# 18 A Mode? The Mysterious Origin Of tashions

Haven't You Often Wondered What Person or Persons Decreed Our Ever Changing Garb?

BY MARIANNE LE BRUN. cause. I say innocent, for the event the Pacific Coast. which generally furnishes the inspira-

Paris. And that their creators number for he is such a true artist that his one about a dozen or 15 dressmakers and thought was to make the costumes aueight to 12 milliners.

Americans Inspire Styles.

tion. As an illustration, the American by making them more practical theyget the modes for Spring-the very hats vest in a material way. whose origin was governed by the lawmakers of their own United States.

importation of aigrettes, birds of para- then it starts in a jiffy. dise and other plumages, the Paris millipers could not expect to sell hats trimmed with these feathers, for they have tried season after season to start trimmings were removed. This decision this season, and now it is speeding on trimmings, to say nothing of conceiv- delightful trimming? No! The dancing ing new ideas for using silks and ribmodes have been revolutionized to conform with a law that is enforced 3000 miles from Paris and not merely to fulfill the whims of our great artists.

When Redfern costumed the production of "King Dagobert" some years mained faithful to her idea that the ago he never dreamed that he was coats of suits should be rather long also starting a new era in fashionable and rather voluminous in the back, but dress. Many women who saw the play the world has not agreed with her. were so charmed with the artistic lines However, she may try again this

ARIS, March 6 .- What causes a the style, and they, too, made new inmode to be or not to be the fash- terpretations of it, and in a very short ion is a very profound question. time the Moyenage style had crossed Anything from a simple and artistic the Atlantic Ocean and never stopped dance to a war may be the innocent its triumphant vogue until it reached

Then about five years passed before tion for a mode very rarely gives any the costuming of another play influconsideration to the clothes of fair enced fashions to a startling degree. And we are now just beginning to free Who makes the fashions-what per- ourselves from its fascinating grasp. son or persons? This is a difficult This play, as you undoubtedly know, too, for there is no high was "Le Minaret," which was produced priestess who can declare what women at the Theatre Renaissance last April. shall wear. Dame Fashion is a mere I do not hesitate to say that Monsieur Paul Poiret did not entertain the idea However, it is a recognized fact that of turning the fashion world topsy all successful fashions are created in turny when he designed the costumes. thentic for their exquisite Persian scene and story-and ideally beautiful, too. Although Paris is the scene of the He accomplished this, and it was his birth of fashions, it does not always greatest recompense for the other furnish the inspiration for their crea- dressmakers modernized his ideas, and millinery buyers have just been here to instead of M. Poiret-reaped the har-

Turn! Turn! Turn! Has the motor started? No! Then the motorist tries As there is a law which prohibits the again, but in vain! And again-and

## The Launching of Jet.

This reminds me of how the modistes were nothing when these beautiful (and jet on a successful vogue, but no one objectionable in the United States) but elderly women would have it-until was a sad blow to our modistes, for it to a magnificent career. Why? Is the meant that they would have to turn to contrariness of womankind responsible flowers and less luxurious feathers for for this curious treatment of such a craze has launched it successfully, for it The result is that millinery is the ideal ornamentation for the new chapeau that is a cross between a merc coiffure adornment and a real hat. Besides, jet gives a unique radiance to the fair dancer.



were so charmed with the artistic lines. However, she may try again this of the costumes, which were true to the Spring, and Fickle Fashion may adopt Moyenage period, that they went to the idea. Who knows?

Moyenage period, that they went to the idea. Who knows?

Redfern and requested him to modify

Last August Premet introduced a reated was a rather perishable affair of But now—five months later—the bus-developed it into a more practical the style for them. Within a few weeks vised version of the bustle. At that

Starting a Style is as Dif ficult as Cranking Upa Motor - It Must be Turned Often and Coaxed Along Before it

Nearly four months passed before Europe and the United States.

So you see it requires some time to

### make a fashion really successful. The Butterfly Mode,

sands of women were wearing chap- even then the manufacturer must wait caux trimmed with butterflies.

That the Parls dressmakerse also Sometimes, much to the disgust of noted the artistic possibilities of the the manufacturers, a dressmaker may butterfly was quite evident when they adopt a certain material, the public presented their models for the Autumn. Will become very enthusiastic over it, After visiting several openings, I was and a demand will follow. An excel-amazed to find that the butterfly mod-lent illustration of this is occurring els of Beer, Bernard and Worth were at present, in the instance of taffeta all presented in white and black, even Last Autumn Jeanne Halle created a though their ideas were quite differ- charming dancing freek of lace with ent. This was surprising, inasmuch as pannier draperies of taffeta, and withthere are so many specimens of but- in a few months such dresses have be-

beads in a design copied from the prepared to furnish the demand than wings of a butterfly; while Bernard's are those of Europe.

model had draperles of silk and tulle. Monsteur Paul Poiret is one of the ornament of let and tulle at the point creation, of an exceedingly low decolletage.

