

DOES HIM HONOR

Syracuse Gives Roosevelt a Great Ovation.

LABOR MAKES FINE SHOWING

President Reviews a Great Parade, Delivers a Labor Day Oration, and Opens the New York State Fair.

(Continued from First Page.)

Depew, Bishop P. A. Luden, of Syracuse, and influential citizens.

Labor Makes a Fine Showing.

There was never before such a demonstration by organized labor in this city. Fully 5000 men and women were in line. The labor day committee, as it reached the stand, sent its chairman to greet the President and pin a badge upon his coat. The President expressed his pleasure in a few words, and the line began to move. Union after union uncovered as it reached the stand.

Now and again the President shouted compliments to a fine-looking body of men. From start to finish his attention was never diverted from the workingmen.

In the parade were a few floats with placards. One read: "The trust fights us; let us fight the trust by not using their goods."

"They are the power behind the throne," remarked a Syracusean to the President as the men marched by. "Exactly, the power behind the throne, exactly, and it makes one proud to think he is an American to see these men," replied the President.

At 11:30 o'clock the line had passed, and the party was driven to the train and departed for the State Fair.

A citizens' committee of 100 occupied the speakers' stand. Promptly upon his arrival the President was introduced by Lieutenant-Governor Higgins, president of the State Fair Commission. After the cheering had subsided the President made his address.

The President, who watched the races from the clubhouse veranda, was particularly interested in the attempt of the stallion John A. McKerron to break the track record. When it was announced that he had accomplished this and lowered his own record besides, the President seemed greatly pleased, and later congratulated Harry K. Devereaux, of Cleveland, the owner and driver.

Coming back to the city at 5 o'clock, the President went again to the reviewing stand and for nearly an hour stood in hand and saw 2500 letter-carriers march by, including the delegates to the convention of the National Association of Letter-Carriers and visiting carriers from all over the state. Just before the parade, the President was presented with a handsome vase, suitably inscribed, in behalf of the East Liverpool, O., delegation of letter-carriers, and later received a large floral offering from the letter-carriers at large.

During the parade the President was the happiest frame of mind, and made many favorable comments on the appearance of the delegates. With arms extended, he beat time vigorously as a passing band played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and bowed deferentially to Fred Wolf, a Troy, N. Y., letter-carrier, who has the distinction of being the oldest letter-carrier in the United States in point of service, having been connected with the postal department for 42 years.

As he did this, the President remarked to a friend: "A man who gives up 49 years of his life to the service of the Government is worthy of more consideration than we can give."

President Roosevelt tonight was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the United States Senator Hisecock at his residence, the exterior of which was elaborately decorated in patriotic colors, while flowers were used in profusion in the interior. There was no toast list.

In order to give the President a little longer time in Syracuse, the hour of departure of the special train was changed from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock, but a faster run will be made, and it is expected to arrive in Hoboken on the original schedule time.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Relations of Employer and Employee and Their Duties to Nation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Labor day address of President Roosevelt, delivered here today on the opening of the New York State Fair, was as follows:

"In speaking on Labor day at the annual Fair of the New York State Agricultural Association, it is natural to keep especially in mind the two bodies who compose the majority of our people and upon whose welfare depends the welfare of the entire state. If circumstances are such that thrift, energy, industry and forethought enable the farmer, the miller or the worker of the one hand, and the wage-worker on the other, to keep themselves, their wives and their children in reasonable comfort, then the life is well off, and we can be assured that the other classes in the community will likewise prosper. On the other hand, if there is in the long run a lack of prosperity among the two classes named, then all other prosperity is sure to be more seeming than real. It has been our profound good fortune as a nation that hitherto, disregarding exceptional periods of depression and the normal and inevitable fluctuations, there has been on the whole from the beginning of our government to the present day a progressive betterment alike in the condition of the tiller of the soil and the condition of the man who by his manual skill and labor, supports himself and his family, and endeavors to bring up his children so that they may be at least as well off as he. If the average better off than he himself has been. There are, of course, exceptions, but as a whole the standard of living among the farmers of our country has risen from generation to generation, and the wealth represented on the farms has steadily increased, while the wages of labor have likewise risen, both as regards the actual money paid and as regards the purchasing power which that money represents. Hard and Good Times Slight Class.

