

LIKE IT KNITTED

Craze Exists for Dresses, Suits, Blouses and Sweaters.

Sport Clothes Play Important Part; Two-Piece Suits Are Given Decided Preference.

Women ever have been accused of fickleness, especially in the fancies that they take for certain types of dress. Very likely, observes a correspondent in the New York Tribune, if we took the trouble to investigate what has behind fashions, we would find women less fickle in this respect than were man's tastes—for it is man who always accuses us of this.

This leads up to the costume of knitted materials, for which a veritable craze has developed. They won't last long was the prediction of many people when knitted dresses, suits, blouses and sweaters appeared in such profusion in the latter part of the winter, but the fashion has endured and will continue to endure for a long, long time because of the ability of a group of people to lift this type of costume entirely out of the humdrum category of the merely practical and not at all beautiful outdoor costume. They have done it by combining beautiful colors, by broadening knitted wool materials, by patterns of silk in both contrasting and harmonizing shades and also through the introduction of wonderful embroideries on knitted fabrics. Consequently, we find ourselves in the midst



New French Sweater of Dull Gray Wool, With Brocaded Pattern in Red Silk.

of a season, where pastime clothes play a more important part than ever before in the history of fashions. Two-piece suits of knitted fabrics are preferred by the conservative woman. These consist either of a skirt and coat or a skirt and overblouse, the latter in Russian blouse style. Attractive sweater coats in slightly blousing form are developed in silk and wool.

BLOUSES OF LINEN REAPPEAR

Different Weights and Varied Manipulations Characterize Some of the Favored Garments.

Linen has cut more of a figure in blouses this season than it has for several seasons, reappearing in different weights and different manipulations. At one big city store this fabric, in a medium soft weave, has been chosen for the development of a new series of overblouses to which is given the name Bretalia.

The models are supposed to fill the need for a waistcoat or gilet, but built on ample, long-waisted lines, instead of cleft after the manner of a man's belt. They come, therefore, with sleeves and without, but with the sleeved more in the majority.

A feature is made of wide box plaits, the whole blouse being constructed in a tailored manner, hanging straight from the shoulder and finished with a three or four-inch band. This treatment has come to be known as a Renee idea, with the band fastened to one side of the front in such a manner that it lends itself to adjustment.

There is some use of hand-drawn work in addition to the more severely box plait fronted effects, and it comes in several different collar shapes, but nearly always swung high. The color range includes orchid, blue, rose and green. The styles are also made up in white, these introducing color in collar bindings and pipings.

Jewelry Fads.

Black and white is again the high peak of fashion for jewelry. With the summer sleeveless gown the wide jet bracelet is to be used with its sparkling crest of brilliants. Jet daggers, long and of romantically Bedouin aspect, are used to slash through a fold of silk and give an air to the exact front of a high little turban. Black and white brooches and black and white combs for the evening coiffure vie in favor with black and white little finger rings.

ROADS STAND BY LOYAL EMPLOYEES

Tell President Harding Old and New Men Must Be Protected in Strike Settlement.

NOT A MATTER OF CHOICE

Faithful Employees Have Both Legal and Moral Rights to Seniority and Other Benefits.

New York. — The keynote of the reply made by railway executives representing more than 150 Class 1 railroads of the United States to the proposition of President Harding that "All strikers be returned to their work and their former positions, with seniority and other rights unimpaired," lies in the last paragraph of their reply to the president, as follows:

"It is submitted that the striking former employees cannot be given preference to employees at present in the service without doing violence to every principle of right and justice involved in this matter and without the grossest breach of faith on the part of the railroads to the men at present in their service. "Under these circumstances, it becomes apparent that the railroads cannot consider any settlement of the present strike which does not provide protection in their present employment both to the loyal employees who remained in the service and to the new employees entering it."

The executives had accepted the first two conditions proposed by the president, namely, that both employers and employees accept the decisions of the labor board, and that all law suits growing out of the strike be withdrawn; and in relation to the third condition state, not only as above, but also as follows:

Agree With the President.

"The railroad executives and managers agree entirely with the president's statement in his letter that it is wholly unthinkable that the railroad labor board can be made a useful agency of the government in maintaining industrial peace in the railway service unless employers and workers are both prompt and unquestioning in their acceptance of its decisions.

"Many men in the service refused to join the strike and in so doing were assured of the seniority rights accruing to them and of the permanence of their positions. On some important lines 50 per cent or more refused to join the strike. To these old loyal employees have been added thousands of new men who were employed and could be secured only upon a definite promise that their services would be retained, regardless of the settlement of the strike, with all the rights pertaining to such employment, including that of seniority under the working rules and regulations previously approved by the railroad labor board.

"Just the Opposite Effect."