To get a comprehensive view of this the Minaret tunic became a dominant situation one must realize that a num-style, and several more months elapsed ber of European tabric manufacturers before it was the favorite fashion of are great artists, and that they are wonderfully creative. Of course these men are not content to "mark time" and wait for the command of certain dressmakers. Therefore, some of them Last June the butterfly had a rather never cease designing new and more modest entry into the fashion world, beautiful weaves, while others are ex-It came in two guises-a tiny but nat- perimenting with colors to produce ural-looking affair of feathers; and in new and exquisite tones. Twice a year quite an extreme form, with large -generally several months in advance spread wings of black tulles-but in of the costume seasons-they submit every instance it was perched upon a their collection of several thousand hat of black velvet, lace or tulle. As samples to the leading dressmakers of its debut occurred at the races at Au- Parls. Perhaps Paquin will choose a teuil and Longchamps, fashion-seeking dozen kinds of silks from one manueyes from all over the world feasted facturer, twice as many from another, upon it, and carried the idea to the only two or three from another, and so four corners of Europe and America. on. Probably she will create gowns of Inside a few weeks hundreds of thou- all of them, and probably not-and and see if the dear public likes them.

terflies which would have given won- come the vogue on both sides of the derful for combining colors. Atlantic. I hear that this mode is be-Beer's butterfly gown was appliqued ing pushed in the United States be-Atlantic. I hear that this mode is bewith thousands of tiny jet and crystal cause their mills are more adequately

which suggested the spread wings of few dressmakers who co-operates dila papillon; and Worth did not hesi- rectly with the manufacturers by furtate to pose a large butterfly-shaped nishing them with designs of his own This season he some of them to a well-known silk They do, and yet they don't! The manufacturer who has extensive mills same answer may be applied to the in America, as well as in Lyons, so question whether the Parls dressmak- that his American admirers might

# JUSTICE - AND THE LABOR QUESTION ROOS EVELT Chapter 52-In Roosevelt's Own Story of this Life.



That man is an unworthy public servant who by speech or silence, by direct statement or cowardly evasion,

corporations, we must recognize the tertainment Committees." fact that today the organization of I believe that the overwhelming ma-

of conditions, means an intellectual, tice, ment, within the range of fair play and vanced by the union. pelieve, and no fearless man will as- of another, and there should not be too power of the law. sert, that a trade union is always right. gross inequality between service and The Government and Its Employes. as being for or against him. reward:

# We Can't Go Back Half a Century.

But a willingness to do equal and find many instances of an unwarranted September 29, 1903, and I answered exact justice to all citizens, irrespec- cutting of wages, of flagrant violations them as follows: race, creed, section, or eco- of factory laws and tenement house nomic interest and position, does not laws, of the deliberate and systematic for your courtesy, and I appreciate the imply a failure to recognize the enor- cheating of employes by means of opportunity to meet with you. It will mous economic, political and moral truck stores, of the speeding up of always be a pleasure to see you or any possibilities of the trade union. Just work to a point which is fatal to the as demoncratic government cannot be health of the workmen, of the sweating condemned because of errors and even of foreign-born workers, of the draftcrimes committed by men democrat- ing of feeble little children into dusty ically elected, so trade-unionism must workshops, of blacklisting, of putting not be condemned because of errors spies into union meetings and of the or crimes of occasional trade-union employment in strike times of vicious The problem lies deeper, and desperate ruffishs, who are neither While we must repress all illegalities better nor worse than are the thugs discourage all immoralities, who are occasionally employed by whether of labor organizations or of unions under the sinister name "En-

labor into trade unions and federations jority both of workmen and of emis necessary, is beneficial, and is one ployers are law-abiding, peaceful and is necessary, is beneficial, and is one ployers are law-abiding, peaceful and be construed as permitting discrimina-of the greatest possible agencies in the honorable citizens, and I do not think tion against some of the people. I am attainment of a true industrial as well that it is just to lay up the errors and President of all the people of the None the less, without

as a true political democracy in the wrongs of individuals to the entire group to which they belong. I also This is a fact which many well- in- think-and this is a belief which has tentioned people even today do not un- been borne upon me through many derstand. They do not understand that years of practical experience—that the the labor ploblem is a human and a trade union is growing constantly in moral as well as an economic problem; wisdom as well as in power, and is bethat a fall in wages, an increase in coming one of the most efficient agenhours, a deterioration of labor con- cles toward the solution of our indusditions, means wholesale moral as well trial problems, the elimination of as economic degeneration, and the poverty and of industrial disease and needless sacrifice of human lives and accidents, the lessening of unemployhuman happiness; while a rise of ment, and the attainment of a larger wages, a lessening of hours, a bettering measure of social and industrial jus-

