

# WASHINGTON INAUGURATES GREAT NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO TRAIN UNCLE SAM'S FUTURE DEFENDERS



America is not afflicted with an attack of "German invasion" hysteria, or even with Japanese jingoism, but there was inaugurated in Washington recently a movement which, it is believed, will have almost as widespread an effect upon the youth of the land as did the recent sensational organization by Lord Roberts and Lord Ashburton of 100,000 junior "scouts" in England, when the whole British world went militia mad.

The outdoor tournament or field day was held on the Congress Heights range, the first of its kind ever held in this country. And this is only the beginning of a great movement which, it is expected, will sweep throughout the country, the Washington meet serving as the model for those to be organized first in every city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and later in smaller communities. The outdoor shoot is to serve as a sort of college course for the boys who have learned the A. B. C's of the indoor shoots, which have been held here and elsewhere for several years.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, in discussing the aims and ideals of the junior marksmanship work, says:

"In these days of crowded cities and strenuous work all forms of exercise are valuable to the growing boys. Shooting is an interesting open-air sport, in which the skill attained constitutes a valuable possession through life. It also involves more physical exercise than is generally appreciated. In particular, it develops coolness of nerve under excitement, power of observation and rapid judgment, which are important mental qualities.

Rifle shooting for boys teaches also a moral lesson. No boy can smoke cigarettes and hold a rifle steady, so that in order to be a good shot tobacco and alcohol must be avoided. For this reason rifle shooting, either as a pastime or as military training, is essential in the upbuilding of a strong, sturdy American manhood.

"It is always expected that opposition will be met with from those citizens who are opposed to military training of any sort—people who still have Tory or Quaker blood running in their veins—and who do not appreciate that the highest duty which every citizen owes, after his duty to God, is that owed to the nation of which he is a part. If we become oblivious to the obligations which devolve upon us as citizens to look to and safeguard the future, then we are lacking in patriotism, and the future is in jeopardy.

"Under the plans of the government no boy in any public school is compelled to learn to use the rifle. If he or his parents object, the matter ends there. But every boy should know how to shoot, or he is something

less than deserving of the heritage handed down to him by his sharpshooting forefathers.

"One must not fall into the error of believing that knowledge of military training makes a boy anxious for military service or war. The reverse is the case. The more a boy knows of what war means the less eager he will be to urge his country into a conflict with another nation. While military training, and especially instruction in rifle practice, would make a boy a more self-respecting, able and self-controlled man, it will also teach him that war is something to be avoided. It is generally the man who knows least of war from personal experience who is prone to look upon that last resort most favorably.

"Rifle training makes for many other things in a boy than an added value as a probable soldier in war time. It teaches him how to avoid those shocking accidents which one reads about so often in the daily papers, through knowledge of the proper handling of arms. The first rudiments drilled into the boys are: Never to point a gun, either empty or loaded, at another person; always to open the arm when taking it in hand, to see if it is loaded, and, when firing at a target, always to keep the muzzle toward the target. If these rules are observed no accident will ever happen, and they never do with boys who have had these lessons drilled into them.

"While the United States government is spending nothing in promoting rifle shooting in the schools, other nations are making strenuous efforts along these lines. In England Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British army, within the last few years has succeeded in organizing over 100,000 schoolboys. The writer will never forget the inspiring sight of 400 schoolboys, representing forty preparatory schools, competing for the Lord Ashburton shield, every one using the service arm, on the great Bisley rifle range in England.

"Something has been done in this country in a small way. Col. John Jacob Astor this year presented a cup for the interschool indoor rifle shooting championship of the United States, which trophy was won by the Morris High School of New York, with a very high score. One team entered the contest from Washington, representing the Central High School, and was seventh.

"At the coming session of Congress the bill sent to that body by President Roosevelt with a special message urging its passage, and which provided for carrying on rifle shooting instruction in the schools and among the citizens, will be reintroduced and pushed. All well-wishers for the future should unite in doing everything in their power to help the passage of such legislation."—Washington Post.

