

Patriotism in Color in Clothes and in Song

New Music for "America" and Spirited Interpretations of National Colors by Fashion and by Loyalty



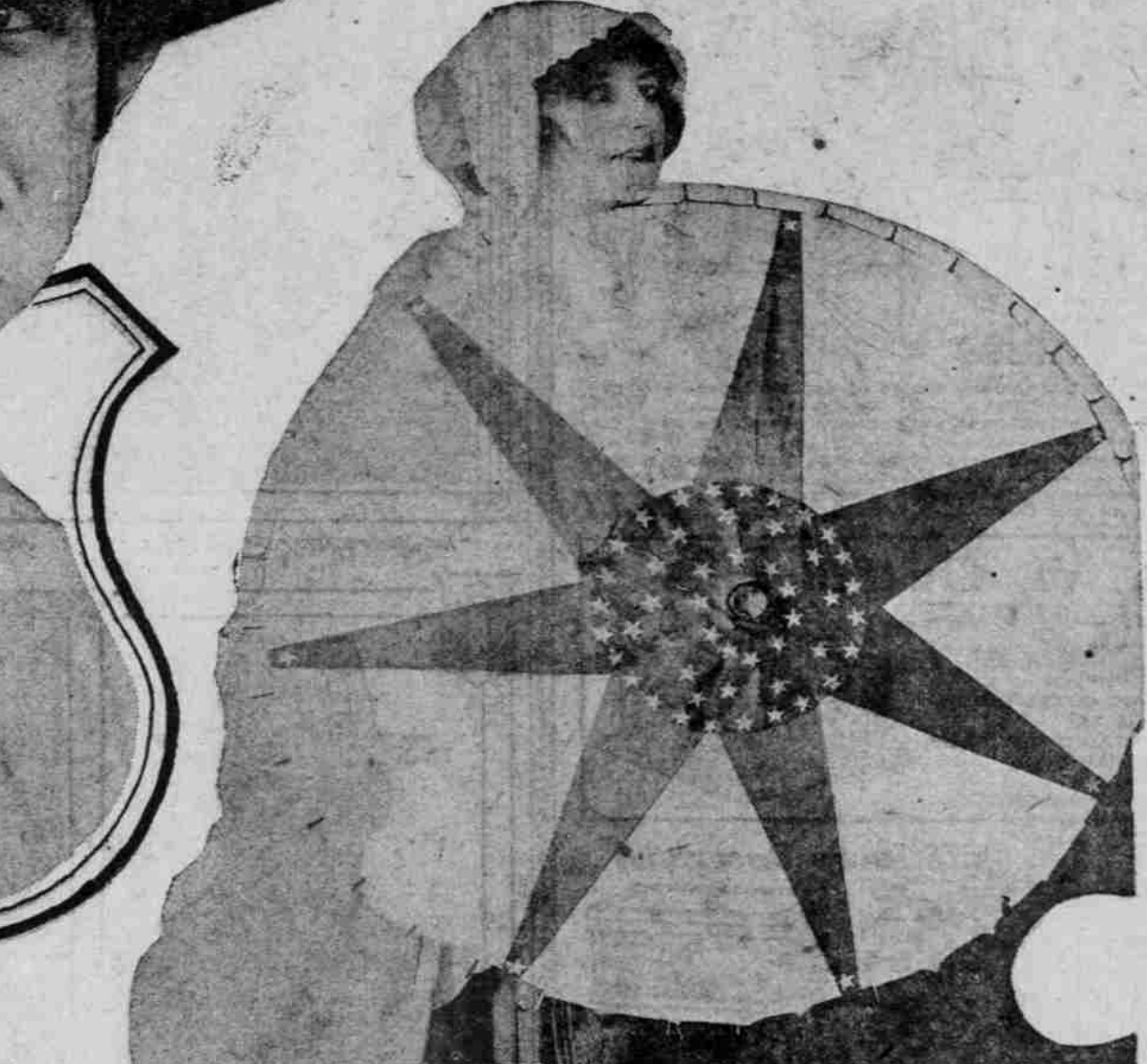
How Fashion Is Interpreting The Stars and Stripes Hat.



A "Liberty" Motor Cap.



Star Spangled Stockings Are Becoming the Vogue.



Stage Interpretation of the Patriotic Spirit.



Miss Beatrice Machin's Version of the Flag Hat.

coast, by schools, colleges, churches and singing societies.

