

# What Can We Do?



In the city schoolchildren are proving how useful they can make themselves, doing good work in which they are enthusiastic, and turning out quantities of comforts for the soldiers. The supplies they make are gathered up by agents of the Red Cross, so that the responsibility of the teachers ends with the delivery of these supplies.

Boys and girls along with firemen and policemen and about everybody else with an hour to spare occasionally are knitting. The children are taught to knit small squares of yarn, to be set together to make coverlets for the Belgians, or whoever else the Red Cross may discover plucked by the cold, where coal is scarce. Odds and ends of yarn do for these squares, and even the smaller children learn to make them nicely. The youngsters like the work, and their teachers show them how to "cast on" the number of articles required, which varies a little, according to the thickness of the yarn. They are taught to make the squares, with even and exact stitches, and also how to take it off the needle when finished. The practice is good for them, for they must undo the work if a stitch is dropped, and knit it over again. In some households children

taught at school instruct their elders so that everybody knits but father, and perhaps father knits, too. At any rate, he might, if knitting proved as fascinating and restful to the nerves as women find it. Children who become expert in knitting squares occasionally knit scarfs also.

Another thing that they are doing will help the hospital units. All the old scraps of linen, worn-out table linen or bed linen, is cut up into small pieces for making lint. These pieces are laid on a board or kitchen table, and scraped with a knife blade, converting them into lint. Small knives, or pocket knives, are used for the work. The linen must, of course, be perfectly clean.

Other clean rags of white cotton are cut up into small strips to be used to stuff pillows. The strips are less than an inch wide, and may be frayed along the edges. They vary in length and are used as a substitute for feathers. These are all things that even the smallest children can do. As soon as they become expert enough at knitting there are other things to be made besides squares and scarfs—such as eye bandages.

## WILSON APPEALS FOR CO-OPERATION

PRESIDENT IS OPPOSED TO PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS BEATEN.

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER

Appeals to Workingmen for Co-operation in Conduct of War.—Victory Cannot be Won Unless All Factions Are United.

Buffalo, N. Y.—President Wilson, in a forceful address here before the American Federation of Labor, appealed to the workingmen of the United States for co-operation in the conduct of the war, made it emphatically clear that he opposes peace until this war against Germany is won.

The president declared that his heart was with the "feeling of the pacifists, but that my mind has a contempt for them."

"I want peace, but I know how to get it and they do not," he declared. Col. E. M. House, head of the American delegation to the allied war conference, the president said, had been sent to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

The 450 delegates to the convention and the several thousand persons admitted to the hall to hear the president speak, arose and applauded this declaration with a tremendous burst of cheers. Another demonstration of approval came when he said:

"We must stand together, night and day, until this job is finished."

**For Foreign Consumption.**  
The president, while devoting his address to problems for the people of the United States, laid emphasis upon the broad phases of the world conflict in a way that seemed to indicate that his speech was possibly intended as a message to the people of Germany, of Austria and of Russia, as well as of the United States. He declared his belief that were it not for the Pan-Germans, the spirit of freedom would find "as fine a welcome in the hearts of Germans as it can find in any other heart."

"Power," he said, "cannot be used with concentrated forces against free peoples, if it is to be used by free people."

Speaking, probably of Austria, Mr. Wilson referred to the intimations of anxiety for peace that had come, "from one of the central powers" and declared that it meant "that he people of that central power knew that if the war ends as it stands, they will in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding . . . that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated."

Of Russia, he said that he was amazed that some groups in that country could suppose that "any reform plans in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force."

"Fatuuous as the dreamers of Russia," were those persons in this country, he declared emphatically, who suppose that "the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the pan-German plan is achieved and the German power fastened upon the world."

**Germany Started War.**  
The President directly asserted that Germany had started the war and said he would leave confirmation of this statement to the verdict of history. He referred to Germany's growth to a "place in the sun" and asked why she was not satisfied when she gained that position. In answer, he described the German government's methods of controlling the competition of its industries and asserted that "all the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams for the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world."

Mr. Wilson cited in this connection the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway which he said, "was constructed to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far . . . because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could get there."

Summing up, he said that Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her.

