

TWO GREAT LABOR LEADERS MEET



Tom Mann (left) and "Big Bill" Haywood (right), two of the most powerful labor leaders in the world, met when Mann came over from England to study the conditions in American factories and mines. The Englishman was once called by the queen "our respected and well-beloved Tom Mann."

NAME TELLS STORY STATE HIT BY PEST

Pennsylvania Towns and Streams Indicate Origin.

Welsh Colony Left Its Impression Upon Territory Near Philadelphia—Along the Delaware River—Upper and Lower Dublin.

Philadelphia.—Few states have such peculiar names as Pennsylvania, and the vicinity of this city contributes a complement of them, besides telling as correctly as history itself of the nationality of early settlers and the places whence they came.

These, in many instances, show the philology of the language to which they belong; others have been transplanted from beyond the seas, and some, such as those of Indian origin, designate the topography of the localities they name.

Early Welsh settlers left their impression on territory contiguous to Philadelphia by naming their settlements after towns, hills and valleys in their native Gwalia. Bryn Mawr, is one of the places they named. Bryn means hill and Mawr is great or big, and Penocoyd is the Welsh for head of the woods. Pen means head and coyd is woods.

Bala, across the Schuylkill from Manayunk, in the Welsh is town. It was named after the birthplace of the late George B. Roberts, one time president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Bala is also the Gaelic of town, and is one of the evidences of the similarity between the tongues. Gladwyne, which was included in the old Welsh tract on the west side of the Schuylkill, means white or clean section, while Bethrym means broad or open place, and Uchlyn is the upper lake. Uch is upper and lynn is lake.

Some say that Upper Dublin and Lower Dublin, both suburban places, were not named by Irish settlers but by Welsh colonists, and the reason claimed for this is that the name Dublin is Welsh as well as Irish. The Welsh for Dublin is dark pool or pwll Du, while the Irish for Dublin is Dubh Lin, or black pool. Dubh Lin was originally that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin now stands. Our Dublin may be Irish, but, like the Welsh names, it was transplanted and has no bearing whatever upon the topography of the northern tier of this city.

There are North Wales and Gwynedd, on the North Penn branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway. They are on a tract of land "bought by James Penn" and transferred to the Welsh colony, which named it Gwynedd. The land was divided later and each of the two sets of colonists wanted the name Gwynedd retained, but both wanted it for their respective section. There was a compromise on the northern part being named North Wales and the lower part was permitted to be Gwynedd, which means white land, or northland, in old Welsh. To live in Wales was an aspiration of these sturdy colonists.

In the same territory as Upper Dublin is the hamlet of Kincora. Kin is the Gaelic or old Celtic for head and cora is sweet scented. There is nothing in the locality which calls for such a cognomen; no knolls, hills or flowers or ferns scent it at any period of the year.

Crossing over to Carbon county through the Pennsylvania highlands, you meet scores of Indian names that bespeak the topography of the country. Some of them are Mauch Chunk, Bear mountain and Towamencin, the wilderness, a name though Indian, was given the forest north of the Blue mountains by the Jesuit fathers, the first Shenawackes, or pale faces, to invade it. Nesquehoning, black lick waters. Lick was the Indian name for coal and Nesquehoning is stream from the glen. Nescocopeo, now Nescocock, coal washed by waters, indicates that the Indians were the original discoverers of coal and knew what it was, for, according to Roschil, historian of the United Brethren, they worked it into pipeheads and built pit fires with it on which they cooked food in pots made from the trunks of the gummy tree.

CZAR FERDINAND TO ABDICATE

Bulgarian Ruler May Retire and Prince Boris, It is Said, Will Rule Country.

Vienna.—It is reported from Sofia that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria probably will abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Boris. The king himself repeatedly expressed this intention, ap-



Czar Ferdinand.

parently convinced it is the only means to avoid a revolution. The internal situation of Bulgaria is very serious.

