

## Tolerance Pleas Are Made By Men Of Many Beliefs

Fourth of July Observances Provide  
Occasion—Senator Robinson's  
Singing Denunciation of  
Bigotry.

Washington, D.C., July 5.—Ardent pleas for religious tolerance by Protestant and Catholic alike marked a number of addresses at Independence Day celebrations in various parts of the country yesterday.

Speaking to his home folks in Little Rock, Ark., Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, brought his auditors to their feet when he cried: "The age of bigotry has passed!"

"No man should be preferred or discriminated against in public authority because of his affiliation with a particular church," declared the Arkansan. "The battalions that advance under the black banner of intolerance can never undermine or destroy the fortress of liberty."

Stresses Constitutional Guarantees. Introduced by Lloyd Judd, Commander of the Little Rock post of the American Legion, as representing the ideals and purposes of that organization, Senator Robinson outlined various phases of religious persecution in America, and was enthusiastically cheered when he stressed events and conditions which prompted the insertion of Article 6 in the Federal Constitution, which reads:

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

In an address before a large crowd at Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, N. Y., the Rev. Canon William S. Chase of Christ Episcopal Church, New York City, declared that because the spirit of religious tolerance had been so obviously injected into it, the forthcoming presidential campaign is destined to be the greatest in the history of the nation.

Speaking at the Knights of Columbus Independence Day celebration at the bandstand in Prospect Park, N. Y., Martin Cooney, Director of the United States Draft Board during the World War, said:

"Any Catholic who takes an oath to support the Constitution knows that he is swearing to support the institutions thereby created which guarantee and secure him in his right to be a Catholic and at the same time a citizen of the United States."

Protestant Minister's Plea. "A real American believes in equality, humanity, service and righteousness, and that righteousness includes the Jew, Roman Catholic and Protestant," declared the Rev. Frederick C. Morecomb, pastor of Christ Church, Woodhaven, Brooklyn, speaking to a huge gathering in East New York and Cypress Hills.

"The Catholic Church claims a strict line of demarcation between Church and State," the Rev. Stephen McDermott told those assembled for the patriotic services held under the Knights of Columbus at the Mall in Central Park, New York City.

"Patriotism is a part of the Catholic General Assembly, fourth degree auspices of the Charles Carroll office's religion, and it binds him just as much as any law of the Church binds him. Through all the nation's conflicts, Catholic men have rendered valuable service to the country."

He then said that if those who are criticizing the Catholic Church would read the history of the nation and the part played by members of the Catholic Faith, they would see the Catholic Church has always been the foremost defender of human rights.

## Historic New Orleans Church, Now Unsafe, To Be Reconstructed

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)  
—New Orleans, July 1.—The historic Jesuit church of the Immaculate Conception here is being dismantled. It is to rise again, however, on the same spot, a modern fireproof structure, reproducing almost exactly the edifice designed by Father John Camblase in 1817.

Opened for worship more than 70 years ago, the old church, a committee of engineers and architects feared, could no longer withstand the strain imposed by the land of time and the driving of piles for the erection of skyscrapers in this, the very heart of New Orleans' business section. Acting upon the advice of this technical committee, and keeping in mind the safety of the thousands of worshippers, the Jesuit Fathers have removed their place of worship to quarters in the Maritime building and prepared for the demolition of the church.

The beauties of the old edifice, where Chief Justice Edward Douglas White and Judge Thomas J. Semmes, among other distinguished persons, worshipped, are to be preserved and incorporated in the new structure. The mammoth organ, the famous gilt bronze altar, the marble statue of the Blessed Virgin carved from the royal chapel of Queen Amelie of France, the pews of emerald iron, the stained glass Stations of the Cross, the bronze figure of St. Peter seated on a marble throne, the famous angelus bell once the property of President Zachary Taylor, and many other objects. The church is of Moorish and Gothic architecture.

## Girl of Century Ago and Today Compared

We took back with amazement and pity at the woman of 1825. It is said, but says the London Daily News, we look with admiration also, for it is out of their dreaming and striving that our freedom has come. Poor Miss 1825 offers a striking contrast between the young women of that day and those of the present year.