### METHODISTS TO RAISE GREAT CAMPAIGN FUND

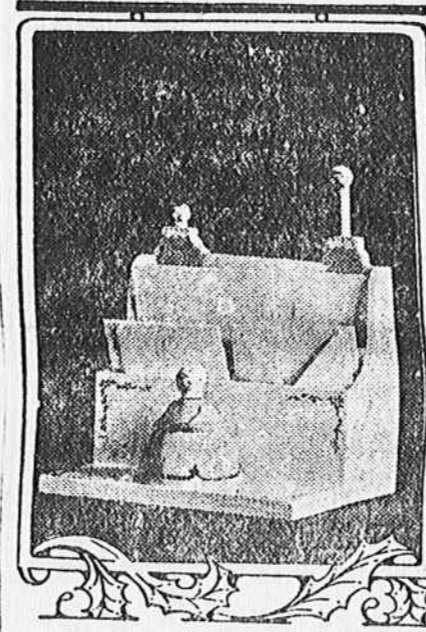
Philadelphia.—The Methodist Episcopal boards of home and foreign missions at a joint conference approved a recommendation that a campaign be inaugurated to raise \$80,000,000 in the next five years. Forty millions are to be raised by each board to spread Methodism to all corners of the earth. About 200 clergymen from all parts of the country including the entire board of 20 bishops attended the conference.

## Christmas Gifts That Are Sure to Please

A CHRISTMAS gift that can't be used and enjoyed is a disappointment. The average man or woman would rather receive a post card with a cheerful "Merrie Christmas" on it than a gift that is just perfunctory. The war has made us all alert this year for the cheer and welfare of our

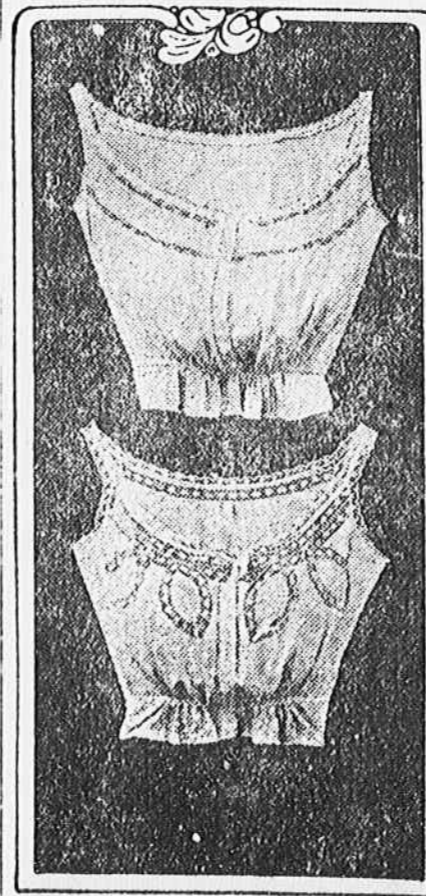


boys on the sea and in the army. So why not knit the young patriots gray wool sweaters and those excellent long-wristed mittens, with finger tips missing not to impede their work at the riggings and behind the guns? Uncle Sam does not furnish the boys with these two winter luxuries.



Illustrated is a desk set for father, hubby or sweetheart. If you are clever you can saw it out of thin pine and enamel it beautifully, filling it with good paper, pens and stamps. Or you can make the frame of stiff cardboard and cover it with any attractive paper that matches his den or library.

Handmade lingerie is always a test of affection. So make sister an undervest made of crepe de chine. One yard and a quarter of a good quality of

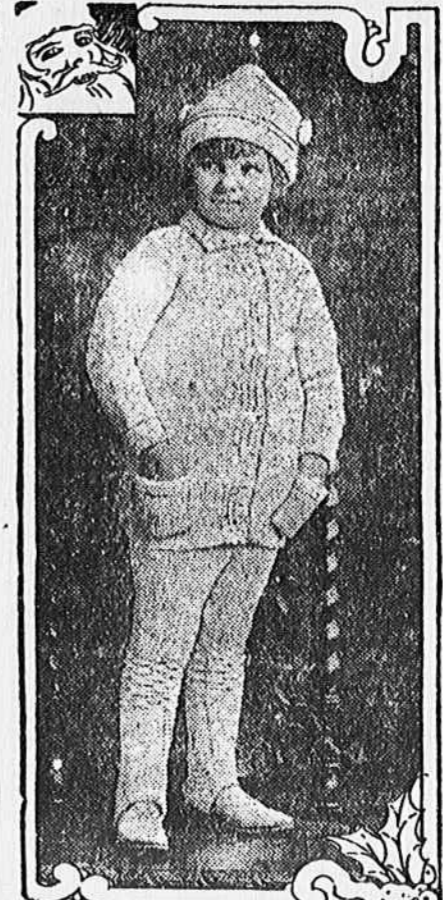


crepe, the same quantity of beading and a little more narrow ribbon are required. Cut the vest straight, hem on the bottom, put the beading across the top and run the ribbon through it.