Prince Boris is nineteen years old, and several times it has been reported that the Grand Duchess Olga was betrothed to him.

AGED BABES IN THE WOODS

Indian and His Wife, Centenarians, Lost for Three Days in Oregon Forest.

Newport, Ore.—The two oldest Indians on Siletz reservation, Dr. Johnson, aged 104, and his common law wife, Susannah Jack, aged 100, who were lost three days and nights in Siletz forest, have just found their way back to the tribe. They were picking berries and lost their way on account of poor sight.

The Indians were in a critical condition on reaching their wigwam, as they had eaten nothing but berries and roots for three days.

Pet Cat Kills Master.

Paris.—While shaving in his bedroom here the other morning Edmond Hurry's pet cat jumped on his shoulder as was its habit. The animal knocked Hurry's arm, with the result that a gash was cut in his throat and he bled to death before assistance could be summoned.

Kansas Tells of Scourge That Hurt Region in Seventies.

Story of a Big Grasshopper Time—Graphic Description of Swarms That Came Like a Cloud and Devasted the Fields.

Kansas City.—Grasshoppers in Kansas, eh? It's been a long time since we heard that cry, and a sorrowful enough one it is, too—grasshoppers in Kansas. They came the first time, Tom, in '74, when your father was just a wee bit of a youngster. He says he can still remember how he used to hate to step out the back door, because the hoppers flew up all around him and above his head and whirred in his face.

You hear a lot of foolish talk, runs an old timer's story in the Kansas City Times, every year about the seventeen year locust, but the Rocky mountain grasshoppers of the '70s came a heap nearer being the bible kind of locusts—the kind Moses brought down upon the land of Egypt to "eat up every green thing." That's what these miserable pests did all right.

It was late summer—most of the small grain had been harvested when they appeared first. I'd gone to town, and your Uncle Tom, that you're named after—a little bit of a shaver he was then, about ten—was riding herd on a little bunch of cattle. Everybody had some work to do in those early days in Kansas, even the youngsters. He had a little old pony, gentle it was, and it was his job to see that our cattle didn't stray off—there weren't any fences to speak of in a good part of Kansas in '74.

Well, sir, it's the same story that every one'll tell you that saw the hoppers—they came like a cloud before the sun. Way, way up in the air they flew, two, three hundred feet above the earth, and when you looked up you could see their wings glittering in the sunlight like little flakes of silver—or like snow, some folks said. We'd heard about 'em before, but it seems like you can never quite realize a thing of that sort till you see it. And then they began to drop down all around, and it seemed like they hardly got to earth before they commenced to eat.

They weren't particular what they ate, either, just so 'twas green. You could watch them start on a field of corn—first the tassels and the silk and the new tender shoots and then the edges of the big, broad leaves, and finally the stalks themselves. I drove home pretty quick, but when I got there there wasn't a sign of your Uncle Tom or of the cattle. They'd just taken out for Nebraska, it looked like. I got on a horse and rode along their trail—it was broad enough so a green New Englander couldn't have lost it, and in about three hours or so I found 'em. The cattle had stampeded when the hoppers came—they settled on 'em thick, on their eyes, their noses, all over 'em—and they put down their heads and plunged off for the north, sulken and stubborn—Tom said for a good while he didn't know whether they meant to stop any short of Nebraska. But the little fellow kept along after them and finally they were plumb played out.

I wonder if you can imagine what it looks like to see trees stripped naked in the middle of summer—just standing there with the bare branches and no hint of green. That was what happened when the grasshoppers came, and the fields, too, bare and brown, as if you'd peeled the crops right off them.

They ate the very grass and discarded wheat straw was hoarded that year—we used it to feed the cattle during the winter. As the grasshoppers ate the country bare and went on, or died, they left their eggs behind.

VOGUE OF THE BLOUSE

SEPARATE GARMENT IS NOW MORE THAN EVER POPULAR.