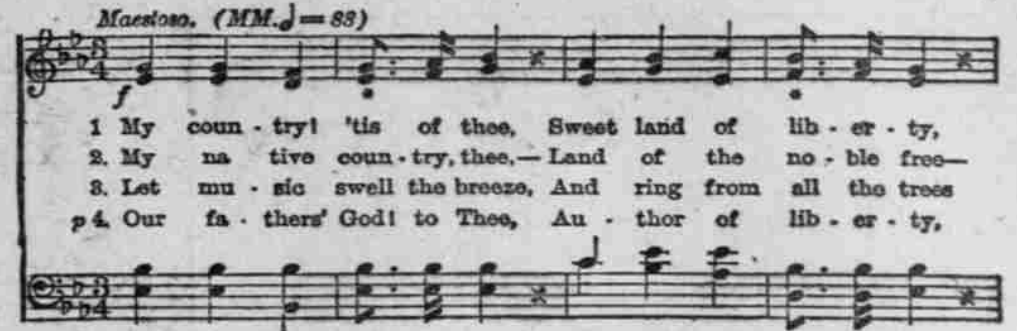
The United States has not officially

A NEW NATIONAL AIR

America

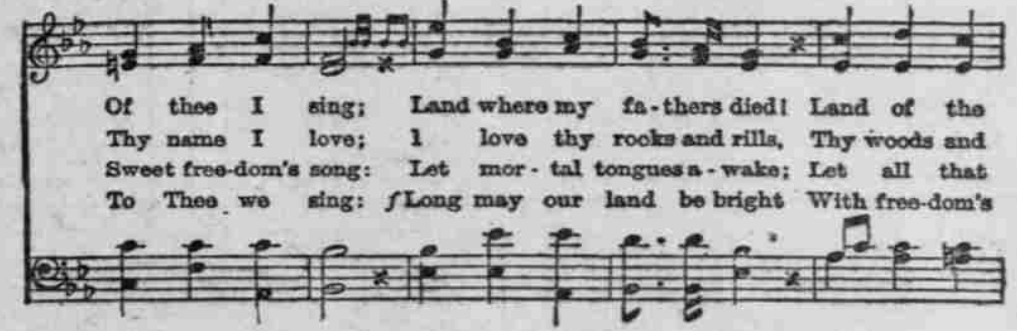
S. F. SMITH

JAMES J. McCABE

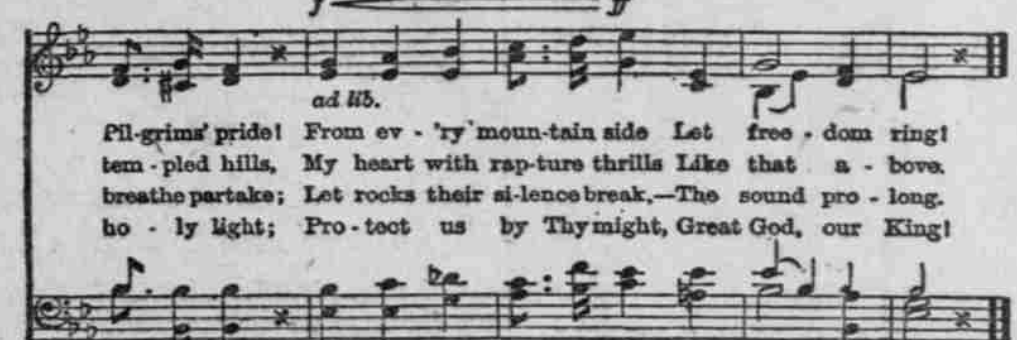


1 My coun - try! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er - ty,
2 My na - tive coun - try, thee, — Land of the no - ble free —
3 Let mu - sic swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees
4 Our fa - thers' God! to Thee, Au - thor of lib - er - ty,

* Caution—Note the time.