Six sachets filled with the favorite scent of the recipient and made, say, in heart shape edged with narrow lace, would be attractive, and they are always useful. Little lavender silk bags filled with dried lavender flowers would be appreciated by anyone with a linen closet.

## Some Good Things For the Christmas Stocking

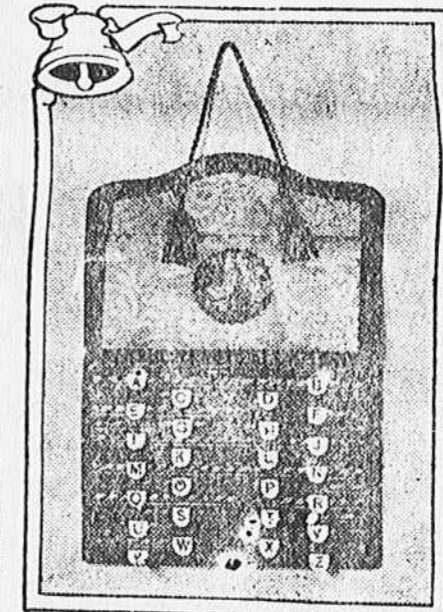
TOO often the days immediately before Christmas are spent in worrying over the buying of gifts which the giver can but ill afford and which are going to people whom she cares little about. These are what we



call "duty" presents and of all gifts they give the least pleasure to the giver. So try to put yourself in your gifts this year. Begin early and knit the cherub a play suit. Nothing is so soft, so warm and so comfortable for robust children outdoors in early winter weather.

For big brother get ribbon two and one-half inches wide, eight inches long; fringe both ends, then embroider initial in center or have gold letters put on. The band can be glued inside of his hat to identify it.

Father will need a new desk calendar and file for his office. So cover a

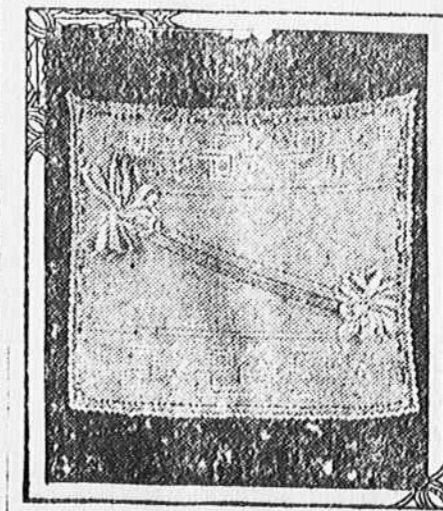


form with leather, cretonne or any durable material and hang it by silk cords. Crimson is a suitable color scheme. Apply an easily read calendar near the top center and with celluloid tabs index the lower part so daddy may fill his advance engagements in proper style.

For daddy and brother a child can enamel gayly the handles of garden and carpenter's tools. This adds an attractive touch to cold steel.

For the children an "evergreen pie" served at the Christmas breakfast table always causes great excitement. To make it fashion an immense pie dish of cardboard, paint it leaf green and cover thickly with sprays of evergreen. Put in the presents—all previously wrapped and labeled—and then put on the lid. The latter is shaped in cardboard and covered with nice evergreens.

The wee baby makes a new appeal to our gift instincts. Cover a downy square pillow with palest pink silk and



like the one pictured, cover this with fillet lace and handkerchief linen in strips that are strapped with satin baby ribbon set off with two soft rosettes. A delightful carriage pillow is this.

## Why Not Make Some Gifts This Christmas?

SOME philosopher or other said long ago that we do not appreciate that which we do not work hard to obtain and that we love more the people whom we do for than we love the people who do most for us.

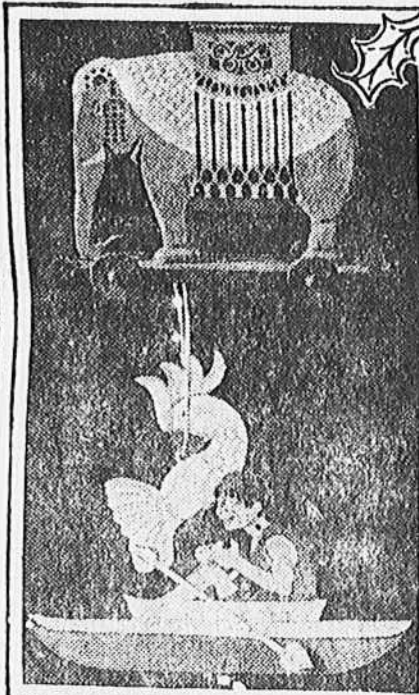
If your best friend motors make her a cap, a sunbonnet, out of some durable silky material that matches her motor coat. Stiffen the visor with buckram, line it with plaid silk and



use the rest of this for a banding that ties carelessly in front.