moral and social uplift of millions of If I were a factory employe, a work-American men and women. There are man on the railroads, or a wage-earner employers today who, like the great of any sort, I would undoubtedly join coal operators, speak as though they the union of my trade. If I disapproved were lords of these countless armies of of its policy. I would join in order to Americans who toll in factories, in shop fight that policy; if the union leaders in mill and in the dark places under were dishonest, I would join in order the earth. They fall to see that all to put them out. I believe in the union these men have the right to protect and I believe that all men who are themselves and their families from benefited by the union are morally want and degradation. They fail to bound to help to the extent of their see that the Varion and the control of their power in the various sees that the various and the control of their power in the various sees that the various control of their power in the various control of the various control of their power in the various control of the various control eec that the Nation and the Govern- power in the common interests ad-

a just administration of the law, must Protect Unionist and Nonunionist Allice inevitably sympathize with the men Nevertheless, irrespective of whether COURSE, in labor controversies honorable, who are merely fighting for ties of that man as an American and as condition.

This question came up before me in

influence on the side of the trade integrity and intelligence, who honestly fice. As I said before, I believe in trade grounds alleged are twofold: 1, that he union, whether it is right or wrong, believe that we must go back to the unions. I always prefer to see a union is a nonunion man; 2, that he is not It has occasionally been my duty to labor conditions of half a century ago, shop. But my private preferences can-personally fit. The question of his give utterance to the feelings of all They are opposed to trade unions, root not control my public actions. The personal fitness is one to be settled in right-thinking men by expressing the and branch. They note the unowrthy Government can recognize neither the routine of administrative detail, most emphatic disapproval of unwise conduct of many labor leaders, they union men nor nonunion men as such, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or even immoral actions by representa- find instances of bad work by union and is bound to treat both exactly or to complicate the larger question of tives of labor. The man is no true men, of a voluntary restriction of out- alike. In the Government Printing governmental discrimination for or democrat, and if an American, is un- put, of vexatious and violent strikes, of Office not many months prior to the against him or any other man because worthy of the traditions of his coun- jurisdictional disputes between unions opening of the Presidential campaign he is or is not a member of a union. try who, in problems calling for the which often disastriously involve the of 1904, when I was up for re-election. This is the only question now before exercise of a moral judgment, falls to best intentioned and fairest of employ- I discovered that a man had been dis- me for decision; and as to this my detake his stand on conduct and not on ers. All these things occur and should missed because he did not belong to cision is final." class. There are good and bad wage- be repressed. But the same critic of the the union. I reinstated him. Mr. workers, just as there are good and trade union might find equal cause of Gompers, the president of the Ameribad employers, and good and bad men complaint against individual employers can Federation of Labor, with various of small means and of large means of labor, or even against greater as members of the executive council of sociations of manufacturers. He might that body, called upon me to protest on

> "I thank you and your committee representatives of your organization or

> of your Federation as a whole. "As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the Government to its employes. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentlate any case in which the Government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the



Coal Miner's Rescue Outfit.

larger profits and an autocratic control a citizen should be safeguarded and exact justice as among them all. In champion the cause of the work- of big business. Each man should have upheld by the law. We dare not make the employment and dismissal of men ers, because in many cases strikes all he carns whether by brain or body; an outlaw of any individual or any in the Government service I can no were called which were utterly unwar- and the director, the great industrial group, whatever his or its opinions or more recognize the fact that a man ranted and were fought by methods leader, is one of the greatest earners professions. The nonunionist, like the does or does not belong to a union as which cannot be too harshly cen- and should have a proportional reward; unionist, must be protected in all his being for or against him than I can demned. No straightforward man can but no man should live on the earnings legal rights by the full weight and recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile,

"In the communications sent me by the shape of the right of a nonunion various labor organizations protest-There are many men today, men of sition in the Government Printing Of- the Government Printing Office, the

## Socialists and Non-Socialists.

to them on the side of privilege many lying interests of all. I do not even cause with a maximum of justice. shrill reactionaries who insist on call-deny that the majority of wage-earn- The Wage-Worker Should Share, ing all reformers Socialists, I refuse to ers, because they have less property Everything possible should be done be panic-stricken by having this title and less industrial security than oth- to secure the wage-workers fair treat-

color, birthplace, occupation, or social phatically with both the fundamental er need of acting together than are ernment to check and punish him condition. My aim is to do equal and philosophy and the proposed remedies other groups in the community.

Partners in Industry.