"We especially point out that a refusal to the old men who remained in the service and to the new men who accepted service of the rights of seniority incident to their employment would have just the opposite effect to that desired by the president, and would most seriously discredit the labor board.

"The board itself prescribed the rules of seniority under which the man referred to have secured their seniority rights, and the railroad companies have neither the legal nor moral right to deprive these men of those rights. By public utterances since the strike began the board has recognized and emphasized these rights, and to deny them now would, instead of upholding the authority of the labor board, overthrow its rules and discredit its authority. The chairman of the labor board at the time the strike was called made the following public statement:

"Upon one question the striking employees should not be deprived. Their leader has said that the strikers are no longer employees of the railroads, and they have automatically abandoned all the rights they possess under their agreements and under the decisions of the board, including their seniority. This is not the board's action. It is their own. Many carriers are giving their former employees the opportunity to re-enter the service within a limited time. It must be understood now that men who remained in the service and those who are now entering it will have rights of seniority that the board could not ignore.

What the Proposed Plan Means.

"It must be understood that any proposal that employees now on strike shall be permitted to return to the service without impairment to their seniority, is merely another way of suggesting that those men who took employment in this crisis in good faith, relying on the promises of the railroads to protect them in their positions, these promises being justified by the authoritative utterances of the labor board, and thus have made possible the continued operation of the railroads, shall now be sacrificed in favor of men now on strike, who not only brought about the crisis, but, by their own action and declaration, are no longer employees of the railroads, under the jurisdiction of the United States Railroad Labor Board, or subject to the application of the transportation act.

"In addition to the necessity of upholding the labor board and maintaining the pledges made by the railroads to the men now at work, there is the practical effect on the supervisory officers of a violation of the pledge. They were authorized to make. The discouragement and demoralization would be far more disastrous than for or any other strike."

Stories of Great Scouts

By Elmo Scott Watson

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CUSTER'S CROW SCOUTS—

There were six of them, these warriors of the Crow or Absaroke nation, who rode with Custer on his last march down the Little Big Horn river in Montana that day in June, 1876. When the leader of the Seventh cavalry asked General Terry for his best Crow scouts in the camp on the Little Rosebud creek, Terry told him he could have Curley, "White Man Runs Him," Hairy Moccasin, "Goes Ahead," Yellow Face and White Swan. The Crows were glad to serve with the famous Indian fighter and they guided him until they located the hostile camp on the Little Big Horn.

When Custer divided his command to attack the village, Yellow Face and White Swan were sent with Major Reno and Custer kept "White Man Runs Him," Curly, "Goes Ahead" and Hairy Moccasin with him. Yellow Face was killed while fighting with Reno, and White Swan was badly wounded, but finally recovered and lived until 1905.

Today Curley is the only survivor of the Custer Crow scouts and, according to his story, he is the last man who saw his commander alive.

After crossing the ridge, Custer turned to "White Man Runs Him," Hairy Moccasin and "Goes Ahead," and said to them: "You have done your duty. You have led me to the enemy. My soldiers will do the fighting. You are to go now and save your lives." The scouts left him and made their way to the pack train under Capt. Tom McDougall.

When Curley returned from Reno's position, he was given the same order. He started and soon found himself in the midst of a hot fight. Finding a dead Sioux warrior, he took his horse, gun and blanket. Wrapping the blanket about his head to conceal his Crow scalplock from the Sioux, Curley succeeded in reaching a high butte. Looking back he saw that Custer had charged down upon the Indians and was surrounded. Curley says that he watched the battle until he saw Custer, who was the last man standing, fall and then he rode away.

The next morning the Crow scout appeared in General Terry's camp. He could not speak English and there was no interpreter. Curley took blades of grass, piled them all in a heap, and then, exclaiming "Pouf! Pouf!" in imitation of the sound of a gun, scattered them wide apart. By means of this he made the officer understand that Custer and all of his men had been killed. Like the famous Greek, Curley the Crow was a messenger of disaster and he brought the first news of this Thermopylae of America—Custer's last fight.

Writer Judged by Style.

And, after all, it is style alone by which posterity will judge of a great work, for an author can have nothing truly his own but his style.—Isaac Disraeli.



"They Don't Answer"

When the telephone operator says, "They don't answer," it is after a sincere endeavor to get your party. She cannot compel an answer.

The party called may be unwilling to leave a particular household duty—may be in another part of the home beyond closed doors—may be chatting with a neighbor—may be marketing—may be slow in answering. Strange, but true, calls are sometimes designedly unanswered.

Telephone records show that the great majority of "don't answer" reports come from residence calls. In business, where it is a matter of dollars and cents, it is always the assigned duty of some one to be within sound of the telephone bell.

"They don't answer" is the statement of a situation absolutely beyond the control of the telephone operator.



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