Smoking jackets, suspenders, bath mules, necktie and collar cases for travelers, knitted golf gloves, throat muffers and tooled leather picture frames are some of the gifts you can make for the men in your family.

Nothing "boughten" could compare with the joy furnished a youngster by these toys that daddy made himself. Pine or sweet gum wood are easily manipulated, and the delight enters with the gay enamel paint that daddy



so skillfully applies to the elephant's howdah, the parrot's wings and the sailor boy's middy.

Mother may like something new and attractive in the form of luncheon napkins made of one and a half yards of white linen (a good quality comes at 75 cents a yard) cut into six squares and bordered with a picot Irish edge after merely rolling the edges.

Or she may prefer a theater bag made of brocade velvet in any of the new colors and lined with a soft silk in contrasting color. They are made with a pocket in the bottom, either oblong or round, and the top has a casing through which gold ribbon is drawn.

Now that patriotism runs high make hubby a red, white and blue pillow for



his Morris chair. The cut suggests the embroidery done on a background of linen crash.

A quickly made gift for a little girl and one which serves to teach her a lesson of neatness is a set of ribbon rolls for her hair ribbons. Small pasteboard cylinders, such as are used for mailing purposes, are first covered with cotton wadding and sachet powder and then with silk or satin. The material may be plain or flowered, but must be of a quality not to "run."

For the friend who boards a glass of homemade jelly or orange marmalade would be useful as well as ornamental. Apple jelly and orange marmalade can be made at the holiday season as well as in the summer, and then one can truthfully say on the little card of greeting that it was made expressly for the friend to whom it is sent.

## What Well Dressed

## Women Will Wear



REFLECTING CHINESE INSPIRATION.

No one knows why the odd suit shown above was christened by its exhibitor at a recent style show as "Pochontas," except that the material it is made of is in a light leather brown and has a surface like doe-skin. "Pan-tan" or "Sing Joy" would fit it exactly and "Pitt Sing" leave nothing to be desired in the way of a name. Its inspiration hails from the Flowery Kingdom, as plain as day, and it does credit to its origin. It managed to help its designers to win the laurels for originality and beauty of design in apparel for all hours of the day and evening and for all occasions that happen in the lives of women of today.

A glove finish material of wool, which may have been velours, was used to make the straight one-piece frock without waist line and the Chinese coat that constitutes this suit. One might question the origin of the style in the dress but "China" is proclaimed by every line of the coat. The lining of tau-colored satin makes a facing for the arms and sleeves with edges finished with buttonhole stitches in black yarn. An overcoat stitch of the same defines all the seams in the frock and outlines the pockets on the coat. They have pointed flaps buttonhole stitched about the edge and fastened down with a small flat brown button.

At the front of the body of the frock, cutout applique figures in cloth and needlework stitches form a large medallion in which white appears with a little blue and red. A similar medallion, but much smaller, appears on

the upturned brim of the round turban, made of the same material as the suit. Perhaps it is these odd ornaments, that suggest head-work designs of the Indians, that led madame, the designer, to call her effort by an Indian name; otherwise it is simply a matter of poetic license.

The Pochontas suit is a diversion in suits, for the woman who can have several kinds and carry off odd styles. It is pretty and sensible, and altogether comfortable, but is not presented as a rival of the regulation tailored suit. It belongs to a different order of things and is refreshingly novel.

Julia Bottomley

### Silk Underwear.

Much silk is shown in the new supplies of underwear and many of the trousseaux show all kinds of underwear as well as nightgowns made in silk, cut on simple lines and finished in tailored fashion. There is a certain simplicity about most of the new underwear, as this tailored finish suggests, but no matter how simple all other garments may be, the underboots, camesole, bodice cover, corset cover—call it what you will—is elaborate. It is made of every fabric imaginable, including much net and georgette crepe, and it is trimmed with as much elaboration as ever.

England employs 150,000 women as clerks in government offices.