Partners in Industry. of the Marxian Socialists. These Soand can be ended only when capitalism tice. is entirely destroyed and all the ma- "standing Pat" on Industrial Injustice, the makers of the machines, chines, mills, mines, railways and other

I have always maintained that our tude and the fact that they were

## Partners in Industry.

But I do insist (and I believe that But I do insist (and I believe that that the wage-worker gets his share of the great majority of wage-carners the benefit, and that it is not all abwhole industrial system. They believe take the same view) that employers sorbed by the employer or capitalist. that the payment of wages means everywhere and inevitably an exploitation common, both as partners in to my knowledge, illustrates what I terests in common, both as partners in to my knowledge, illustrates what I terests in common, both as partners in to my knowledge, illustrates what I tion of the laborer by the employer, industry and as citizens of the repuband that this leads inevitably to a class lic, and that where there interests are
were installed in a certain shoe facthey would saw between those two groups, or, as apart they can be adjusted by so alterthey would saw between the capital. they would say, between the capital- ing our laws and their interpretation there was no increase in the labor ists and the proletariat. They assert as to secure to all members of the force. Some of the workmen were in that this class war is already upon us community social and industrial jus- structed in the use of these machines

private property used in production are worst revolutionaries today are those called upon to operate the machines confiscated, expropriated or taken reactionaries who do not see and will continuously nine hours every day over by the workers. They do not as not admit that there is any need for hour or so at special times, were nata rule claim—though some of the sin-change. Such men seem to believe that urally able to run the machines at ister extremists among them do—that the four and a half million Progressive their maximum capacity. When these this class war is a war of blood and voters, who in 1912 registered their demonstrators had left the factory. bullets, but they do claim that there is solemn protest against our social and and the company's own employes had and must be a continual struggle be- industrial injustices, are "anarchists," become used to operating the matween two great classes, whose inter- who are not willing to let ill enough man of the establishment gradually ests are opposed and cannot be recon- alone. If these reactionaries had lived speeded the machines and demanded a ciled. In this war they insist that the at an earlier time in our history they larger and still larger output, conwhole government-National, state and would have advocated Sedition Laws, stantly endeavoring to drive the mer Socialists and Non-Socialists.

Because of things I have done on behalf of justice to the workingman, I have often been called a Socialist. Usucommon morality are class weapons, mechanics' lien laws, the prohibition of over former production with the same ally I have not taken the trouble even like a policeman's club or a Gatling truck stores, and the abolition of im- amount of labor; and so great of names, and I am not one of those

I have never believed, and do not tomen who today oppose minimum wage
who fear to do what is right because
some one else will confound me with
partisans with whose principles I am
do I believe that the interests of wagemany American Socialists are high. net in accord. Moreover, I know that carners and employers cannot be har- which alone can render such meas- introduction of this new machine many American Socialists are high- monized, compromised and adjusted. It ures possible. Some of these reaction- notwithstanding that it had meant minded and honorable citizens, who in would be idle to deny that wage- aries are not bad men, but merely added strain, physical and reality are merely radical social re- earners have certain different economic shortsighted and belated. It is these upon their energies, and that they formers. They are oppressed by the interests from, let us say, manufactur- reactionaries, however, who, by before. The whole of the increased brutalities and industrial injustices are or importers just as formers have "standing nat" on industrial injustice. brutalities and industrial injustices ers or importers, just as farmers have "standing pat" on industrial injustice profits remained with the company. When I recall how often I have seen fishermen from bankers. There is no and it is only we who advocate politofficioncy," with a positive decrease of
Socialists and ardent non-Socialists reason why any of these economic ical and industrial democracy who renworking side by side for some spegroups chould not social and industrial democracy who renwhich we see everywhere about us. different interests from sailors, and incite inevitably to industrial revolt, working side by side for some spe- groups should not consult their group der possible the progress of our Amercific measure of social or industrial re- interests by any legitimate means and ican industry on large constructive form, and how I have found opposed with due regard to the common, over- lines with a minimum of friction be-

ers and because they do not own the ment. There should be an increased None the less, without impugning machinery with which they work (as wage for the worker of increased pro-

ductiveness. Everything possible should be done against the capitalist who strives, not to reward special efficlency, but to use it as an excuse for reducing the reward of moderate ef-ficiency. The capitalist is an unworthy citizen who pays the efficient man no more than he has been content to pay the men who are struggling for a de- or does not, join the union of his trade, United States, without regard to creed, their motives, I do disagree most em- does the farmer) are perhaps in great- and effort should be made by the Governt life, as opposed to men, however all the rights, privileges and immuni- color, birthplace, occupation, or social phasically with both the formation of the social phasically with the social phasical phasically with the social ph by the Government if necessary-to see

by special demonstrators sent out by

crease of prosperity which came from increase of production in no way benefited the wage-workers. I hold that they were treated with gross injustice; and that society, acting if ne-cessary through the Government, in such a case should bend its energies to remedy such injustice; and I will sup-port any proper legislation that will aid in securing the desired end.

(To be Continued Next Sunday.)