"Side by side with this increase in the prosperity of the wage-worker and the tiller of the soil has gone on a great increase in the prosperity among the business men and among certain classes of professional men; and the prosperity of these men has been partly the cause and partly the consequence of the prosperity of farmer and wage-worker. It can not be too often repeated that in this country, in the long run, we all of us tend to go up or go down together. If the average of well-being is high, it means that the

average wage-worker, the average farmer, and the average business man are all well off. If the average shrinks, there is not one of these classes which will not feel the shrinkage. Of course there are always some who are not affected by good times, just as there are some who are not affected by bad times. But speaking broadly, it is true that if prosperity comes all of us tend to share more or less therein, and that if adversity comes each of us to a greater or less extent, feels the tension. Unfortunately, in this world the innocent frequently find themselves obliged to pay some of the penalty for the misdeeds of the guilty; and so if hard times come, whether they be due to our own fault or to our misfortune, whether they be due to some burst of speculative frenzy that has caused a portion of the business world to lose its head—a loss which no legislation can possibly supply—or whether they be due to any lack of wisdom in a portion of the world of labor—in each case the trouble once started is felt more or less in every walk of life.

"It is all-essential to the continuance of our healthy national life that we should recognize this community of interest among our people. The welfare of each of us is fundamentally dependent upon the welfare of all of us, and therefore in public life that man is the best representative of each of us who seeks to do good to each by doing good to all; in other words, who seeks to represent not any special class and promote merely that class' selfish interests, but to represent all true and honorable men of all sections of the country and to work for their interests by working for our common country.

"We can keep our government on a sane and healthy basis, we can make and keep our social system what it should be only on condition of judging each man, not as a member of a class, but as a man, and as an individual, and as a citizen, and as a member of the community. It is an infamous thing in our American life to be fundamentally treacherous to our institutions, to apply to any man any test save that of his personal worth, or to draw distinctions between two good citizens and bad citizens in every class as in every locality, and the attitude of decent people toward great public and social questions should be determined, not by the accidental questions of employment or locality, but by those deep-seated principles which represent the innermost souls of men.

Would Prove Fatal to the Republic.

"The old faith in public and in private life thus to treat each man as an individual, the recognition of this government as being either for the poor as such or for the rich as such, would prove fatal to our Republic. Such a fatal distinction would have always proved fatal in the past to other republics. A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section it departs from the old American ideal.

"It is, of course, the wisest wisdom to say that free institutions are not confined only to people who possess the high and peculiar characteristics needed to take advantage of such institutions. The century that has closed, has witnessed many and lamentable instances in which people have seized a government free in form, or have had it bestowed upon them, and yet have perished in the forms of despotism or anarchy, because they did not have in them the power to make this seeming liberty one of deed instead of one of word. Under such circumstances the seeming liberty may be supplanted by a tyranny or despotism in the first place, or it may be supplanted by a road of anarchy by the path of license and anarchy. It matters but little what road is taken. In either case the same goal is reached, and that is the loss of the right of self-government to the one hand, and on the other, the brutal arrogance, envy, in short, any manifestation of the spirit of selfish disregard, whether of one's own rights or the rights of others, are equally fatal.

"Many qualities are needed by a people which would preserve the power of self-government in fact as well as in name. Among these qualities are forethought, self-reliance, the courage which refuses to abandon one's own rights, and the disinterested and kindly good sense which enables one to do justice to the rights of others. Lack of strength and lack of courage unfit men for self-government on the one hand, and on the other, the brutal arrogance, envy, in short, any manifestation of the spirit of selfish disregard, whether of one's own rights or the rights of others, are equally fatal.

Class Rule Means Disaster.

"In the history of mankind many republics have risen, have flourished for a less or greater time, and then have fallen because their citizens lost the power of governing themselves, and thereby of governing their state; and in no way has this loss of power been so often and so clearly shown as in the tendency to turn the government into a government primarily for the benefit of one class instead of a government for the benefit of the people as a whole.

"Again and again in the republics of ancient Greece and Rome, in the medieval Italy and medieval Flanders, this tendency was shown, and wherever the tendency became a habit it invariably and inevitably proved fatal to the state. In the final result it mattered not one whit whether the movement was in favor of one class or of another. The outcome was equally fatal, whether the country fell into the hands of a wealthy oligarchy which exploited the poor or whether it fell under the domination of a turbulent mob which plundered the rich. In both cases there resulted violent antagonisms between tyranny and disorder, and a final complete loss of liberty to all citizens—destruction in the end overruling the class which had for the moment been victorious as well as that which had momentarily been defeated. The death knell of the republic had rung as soon as the active power became lodged in the hands of those who were not to do justice to all citizens rich and poor alike, but to stand for one special class and for its interests as opposed to the interests of others.