# Ways of Women

## Individuality Woman's Charm.

The charm of woman lies not in beauty but individuality—if she could but be brought to understand that fact. It isn't the details that count. It is, as Tribby says, "the altogether"—her carriage, her manner, her voice, her expression; in short, herself—that makes or unmake her charm.

It is the woman, then, who has the courage to be herself who attracts.

Originals are much more desirable than copies, no matter how accurate the copy may be. If it be natural to wear one's hair in careless fashion, by all means do so; nature is never mistaken.

But let the admiring sister whom that same autocrat intended to be a tailor-made girl beware of disorder; in her it would cease to be artistic; it would simply be untidy.

Let every woman dare to be herself, develop her own individuality, not blindly copy some other woman, whom, it may be, her husband happens to admire.

Let her think for herself, act for herself, and express her own honest opinion. Individuality when combined with that nameless something called manner is the most potent weapon in the possession of the sex. It is this which has given many a homely woman a reputation for beauty which a bona fide beauty with faultless face and figure has sighed in vain to attain.

## Typhoid Fever Carriers.

Typhoid fever carriers is the term applied to persons who may be infected by the typhoid fever germ and yet themselves free from the disease.

According to statistics, based on fifty-seven cases reported by various physicians, about three-fourths of all carriers thus far recorded are women, and with very few exceptions the carriers have been engaged in some occupation, such as cook, baker, or dairyman, which has enabled them to transmit the typhoid bacteria to food products, or they were inmates of insane asylums and careless in their personal habits. Carriers have in some instances had typhoid fever but a short time previous to their examination, and in others several years before. Dr. Albert believes that many people carry typhoid germs for a time without sickness.

## A Governor's Busy Wife.

Mrs. E. F. Noel, wife of the Governor of Mississippi, is one of the busiest women in the United States. Conservation is her hobby. She has formed several women's organizations and almost the entire State has been divided into sections in each one of which is a body of women pledged to some particular effort aiming at the conservation of the national resources. Above all else, however, Mrs. Noel is interested in the conservation of the human race and she has devoted untold labor to the establishment of classes for the teaching of the elementary principles involved in caring for children and ill persons. Her organization of trained nurses is growing fast and already has achieved notable results.



Caracul and wolf are two of the best furs for notor garments.

Soft, fluffy pompons are an attractive trimming on some of the tailored hats.

Eight-gored skirts are worn in some of the cloth gowns, and flare gracefully in a becoming sweep.

A shirred satin ribbon makes a pretty finish around the crown of a hat, with a large rosette and jetted quill at one side.

A chic little tailored frock was of black and white checked wool with belt and high standing collar of black satin and a few large black satin buttons on the sleeves and waist.

The home dressmaker would far better choose plain material or invisible checks and stripes if she is about to experiment on the making of a suit or coat, for the decided stripes and plaids are extremely difficult to manage in cutting, and if cut and matched in the wrong way the effect is bad.

## In the Second Century.

Professor Frank J. Abbott says in his "Society and Politics in Ancient Rome" that suffragettes made their first appearance in politics in 195 B. C. The object of the uprising was the law that forbade a woman to have more than half an ounce of gold, to wear a parti-colored gown or to ride in a chariot within the city limits or within a mile of it, except for religious purposes. The ladies rose up in

## CLOTHES FOR COLD WEATHER.



The fur coat on the right shows the approved length and cut. It is of ponyskin, with shawl collar and turnover cuffs. The buttons are of jet, rimmed with silver. The turban is of mustard broadcloth, with a wide brim of sealskin and black aigrette in front. The figure in the middle shows a shoulder scarf and barrel muff of lynx, which is worn with a coat frock of black cheviot heavily touched. The mushroom hat is of white felt, with crown of Burgundy velvet, trimmed with a scarf and head of brown fox. The figure on the left shows a shoulder scarf and muff of Australian opossum lined with silver and gray brocade. The stiff turban is of gray felt and black velvet trimmed at the side with a gold rosette.

wrath and denounced such a law, storming the Forum just as the new suffragettes have stormed the House of Commons. They blocked all the streets of the city leading to the Forum and asked each man as he approached to vote to restore their rights to their

## Fads and Fancies in Dress

"Mediterranean" is one of the new blues.