Increased Use of Belt Largely Instrumental in Bringing This About—Charming Models in Crepe and Chiffon and Taffeta.

The separate blouse has been gradually gaining favor for the past few seasons, but this season, with the renewed vogue of the belt, the outlook is even better than usual.

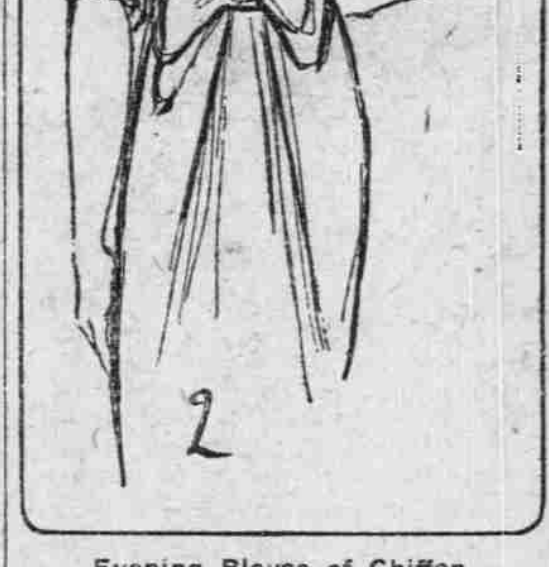
Our illustration shows an admirable evening blouse of chiffon. The blouse is made of white chiffon veiling a broad sash of delicate pink silk. Bands of black chiffon edged with black beads, are draped over the white chiffon bodice and sleeves. There is a corset belt of pale blue silk.

Some good blouse models of dressy character made in a combination of crepe and chiffon have the shoulder and upper part of the bodice of the chiffon, while the lower part of the bodice and sleeves are of the crepe.

There are some charming blouse models in taffeta of the soft supple sort which have an original note in the way of embroidery in color on blouse front or yoke. One is an extremely attractive blouse of apple green taffeta. The yoke has roses embroidered in color sprinkled over its surface. There is an upstanding frill of white at the V-shaped neck, surrounded by a black silk ribbon, which is tied in a smart bow at the lower part of the V at the front. The long sleeves are finished by black silk cuffs edged with a white frill.

Another blouse is of old-gold taffeta, embroidered in blue. There is a white collar, and the blouse is trimmed with shirred bands.

One of the distinctive details of the smartest French blouses in silk is the long sleeve. But most of the domestic designers continue to divide their models into short-sleeved, sheer models of more or less dressy degrees and



Evening Blouse of Chiffon.

rigidly severe shirtwaists, or long-sleeved, high-collared tailored waists of conspicuous ugliness.

The little frill over the hand which usually finish the long blouse sleeves, is open to objection, in that it soils readily, but it is easily replaced, and if one does not want to cleanse it, there are countless varieties of ready made net and lace platings which cost little and can be bought by the yard. The double frill is much in evidence on the sleeves of the new blouses, and the double frill of lace or net often finishes the kimono to serve as fasteners.

OF NAVY BLUE MOHAIR.

At the French races last month was seen this little tailored frock of heavy mohair and worsted mixture, draped closely about the feet, but revealing trim buttoned boots of patent leather with gray suede tops, which proclaimed themselves the product of a clever American maker. The sash of red and purple impressionist silk is the feature of this otherwise quiet navy blue costume.

the neck. Almost nine out of ten of the more or less blouse models have the upstanding frill at the neck.

MARY DEAN.

SIMPLE, BUT MOST EFFECTIVE

Rich and Heavy Hand Embroidery Are the Distinguishing Marks of Really Beautiful Gown.