"The reason why our future is assured lies in the fact that our people are genuinely skilled in and fitted for self-government and therefore will spurn the temptation of those who seek to excite this ferocious and foolish class antagonism. The average American knows not only that he himself intends to do about what is right, but that the average fellow-countryman has the same intention and the same power to make his intention effective. He knows, whether he be business man, professional man, farmer, mechanic, employer or wage-worker, that the welfare of each of these men is bound up with the welfare of all the others; that each is neighbor to the other, is acted upon by the same laws, and has fundamentally the same ideals, and that all alike have much the same virtues and the same faults. Our average fellow-citizen is a sane and sensible man, who believes in decency and has a wholesome mind. He therefore feels an equal scorn alike for the man of wealth guilty of the mean and base spirit of arrogance toward those who are less well off, and for the man of small means who in his turn either feels, or seeks to excite in others the feeling of mean and base envy for those who are better off. The two feelings, envy and arrogance, are but opposite sides of the same shield, but different developments of the same spirit. Fundamentally the unscrupulous rich man who seeks to exploit and oppress those who are less well off is in spirit not opposed to, but identical with, the unscrupulous poor man who desires to plunder and oppress those who are better off. The courtier and the demagogue are but developments of the same type under different conditions, each manifesting the same servile spirit, the same desire to

rise by pandering to base passions; though one panders to power in the shape of a single man and the other to power in the shape of a multitude. So likewise the man who wishes to rise by wronging others must by right be contrasted, not with the man who likewise wishes to do wrong, though he be a man of more justice, but with the man who wishes to do justice to all people and to wrong none.

The Good and the Bad Citizen.

"The line of cleavage between good and bad citizenship lies, not between the man of wealth who acts squarely by his fellows and the man who seeks each day's wage by that day's work, wronging no one and doing his duty by his neighbors; nor yet does this line of cleavage divide the unscrupulous wealthy man who exploits others in his own interests, from the demagogue, or from the sullen and envious being who wishes to attack all men, whether they do what they do well or ill. On the contrary, the line of cleavage between good citizenship and bad citizenship separates the rich man who does ill, the poor man of good conduct from the poor man of bad conduct. This line of cleavage lies, at right angles to the line of cleavage of division as that separating one class from another, one locality from another, or men with a certain degree of property from those of a less degree of property.

"The good citizen is the man who never lets his wealth or his poverty, strives manfully to do his duty to himself, to his family, to his neighbor, to the state which he inhabits, and to the world which manifests itself either in arrogance or in envy, but who while demanding justice for himself is no less scrupulous to do justice to others. It is because the average American citizen, rich or poor, is of just this type that we have cause for our profound faith in the future of the republic.

"Our is a government of liberty, by, through and under the law. Lawlessness and connivance at lawbreaking—whether the lawbreaking take the form of a crime of greed and cunning, or of a crime of violence—are destructive not only of order, but of the true liberties which can only come through order. If alive to their true interests rich and poor alike will set their faces like flint against the spirit which seeks personal advantage by overriding the law, without regard to whether this spirit shows itself in the form of violence by one set of men or in the form of vulpine cunning by another set of men.

Watchwords for All.

"Let the watchwords of all our people be the old faith in public and in private life thus to treat each man as an individual, fair dealing and common sense. The qualities denoted by these words are essential to all of us, as we deal with the complex industrial problems of today, the problems affecting accurately the relation but even more the wide distribution of wealth. We ask no man's permission when we require him to obey the law; neither the permission of any man, nor yet of the rich man. Least of all can the man of great wealth afford to break the law, even for his own financial advantage, for the law is his prop and support, and it is both foolish and profoundly ungrateful for him to flout in giving hearty support to those who show that there is in fact one law, and one law only, alike for the rich and the poor, and that the law is the protection of property, and men sincerely interested in seeing that the just rights of all are guaranteed, will not only that in the long run neither the capitalist nor the wageworker can be helped in healthy fashion save by helping the other; but that to request aid or favor from the law and to do its full duty toward the community is emphatically to that side's real interest.