Rat-tail braid seems to be supplanting souchage.

Paris is offering all sorts of hats except small ones.

Quills braided in gold and silver are a millinery novelty.

The Dutch and Eton collars are promised a renewed popularity.

Tassels are as popular as ever for trimming dressy coats and capes.

A novelty in a checked suit is to have the silk lining exactly match.

Long lace sleeves are a feature of the deliciously pretty tea gowns for the winter.

The general tendency is away from vivid colorings and few lustrous surfaces are seen.

One of the leading dressmakers of Paris is showing more black gowns than anything else.

Among the colors that will be much worn are the blues, pink, brown and a great deal of green.

Newest skirts show a combination of the popular princess panel and the new fashionable plaits.

Plaited bows of bengaline silk, the loops resembling tiny fans, are replacing rosettes on tailored hats.

Some of the most striking of the popular Russian blouse suits are made of a combination of velvet and cloth.

Crepe de chine scarfs are warm as well as chic. One very lovely affair had a Dresden center and old gold border.

The roll that has been removed from the pompadour allows hats to sit more firmly, and they will be worn low on the head.

Some of the newest scarfs are six yards long. They are as filmy as a veil and of course they must be arranged to give the best results.

## Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents that show a desire to please the receiver plus a personality of the giver are always appreciated. Let not your berry spoon lose its identity in the seven other odd pieces. It smacks too much of the idea that anything will do.

In this practical age a tendency is growing with commendable force, to ask the bride just what will be best. It is much better than bestowing something which will be placed in a cupboard and taken out only at house-cleaning time.

## The American Girl.

Many others besides Henry James have remarked upon the absurd position held in American society by young women. The ruinous indul-

gence of children ought at least to be confined to the home circle and not be carried into a world where age, intelligence and experience should have precedence and should form the standards. The reversal of values, so as to make the debutante the point of interest in a social season instead of the accomplished matron is as though society should have forewarned its functions. This would be true even were the manners of the debutante all that they should be in deference, suavity and tact. The experience of Washington, where society is fairly representative goes to show that much is still to be desired in these respects in the general education of American girls.—Century Magazine.

## Turban of Hatter's Plush.



This smart hat is patterned after some of the high-brimmed French turbans for fall, and the model, which is of lustrous silky hatter's plush, now so fashionable, shows no trimming save the stiff blackbrush and a metal ornament holding it at one side. The higher the brim the style, and in some cases the brim rises several inches above the crown.

## Hand-Made Frames.

There is at present a fad for using hand-made frames of wood, both in square and oval pieces, which are finished with sandpaper and wood filler to make them natural in wood effect. They bring out the delicate tints of some pictures to much better advantage than gold or highly ornamental frames.

## Her Observation.

"Love," remarked the romantic young man, "is said to brighten the eye."

"I don't know about that," rejoined the practical maid, "but it has a tendency to disarrange one's hair."—Chicago News.

It pays to advertise in this paper.

## CHILDREN OF THE CIRCUS.

Travel with Parents During Season—How They Are Educated.

"It is nothing unusual for the larger circuses to carry thirty and forty children, ranging all the way from mere babies to boys and girls 15 and 16 years of age," said Jerome S. Rogers, of Chicago, a former circus man, according to the Washington Herald. "The majority are traveling with their parents, both the father and mother doing daily duties in the ring, and while often they are trained to follow in the steps of their elders they are seldom allowed to perform in public.

"It is a common belief among circus men that the performer whose training is not started until after the age of 6 will seldom make a distinctive record. I often saw groups of boys, some of whom could not have been over 4 or 5 years old, practicing rudimentary somersaults and handspings, while their parents looked on with gratified smiles. These were the families of the circus aristocracy, who treasure the records of their ancestors with the pride of a son in his father's sword and who see no more inspiring calling for their own children than that of the great white canvas.