The beauty of this frock lies largely in the simplicity of its lines and the richness of the heavy hand-embroidery which is accorded such a prominent place in the design. The frock is made of white cotton crepe and tulle, the lower portion of the blouse and skirt being of the latter and the joining line in each case covered by the heavy embroidery of white mercerized cotton. A shallow yoke of Irish crochet is outlined on its lower edge by a narrow plaited frill of white net. This also finished the sleeve with its embroidered cuff. Black velvet was used for the girdle and sash ends and black satin buttons trimmed the front of blouse and skirt.



Really Beautiful Gown.

SHOES FOR THE NEW DANCES

Introduction of the Tango and Others Has Made Some Changes in Footwear Imperative.

Most fanciful dancing boots are worn with the new draped and founced frocks appearing at fashionable dances this season. The Tango and the one-step, though one is a romp and the other a veritable minuet revived, cannot be danced successfully in trailing skirts, so the modern dancing frock is short enough to reveal the feet—or at least the toe and instep. The very latest fancy in dancing footwear has a line of slashes at each side of the center, in front, through which the silken stocking gleams. The coquettish fashion prevails just now of wearing flesh-colored silk hose with these boots and the effect at first glance is that of a dainty fitting boot buttoned on over the bare feet and ankle.

These boots are exquisitely cut and fashioned and the lines are very graceful, making the foot appear slender, tapering and arched; in a word, patrician. One model is of white kid with a moderate Louis heel, kid-covered and flat buttons of rhinestones set close together. But one may have pink or blue kid if one prefers, and the boots with their slashed and rhinestone button tops, come also in satin.

Little Girl's Kimono.

A lovely kimono for a little girl can be made of rosebud challis in pink and white. The simple kimono style of the garment which is used is made infinitely more attractive by placing a few rows of smocking at the shoulders and across the back, to give a yoke effect. Use pink embroidery silk for the smocking. Hand embroider the neck, front from neck to hem, and sleeves in pink silk scalloping. The scallops can be easily drawn with the assistance of a small spool. Place two small pink silk frogs on the front of the kimono to serve as fasteners.

Bag Conceits.

Linen is one of the favorite materials for tailored suits at the southern resorts. A suit is not considered complete unless the wearer carries a bag of the same material, gilt mounted. Another bag conceit is to carry one of white moire matching the belt and neckpiece.

WHITE KID BAGS.

White kid handbags, embroidered in colored cotton threads, are dainty accessories to the all-white summer street frock. The embroidery is done by machine, in a simple sort of chain stitch, but the designs developed are artistic and dainty. The colors used are usually dull—blue, brown, tan, green and rose in soft, faded shades, are most used. The bags have strap handles of the white kid. Some of them are mounted in gilt, some in nickel.



Carry Children in Baskets.

In China women carry their children from baskets that hang from a bar that crosses the mother's shoulders.

HEAD-ON COLLISION

MIX-UP IN DISPATCHER'S ORDERS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED CRASH IN WHICH 13 ARE HURT.

Trolley Passenger and Ash Cars on Pennsylvania Line Meet at Sharp Curve.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Allentown, Pa.—In a head-on collision between a trolley passenger car and an ash car on the Slattington branch of the Lehigh Valley Transit Co.'s line, 13 persons were injured, 8 of them seriously.

The collision was, it is alleged, due to wrong orders issued from the dispatcher's office in the city, directing the ash car to leave a siding when the passenger car was due. The latter was on its way from Slattington to Allentown and carried about 15 passengers. It met the ash car at a sharp curve just north of Siegerville, and so great was the impact that the ash car telescoped the smoking compartment of the passenger car. The two cars were badly wrecked. Evert, one of the injured passengers, was on his way to this city to take back to his home by auto a local band for a surprise for his parents in celebration of their wedding anniversary and the birthday anniversary of his father. The injured were brought to an Allentown hospital in automobiles.

OUTBURST IN JAPAN'S CAPITAL.

