her hand is too large to get in it the saleswoman invariably hands her out a 5 1/4 glove, and it always fits. The extra sizes have been made to please the women and, perhaps, to get their trade. Though young girls who play golf, and who have rather large hands, gloat in the fact that they wear a No. 7 glove, they usually long for smaller sized gloves when they get older, and when they inquire for them in the glove shop they invariably get them.

IN VOGUE

Plain, flat revers will be a predominant feature in spring suits.

Taffetas will be used a great deal in millinery during the coming season.

Draped toques of satin and changeable taffetas are extremely fashionable.

The liking for glowing red tones is evidenced in the newest gowns from Paris.

Pearl decorations have a wonderful popularity; they "belong" everywhere.

First hats for spring are either small and close or large and high trimmed.

There is a new cutaway coat, 28 inches long, single breasted, perfectly plain sleeves and very snug in fit.

There is a new sleeveless coat with a cape back crossing in front like a fichu. Puffings and ruckings of taffeta are used on frocks or serge.

Fichus continue to be fashionable. Tulle either plain or fringed, is the favorite material for making these pretty, cloud-like trimmings. They are used frequently to trim negligees of crepe de chine or soft satin.

Use of Quirt Will Make Children Better

By VICTOR G. ROSENBAUM, Author, Ga.

The abolishment of the rod is producing criminal tendencies among the young.

My parents whipped their children when they lied and stole. As a result, fear kept us from repeating the offense until we were sufficiently developed to guide ourselves.

A prominent dentist recently told me he honored his parents for having whipped him, as in his practice he handles the modern "love guided" child, than whom there is none more unfortunate.

The mother of today no longer rears aloud to her children. Livingstone and Stanley will enthrall the young for many happy hours.

Let the mother wear pretty clothing, no matter how cheap. Dainty dress attracts and invites respect. The mother deserves some regard.

Finally, let us beg for more competent surgeons, who will not leave us neurasthenics, unable to rear children; it is this which prevents competent women from procreating maternity.

IN TOUCH WITH FASHION

Blouses for Spring Wear—Low Necks and High Necks—Cuffs of Lace—Little Details That Count

A DECADE or more ago, there arose in the land a woman who had judgment far beyond her time. Her plea was for the gown that was hung from the shoulders, thus making the shoulder relieve the back. In those days skirts were five and six yards around, and the back was the burden-bearer. She was not successful on the whole, for the craze for the wasplike waist was at its height, and woman had not learned that "truth was beauty." But the seed sown then has sprouted and grown, and now women will have nothing but the one-piece gown. Its ever-increasing popularity is plainly evident. Not only is it demanded in trottoirs, but in evening gowns, reception gowns, and in fact in everything that comes under the name of gown. Whereas, it took the woman of olden times an hour to dress herself, we now dress in twenty minutes. It expedites matters, not having the belt, and having no collar and various other accessories to pin, hook, or button on.

Tailored Suit and Blouse.

The separate blouse still has its place with the tailored suit, however, for the two together form a combination too serviceable to abandon. Some of the blouses that the spring has brought out are of the thinnest, most transparent material—ethereal is the only adjective for them. The one substantial thing about them is the price. The materials most favored are organdie, chiffon cloth, mousseline, and batiste. Most of the blouses open down the front, and the opening is often made invisible by a hemstitched ruffle that is the same width all the way down, varying from the graduated side ruffle that was used last summer. Tucks are much in evidence, of varying sizes, and often combined with box plaits. Lace is a prime favorite for trimming, and of all laces Cluny seems to lead in popularity, though Irish is by no means slighted. Cream Valenciennes is pretty for low collars and for frills. Some of the prettiest blouses have high-boned stocks of lace and long sleeves with lace cuffs—and just as many have round or "V" necks and elbow- or three-quarter sleeves. Many of the tailored waists have the applied pocket, and some of the new linen skirts have pockets on the side. The pockets on coat suits also are of the applied, or military type.

Collars and Cuffs.

On some of these low-necked waists are large sailor collars edged with lace, the lace coming well down over the shoulder seams. Many of the collars are pointed, and extend to the waistline in the back, an effective style for the broad-shouldered, and one that slim women should eschew, because it tends to emphasize slowness. Frills of lace are also still worn with the Dutch necks—after all, how slowly fashions change! Wasn't it in the year of grace 1908 that one first be-



Mull Frills Relieve This Otherwise Severely Plain Blouse.

be a pretty jabot. One of the prettiest jabots seen on the avenue was made of Valenciennes, and the butterfly had been taken as its model. It winged out from the bib very gracefully and dropped into a point. Another beauty was long—extended all the way to the waist line, in fact—and was narrow. Some of the lace frills that are put on black satin stocks are made of exquisite lace. They just miss being as pretty as the all white.

Bows, too, are especially fascinating this spring. They are dress-up bows, plaited edgings of Alencon net adorning them, or little satin rouches dangling from their folds.

Parisian Spring Gowns



Two spring gowns sent over from Paris. The one on the left is of light blue tulle with a long veil and a large hat. The one on the right is of white tulle with a long veil and a large hat.