Look at her standing there in her stuffy black clothing, her hideous frilled "pelisse" with its puffed sleeves, her face hidden by an ungainly flapping bonnet "as large as an umbrella." She has been grounded in the principles of religion and morality. Her head is stuffed with Mangall's questions, her fingers are sore with working "samplers," her body is stiff with that strange cult known as "deportment."

She is just sixteen years old and ready to "come out" to a life of social and domestic incandescence. When she dances, it is to pace soberly through the measures of a minuet or the quadrilles, for she has not yet been introduced to the "sprightly polka" or the glamorous waltz. Little wonder that she breaks the monotony of her days by occasional fits of hysteria or a graceful swoon.

She had her vanities, poor dear—her looks were one of her few treasures. She was as frightened of corpulence as is her modern sister, Rosy, fresh cheeks were considered common, and she deprived herself of adequate food for fear of growing fat and "material."

Greenland, Long Ago,  
Colonized by Danes  
Greenland was originally colonized by Scandinavians, about the year 1000, but the colony dwindled and became extinct shortly before 1500, owing chiefly to the inroads of the Eskimo.

The existing Danish colony was established in 1721. The aborigines, says the Smithsonian Institution, are all of Eskimo stock and number altogether about 11,000, including a very large proportion of mixed bloods, who, as a rule, adhere to Eskimo customs and language. This number seems to be considerably higher than in 1721, but the difference is largely, if not entirely, to be accounted for by the increase of the mixed-blood stock from European intermarriage.

## Theory of Arrhenius

Svante August Arrhenius, the noted Swedish chemist and physicist, believes that life is an interstellar element and may be transmitted from one planet to another. According to his conception, life is universally diffused and is constantly emitted from all habitable worlds in the form of spores. These spores traverse space for years, and possibly ages. The majority of them are ultimately destroyed by the heat of some blazing star, but some few, he thinks, and a resting place on bodies which have already reached the habitable stage. Life, according to Arrhenius, may also be transmitted from one heavenly body to another by means of meteors.

## Historic Edifice

Kenilworth castle is in Warwickshire, England. It has figured prominently in the history of the country. In 1575 it was the scene of 19 days' entertainment of Queen Elizabeth by the earl of Leicester. The walls originally inclosed an area of 7 acres. The principal portions of the building remaining are the gatehouse, now used as a dwelling house; Caesar's tower, the only portion built by Geoffrey de Clinton now extant, with massive walls 10 feet thick; the Merwyn's tower of Scott's "Kenilworth"; the great hall, built by John of Gant, with windows of very beautiful design, and the Leicester buildings, which are in a very ruinous condition.

## Purist Enters Objection

An indignant purist, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, has publicly taken to task a prominent Oregon attorney for using the quotation, ascribed to William Congreve, a dramatist of the Eighteenth century: "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." He says that there is no such language in Congreve of anywhere else. The exact quotation is: "There is no rage like love to hatred turned, nor hate like a fury like a woman scorned." This is one of such almost innumerable popular modifications of literature which, despite the rage of the purist, continue to live.

## Silver in Olden Days

Whatever the difference in mechanical aspects, in many respects our modern life parallels closely the lives of the ancients. The noble and aristocratic Egyptians and Greeks had an exquisite appreciation of the pleasures of life. One of their most cherished treasures was their sterling silver, which they had in abundance and from which they drank and feasted. It was their accented tableware as it was of the nobles of the Roman empire. Cups and vessels of this precious metal have come down to us through the ages in a perfect state of preservation.

## Two Greatest Virtues

Education is what enables some people to get along without intelligence. Intelligence is what enables some people to get along without education. A few men possess both virtues and constitute our real leaders.

## Satin and Velvet Paris' Fall Mode

Mid-Season Exhibitions  
Forecast Materials Likely  
to Be Favored.

The rapidity with which fashion news is now circulated through the United States, together with the increased interest in fashions resulting from the national prosperity there, has put France on the qui vive to keep ahead of the constant demand for "something new." The mid-season collections, writes a Paris correspondent in the New York Times, once of secondary importance, have become as ambitious in ideas and as prolific in models as the semiannual exhibitions on which all the world attends.

And in addition to these formal showings, each designer is daily adding a model here and a model there, as well as new designs in jewelry, lingerie, perfumes, handbags, etc., until, according to one prominent American merchant, the American market is bewildered by the problem of determining what is good and what is bad in this flood of new things, and has been driven to turning that problem over to "stylists" for solution—"stylists" being the new title of the persons chosen by large stores to advise their buying forces.