"There is no worse enemy of the wage-worker than the capitalist who preaches violence in any shape or who preaches class hatred; and surely the slightest acquaintance with our industrial history would teach the most shortsighted man that the times of most suffering for our people as a whole, the times when business is stagnant, and capital suffers from shrinkage and gets no return from its investments, are exactly the times when hardship and want and grim disaster among the poor. If all the existing instrumentalities of wealth could be abolished, the first and severest suffering would come among those of us who are least well off at present. The wageworker is well off only when the rest of the country is well off, and the only chance to this general well being being by showing sanity and a firm purpose to do justice to others.

Stand Capitalists Should Take.

"In his turn the capitalist who is really a conservative, the man who has forethought as well as patriotism, should heartily welcome every effort, legislative or otherwise, which is proposed to secure fair dealing by capital, corporate or individual, toward the public and toward the employe. Such laws as the franchise law, the law that the Supreme Court of Appeals recently unanimously decided constitutional—such a law as that passed in Congress last year for the purpose of establishing a Department of Commerce and Labor, under which there should be a bureau to oversee and secure publicity from the great corporations which do an interstate business—such a law as that passed at the same time for the regulation of the great highways of commerce so as to keep these roads clear on fair terms to all producers in getting their goods to market, and the law which the interest not merely of the people as a whole, but of the property classes. For in no way is the stability of property better assured than by making it pertain to our people that property be its proper share of the burdens of the state; that property is handled not only in the interest of the owner, but in the interest of the whole community.

"In other words, legislation to be permanently good for any class must also be good for the Nation as a whole, and legislation which does not give a fair chance to certain to work harm to the Nation. Take our currency system for example. This Nation is on a gold basis. The treasury of the past has an excellent condition. Never before has the paper currency circulation been as large as it is today; and this circulation, moreover, is of money every dollar of which is at par with gold. Now, our having the present system is of benefit to banks, of course, but it is of infinitely more benefit to the people as a whole, because of the healthy effect on business conditions.

"In the same way, whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must be taken from the standpoint of the business community as a whole, that is, of the American body politic as a whole. Whatever is done, we cannot afford to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note.

"Among ourselves we differ in many qualities of body, head and heart; we are unequally developed, mentally as well as physically. But each of us has the right to ask that he shall be protected from wrongdoers as he does his best to bear his burden through life. No man needs sympathy because he has to work, because he has a burden to carry. Far and away the best way to bear the burden is the chance to work hard at work worth doing; and this is a prize open to every man, for there can be no work better worth doing than that which is done in health and comfort and with reasonable advantages those immediately dependent upon the husband, the father or the son.

that. No one seems to arrive at any goal really worth reaching in this world who does not come to it heavily laden.

"Surely from our own experience each one of us knows that this is true. From the greatest to the smallest, happiness and usefulness are largely to be found in the same soil, and the joy of life is won in its deepest and truest sense only by those who have not shirked life's burdens. The men whom we most delight to honor in all this land are those who in the iron years from '61 to '65 bore on their shoulders the burden of saving the Union. They did not choose the easy task. They did not shirk the difficult duty. Deliberately and of their own free will they strove for an ideal, upward and onward across the stony slopes of greatness. They did the hardest work that was then to be done; they bore the heaviest burden that any generation of Americans ever had to bear; and because they did this they have won such proud joy as it has fallen to the lot of no other men to win, and have written their names forever on the golden honor roll of the Nation.

"It is the duty of each of us, so it is with the civilian. To win success in the business world, to become a first-class mechanic, a successful farmer, an able lawyer or doctor, means that one must exert his best energy and power through long years to the achievement of his ends. So it is in the life of the family, upon which in the last analysis the whole welfare of the Nation rests. The man or woman who as breadwinner and homemaker, or as wife and mother, has done all that he or she can do, patiently and uncomplacingly, is to be honored, and is to be envied by all those who have never had the good fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work. The woman who has borne, and who has reared as well as the man, a family of children, has in the most emphatic manner deserved well of the republic. Her burden has been heavy, and she has been able to bear it worthily only by the possession of resolution, of good sense, of conscience and of unselfishness. But if she has borne it well, then to her shall come the supreme blessing, for in the words of the oldest and greatest of books, 'Her children shall rise up and call her blessed'; and among the benefactors of the land her place must be with those who have done the best and the hardest work, whether as lawyers or as soldiers, whether in public or in private life.

Threatens Life of the President.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John Miller, a German, was arrested this afternoon at his home and is charged with having threatened to shoot the President during his stay in this city. Miller denies that he made threats against the President's life, and claims a woman from whom the police learned of it is lying.