"Not that their education is neglected in other respects; several of the families often hire an instructor—perhaps one of the performers who has the time and ability for such work—to coach their children in the standard studies. One circus, indeed, has now established a traveling school for the youngsters. If they are to be acrobats they are to be educated acrobats."

## FIND FOOT OF MAMMOTH.

Monster Leg with Flesh and Hair After Lapse of Centuries.

Northern Siberia, in particular, was a happy hunting ground of the mammoth and other prehistoric beasts, as, to-day, it is the happy hunting ground of those who seek relics of the animals of many centuries ago. The remains illustrated on this page were found two years ago on the banks of a small stream by natives who were hunting foxes. These men notified the nearest town of their find, with the result that recently the St. Petersburg Academy of Science sent a special expedition to recover the relics, which had been buried in the river bed. The scientists dug up first of all the skull of a mammoth, with part of the skin and flesh and one eye cavity in a good state of preservation. The right hind foot was found next and was also well preserved. The hair covering it was from five to six inches in length. This excellent state of preservation is not

as uncommon as might be imagined. In 1846 the remains of a mammoth seen by Adams had suffered so little through the lapse of time that its flesh was eaten by natives, dogs and wild animals. It was on this same occasion that it was proved that the mammoth used to feed on the shoots of conifer-



ous trees. The mammoth varied from nine to eleven feet in height.—Illustrated London News.

## RHYMES OF ANCIENT MARINER.

Heard in Hobb's Back Room by Greenpoint's Murky Waters.

Some wild, weird tales from off the sea broke loose in town last night when kindred souls of Jonas Horne, o' the barkentine Belle White, foregathered in old Hobb's back room, by Greenpoint's murky tide, and cheered themselves with glowing pipes and something else beside, according to the New York Herald. As usual, Jonas held the stage. With chairs close drawn about, he told how ring-nosed cannibals had failed to count him out.

"I was wrecked in '59," said Horne, "aboard the Silly Sue, and found myself alone alive of all our husky crew. I washed ashore on lucky waves, and woke up on the sands to find myself a prisoner in rather hostile hands. A bunch of six black cannibals, with rings stuck in their noses, danced

'round in glee, and I could see my future held no roses.

"They hitched me to a near-by tree and held a long pow-wow. I figured they were settlin' when to serve me up, and how. At last one fellow goes away, and that was some relief, but it seems that he had been dispatched to fetch the native chief. He stayed away so bloomin' long the other dubs got sore, so they sent another fellow off, and that left only four.

"Now, pretty soon the four of 'em began to get so weary they laid up by a tree to doze, and that made me some cheery. And when the four began to snore this chicken got right busy—I wiggled and I wrestled with my ropes till I was dizzy. I yanked this way, I pulled that way, I struggled like a steer, and squirmed and turned until, b'gosh! I pulled out free and clear.

"And did I go away from there? Not yet! I wasn't through. Says I, 'Now, boys, you've played with me. I'll have some fun with you.' You see, those boys were sound asleep, their backs against that tree, so I took the rope they'd tied me with and went to work with glee. I strung it through the bloomin' rings that dangled from their beaks clean 'round the tree and tied the ends, and left the dusky freaks.

"I beat it quickly to the shore, where lay a bark canoe, and on my way I heard a fuss that tickled me clean through. Those cannibals had started up, but found their noses tied. They fought and mauled each other while I laughed until I cried.

"Well, off I rowed in their canoe to another island near, where I found a ship—and that is why I'm able to be here."

## Two of a Kind.

There is something about the character of mules that makes their owners at times almost equally stubborn. In the Washington Star this dialogue concerning one, if not two such animals, is reported:

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"

"Well, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I hates to give in. If I was to trade dat mule off he'd regard it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' foh de las' six weeks to get rid o' me."

## Beware of Ideas!

An English dramatist should guard himself against ideas as carefully as a young girl should preserve her character. Dramas of ideas are ephemeral. Dramas of adventure are immortal.—Ers.

The next time a faker calls on you remember that if he gets a dollar out of you, 90 cents will be profit.