Tokyo.—A mob of 15,000 persons seized Habiya park, cheered while its leaders denounced the United States, and then marched upon the foreign office, where it demanded that aggressive action be taken at once against America because of its attitude toward Japanese citizens. The meeting had been called as a public protest against the slaughter of Japanese by Chinese at Nanking, but the anger shown against the Chinese was no greater than that displayed against Americans. The leaders made the United States their chief target, and all their utterances were cheered.

SLAIN WHILE THEY SLEPT.

Eagle Pass, Texas.—A battalion of 500 constitutionalists made their way to the federal camp a few miles out from the battlefield at San Buena Ventura and surprised a column of 300 federals asleep in their blankets. Two machine guns were placed behind a stone embankment and a deadly fire was directed toward the sleeping federals, killing 120. The federals rallied and at least eight constitutionalists perished in the encounter and 20 more were wounded. The federals then threw away their arms and made for the camp at Puerta Carmen.

SEEN THE "COLONEL."

Springfield, O.—"Colonel" Joe Leffel, Springfield's famous midget, disappeared from his home and it is feared he has been kidnaped. He was attired in a night robe. He was 78 years old, 45 inches tall and weighed 60 pounds.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—No. 2 white 79½@80c, No. 3 white 78½@79c, No. 4 white 76@77½c, No. 2 yellow 78½@79c, No. 3 yellow 78@78½c, No. 4 yellow 76@77c, No. 2 mixed 77½@78c, No. 3 mixed 77c, No. 4 mixed 76@76½c, mixed ear 77@79c, yellow ear 78@80c, white ear 77@80c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19.25@19.50, standard timothy \$18.50@18.75, No. 2 timothy \$16.50@16.75, No. 3 timothy \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$16@16.25, No. 2 clover mixed \$14@14.25, No. 1 clover \$14@14.50, No. 2 clover \$14@15.

Oats.—No. 2 white 45c, standard 44@44½c, No. 3 white 43½@44c, No. 4 white 42@43c, No. 2 mixed 42½@43c, No. 3 mixed 42@42½c, No. 4 mixed 40@41½c.

Poultry.—Springers, 2 lbs and over, 17c; under 2 lbs, 17c; old roosters, 9c; hens, over 4 lbs, 14c; light, 4 lbs and under, 13c; ducks, under 3 lbs, 10c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 12c; white, 4 lbs and over, 11c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 18c; old toms, 18c; young, 18c.

Cattle.—Shippers \$7.25@8.15; butcher steers, extra \$7.75@7.85, good to choice \$6.50@7.65, common to fair \$4.75@6.25; heifers, extra \$7, good to choice \$6.25@6.90, common to fair \$4.50@6.15; cows, extra \$6.75@6.50, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$3@5.25; calves \$2.75@4.

Bulls.—Bologna \$5.50@6.15, extra \$6.25@6.35, fat bulls \$6@6.25.

Calves.—Extra \$11, fair to good \$8.50@10.75, common and large \$5@10.50.

Hogs.—Selected heavy \$8.90@9.10, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.10@9.15, mixed packers \$9@9.10, stags \$4.25@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@8.50, extra \$8.65, light shippers \$9@9.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$3.50@8.25.

Sheep.—Extra light \$4@4.10, good to choice \$3.35@3.90, common to fair \$1.75@3.25, heavy sheep \$3.25@3.75.

Lambs.—Extra \$8, good to choice \$7.50@7.90, common to fair \$4.50@7.25, culls \$3.50@4, yearlings \$3.50@5.50, stock ewes \$3.25@4.50.

SHERIFF THWARDS MOB.

Guthrie, Okla.—With an excited mob bent on lynching their prisoner, Sheriff Mahoney, of Guthrie, and two officers, rushing Lewis Green, a negro, to Perry, abandoned their motor car at Mulhall and took to the brush, according to a report reaching here. Chief of Police Lon Muxlow and Policeman Isaac H. Caldwell were shot and killed by Green, at Green's business place, where the officers went to make a liquor raid. The negro surrendered when Sheriff Mahoney arrived.