When questioned at police headquarters he was unable to give a clear explanation of his whereabouts since 6 o'clock Sunday morning. He is being pending a more thorough investigation.

Another Crank After President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A powerfully built man caused considerable excitement as President Roosevelt was about to board the train in Hoboken for his trip to Syracuse by persistently trying to follow and making several efforts to speak to the Chief Executive.

He was seized by the Chief of Police of Hoboken and two policemen and hustled into a waiting-room, where he was searched. He was found to be unarmed and was released.

MAKE NATIONS BROTHERLY

International Yacht Races the Text of a Jersey City Pastor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Finding spiritual lessons in international yacht racing, the Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, says, in the course of a sermon on the subject: "The bible has much to say about racing, and it is evident St. Paul was familiar with the field and the arena, for his epistle abounds with references to foot races, boxing matches and gladiatorial contests. Appealing to the racing instinct the bible touches sympathetic chords in every breast, for the desire to demonstrate one's superiority over others is universal. These repeated yacht races between England and America conducted in such a brotherly fashion, are valuable object lessons on true sportsmanship, and hold up to the world the ability of true men to enter the severest competitions and yet exhibit the proper spirit.

"Another result of these races is the fostering of international good will. One good natured race is worth 100 sermons. These rivalries, although involving the element of antagonism, develop fellow feeling between England and America and bring us Anglo-Saxons still closer together. In the great movements of the nations, they will help John Bull and Uncle Sam to pull together and set the fashions moral and political, for the rest of the world."

DINNER FOR AMERICANS.

Members of Monetary Commission Are Guests of British Fellows.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Members of the United States International Exchange Commission, in anticipation of their departure for New York, September 5, dined tonight with the members of the British Commission at the Carlton Hotel. In a general discussion of the work of the commission, the British commissioners expressed their congratulations of the commission's labors. Besides the members of the commission, United States Ambassadors

because he works with his brains or because he works with his hands. We must treat each man on his worth and merit as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the equal domination of the law over all men alike, and through its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below."

"At the close of the speech the President and state officials were guests of the State Fair Commission at the fair clubhouse. From the balcony they watched the races.

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Miss Alice M. Smith, of So. Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering is permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day while visiting a friend I ran across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only have to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change."—Miss ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Many women suffer silently and see their best graces fade away. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes the entire female organism healthy.

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ATHLETES

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E. & W. TEBBO, E. & W. A New Collar.

Advertisement for THE DELINEATOR magazine. Features a large illustration of a woman's face and the text: 'Out Today!' 'THE DELINEATOR FOR OCTOBER' and 'and its issuance answers squarely the question of supremacy among the magazines for woman and the home. In your selection of a magazine you may choose from two classes—those you need and those you read for recreation—or else you take THE DELINEATOR and combine both. If the word "necessary" is susceptible of a superlative, THE DELINEATOR is beyond all question the "most necessary" of all the magazines published for Woman. Nine hundred thousand families proved this to be so last month; and each month brings its new thousands of members into the ever growing DELINEATOR FAMILY. Among the fashions it is the "most necessary" because it is all the fashion magazines in one, with their mistakes eliminated, their exaggerations corrected, and the really successful novelties stamped with the seal of authoritative approval, for if it is pictured in THE DELINEATOR it is "good form." It is equally the "most necessary" in the Nursery, in the Sewing-Room, in the Kitchen, throughout the whole house and out-of-doors, in city and in country. The partial list of contents below can only hint at the interest underlying every line. The Evolution of a Club Woman, by Agnes Surbridge, begins in this number. It is an autobiography and is the predicted success of the year. J.C.Hemmett, the world-famed camera expert, begins one of the most remarkable series of photographic articles ever presented. They relate to his personal adventures at home and in foreign lands. The Silent Partner, by Lynn Roby Meekins; A Florida Cracker, by Virginia Frazer Boyle, are prominent among the fiction features, while the departments are fuller than usual of good things, with especial interest centering in the children's pages. If the "most necessary" of the magazines for Woman is that one which helps most in every hour of "her" day and brings its after-hour of fascinating leisure-reading when the day is over, then, surely Just get The Delineator' Of your newsdealer or any Butterick agent at 15 cents a copy, or of the publishers, \$1.00 for an entire year. THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD., 17 West 13th Street, New York