Of thee I sing; Land where my fa - thers died! Land of the
Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and
Sweet free-dom's song: Let mor - tal tongues a - wake; Let all that
To Thee we sing: Long may our land be bright With free-dom's



Pil - grims' pride! From ev - 'ry moun - tain side Let free - dom ring!
tem - pled hills, My heart with rap - ture thrills Like that a - bove,
breathe partake; Let rocks their sil - ence break, — The sound pro - long,
ho - ly light; Pro - tect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

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New Music for the National Hymn of Which Nearly a Million Copies Have Been Patriotically Distributed by the Composer, James J. McCabe, District Supt. of Schools in New York.

adopted a National anthem, partly because its best-known National songs are sung to tunes not written for them. Some of these tunes, like the old English tune to which the "Star-Spangled Banner" is sung, became in time completely identified with the American words and are not now sung to other songs of importance. "America," however, when written by Rev. Samuel F. Smith in 1832, was set to the tune of the British national anthem, "God Save the King," which can never be monopolized by the United States. Though this tune has been borrowed by some of the European countries, it is not recognized outside of the United States as suggestive of America, and there has long been a feeling that this beautiful hymn, which so simply expresses the loyal spirit of the American people, should have an American setting written for it by an American to distinguish it from the songs of other countries. The tune should be a people's tune, not merely for special occasions, but for every day and for all occasions.

The new air was sung in Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their National congress, under direction of the composer; by thousands of teachers at the National Educational Association convention in New York, under direction of Dr. Frank R. Rix; by the United Singers at Prospect Park, under the direction of Carl Figue; by the New York Community Chorus at their concerts and festivals in Central Park, under direction of Harry H. Barnhart; by 6000 voices at the inauguration of the Brooklyn Community Chorus, under direction of Charles S. Yerbury; and at important educational and patriotic conventions in various parts of the country. Naturally the music has come into special recognition since the war era began.

WAR SPURS DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON CHROMIUM

State's Production in 1916 Was Six Times National Output in 1914—Big Future in Industry Is Seen.

WAR—now raging abroad and threatened at home—are proving a wonderful stimulus to the development of deposits of chromium in Oregon, and this state is destined to take a prominent place in the production of a metal which is important in the arts of both peace and war because of the quantity and richness of the ore found here. Eastern iron and steel corporations have scouts in this state at the present time to buy up every bit of the ore available.

First came the war in Europe to stimulate the production of chromium. The price has advanced about 200 per cent, and the demand has increased many times over since the conflict began. For many years chromium, or chrome, as it is better known, was shipped here from New Caledonia, Russia, Turkey in Asia, and Rhodesia, as ballast, and landed at the Atlantic seaboard for much less than it could be mined in Northern California and Oregon.

Mention Plants Need Chrome. But the demand for chromium increased at an unheard-of rate for other reasons than the reduced imports. Chrome is used in the manufacture of projectiles, armor plate and high-speed tool steel. Soon after the war started,

the mills on the Eastern seaboard and throughout the Middle West began the manufacture of munitions, and they had to have chrome. Now the United States is launching a preparedness program and the demand is still greater, and the country must look to its own resources for chromium. Oregon for its supplies of the metal.

It has been generally known for some time that Oregon contained important deposits of chromium, but development was not begun on any scale until in the Summer of 1916. Deposits have been worked in Josephine County and near Canyon City.

However, the state's supply of chrome has not been scratched, according to Henry M. Parker, director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology. The extent of the deposits is not known, but large bodies of rich ore have been found in the southern and central parts of the state.

The principal producer of chrome in this state is the Golconda mine in the Waldo district in Josephine County. The property is located six miles northeast of Takilma and consists of two claims, held by location. The owners and operators are D. W. Colliard and son, B. W. Colliard, of Holland, and O. R. Moore, of Salem. In discussing

this property, a handbook of mines and prospects, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, soon to be issued, says: "The ore body as far as developed seems to be a more or less lens-shaped mass of chromite in serpentine, about 33 feet thick, with approximately parallel walls, striking north 15 degrees and dipping about 65 degrees. The present development of the property consists of a small open cut, from which an underhand slope has been made, some 40 feet wide."

Shipments Sent East. The Golconda mine has been an important shipper during the last few months, having sent East 2100 tons, which the management avers averaged 49 per cent chromium oxide. The ore was hauled 25 miles from the mine to Waters Creek station, the temporary terminus of the California-Oregon Coast Railway, and then shipped to Pittsburg, Chicago and other Eastern points. G. W. Colliard is authority for the assertion that 36,000 tons of high-grade ore have been blocked out, but that the deposit will greatly exceed that figure.

Other deposits of chrome have been found in the Illinois River Valley in Oregon, and near Crescent City in California. The extension of the Oregon-California Coast Railway will solve the transportation problem for this district, and development on an extensive scale elsewhere than at the Golconda at an early date is certain.

Other important deposits of chrome have been found in Grant, Wheeler and Curry counties. The Curry County deposit is in the Collier Creek district, and is on the top of the ridge above Little Meadow camp, about two miles south of Collier Butte. Numerous fragments of chromite float have been found in the district, and, according to the Bureau of Mines, are sufficiently large and numerous to indicate the existence of one or more ore bodies of considerable size. A general sample, taken from a number of fragments, proved on analysis to contain 45.65 per cent chromium oxide, 15.44 per cent iron, 12.78 per cent silica, 2.12 per cent alumina, a trace of titanium and no manganese.

Grant Property Leased. The Grant County deposit which was worked late in the Summer of 1916 is located about four miles Southeast of Canyon City at the end of Quarts Gulch and about 17 miles from the railroad at Prairie City. The property belongs to Joe Beggs and Charles McCormick of Canyon City, and has been leased on a royalty basis to the Farrish Company of San Francisco, with W. C. Lumsden in charge of operations. The deposit outcrops for several hundred feet and the maximum width is at least 30 feet, according to information secured by the Bureau of Mines. It is estimated by the owners that this ore deposit contains at least 50,000 tons, which can be easily quarried and loaded into wagons for shipment to the iron furnaces. A

(Continued on Page 4.)

How to Rid the Skin of Objectionable Hairs

(Aids to Beauty.) A simplified method is here given for the quick removal of hairy or fuzzy growths and rarely is more than one treatment required: Mix a stiff paste with some powdered delatone and water, apply to hairy surface and after two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin, and every hair has vanished. This simple treatment cannot cause injury, but care should be exercised to get real delatone—Ady.

ALL of a sudden the United States found that it was suffering from a flag shortage. Every flagmaker in the country not only sold out all he had and all he could promise, but found that beyond all this awaited demand for hundreds of thousands more of all sorts of flags.

Thus the war touched the question of color. As a symbol a flag is a simple matter. But there are flags and flags, not merely little flags, from the size of a postal card to the size of a napkin, and big flags, from the front porch size to the giant sort that will look big even when they flutter 300 feet in the air, but silk and other variations that

imply vast preparation for extended manufacture.

At this writing there is still a flag shortage for the very reason that there has been and is no shortage in the flag spirit.

Not only have flag manufacturers been compelled to rush in night as well as day work to turn out the National emblems, but makers of dress goods and hosiery have been called upon to supply millions of yards of patriotic star fields and striped elements suitable for decoration of houses, halls and the human person.

Fashion has rallied to the colors. Patriotic hats in hundreds of varieties have been devised to meet the call.

Individual choice has contrived many variations on the clothes habits of the traditional Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia. There are not only stars and stripes hats and gowns, but patriotic parasols, gloves, ties—yes, and stockings. One of the most cordially accepted accessories was the blue stockings with the white stars—nothing to do at all with the "blue stockings" of tradition. Just a natural patriotic expression at a time when stockings and shoes are conspicuous features of fashion.

Instruction in how to trim a Panama with the star-spangled blue, or red and white stripes—or both—is no longer difficult to attain. The country has yielded impressively to its color furore, in shirtwaists, hand bags, luncheon sets, favors and, of course, in all manner of printings. Slippers with flag bows twinkle on the dancing floor. Sweaters glow with the National signs. Fans flutter their patriotic signal. If there is a medium for the expression of the flag idea, in anything to be painted or printed, woven or worn, that has not at this writing found its way, you

will have seen it before this gets into print.

That which happened to the eye has happened to the air. Patriotism has stirred music as it has stirred all the arts. The few isolated incidents of trouble occasioned by the refusal of certain persons to rise in response to the National air have but served to emphasize the wide, spontaneous and enthusiastic acknowledgment of the spell of music that means something. "The Star-Spangled Banner" has, indeed, a bigger meaning than it ever had before.

Aprons the "Star-Spangled Banner," the hymn "America" has found a new exploitation. The air itself as hitherto used is the same as "God Save the King." Russia once used it. So did Prussia. So does Denmark and Switzerland. James J. McCabe, district superintendent of schools in New York, wrote a new air, which is printed on this page. Mr. McCabe has been patriotic enough to distribute the music of the new air without charge, until today nearly a million copies are in circulation and the music is being used to the words of "America" from coast to