The stylists must be puzzled themselves just now as to whether to proclaim this coming fall a velvet or a satin season. In the mid-season collections being shown, these two materials are struggling for supremacy, with the odds so far about even. Velvet has an advantage in that it comes now printed in a wide range of floral patterns, though it is an open question whether these will seem appropriate as the winter snows approach. These floral patterns are duplicated exactly in chiffon, so that amusing ensemble effects are obtainable with them, just as they are with the tulle and chiffon at present.

Rich, Heavy Satins. As an offset to this wider range of velvet designs, long has made the fashionable heavy satins practicable for afternoon gowns by introducing a number of lovely deep shades, such as prune, raisin and tete de negre. The texture of this rich material naturally precludes it from use in the gowns of fanciful cut, but fortunately the beauty of the coloring requires very little outside ornamentation other than self-lacy cut against the nap, and perhaps lingerie or embroidered collars and cuffs.

This same satin also appears in a number of ensemble coats in the long collection, but generally in a black or brown shade. The choice of brown was to be expected since this designer has based almost his entire collection of ensemble or separate coats on the tan and brown tones, running the gamut from beige through leather and tete de negre. When not of satin, these brown coats are made in the soft-finished weaves, like broadcloth, and on many



Sports Suit of Velvet; Pale Blue and Silver Jumper.

of them he uses golden seal or coral, making great patch cuffs and a shawl collar which is cut in, however, in square lapels. When the ensemble coat is of wool, the frock is of satin or chiffon and, in all the collections, considerable use is still made of tucks, corded cuffs, and narrow bands, whether stitched down or left partly dangling as Worth uses them.

If one is to judge by these most recent exhibitions, the flat furs are to be restored to favor this coming fall. Camel, shaved lamb, breitchawanz, seal, ermine, beaver, in fact every type of flat fur, appear as collars and cuffs on the new coats. These, by the way, seem inclined to remain straight in line, though every designer has suggested changes from godet inserts at the left back hem or on both back hems to coats with circular skirts cut with the same longer-in-back line now found on frocks.

The flat furs on these new coats allow of originality in cutting. Cuffs of them are made in insulated outlines where they are allotted against the sleeve, stripes being laid diagonally

around. These are "bag" cuffs, which begin almost at the elbow and hang full to the wrist, where they are caught under.

The combination of black and white shows its perennial charm again in the new collections at Jenny's. Lustrous black breitchawanz, that cloth-like, moire fur, is made into a frock now, a black and white frock that upstages Jenny's collection. The skirt is wrapped to the left, the jumper blouse is bound and belted in narrow satin stripes, and ermine is used in a flat French bow at the left of the square neckline and at the left belt.

Reversible Coating Material. Sports coats were another feature of the Jenny showing, sports coats made of the new reversible coating material which is as soft and downy as a woolen blanket and comes in plain color on one side and a matching check or plaid on the back. A weave in which color on one side was backed with a sand-and-black check made one swinger coat. It was cut with a swinging raglan skirt and a straight, high collar which buttoned



Dress of Navy Blue Satin, Worn by Doris Swanson, Actress.

up the left front of the neck. A deep yoke across the front chest was continued to make the sleeves and spread in a deep point half way down the back of the coat.

Worth has found a means of diversifying the plain satin evening gown. He embroiders a wreath of flowers about the deep U neckline and cuts the skirt in four panels, the two back ones very long. When these panels swing apart with the movement of the wearer, a short drop-skirt of flowered chiffon is disclosed, printed in the same floral design that is embroidered on the waist.

Another "surprise" idea comes from this same designer. It begins with the usual popular tiered skirt, tiered either in platted or circular flounces, and the "surprise" is in the form of a brightly contrasting foundation skirt. In this design, if the foundation matches the skirt in color, a wide contrasting trimming band is placed at the top of each ruffle, being fully concealed when the dress is in repose.

Chic Printed Fabrics. Printed fabrics are the joy of the girl who has a summer's gaiety before her. Polka dots are exceedingly popular and are used in many different models, in frocks, ensembles and in separate coats. A dress of crepe de chine is printed in a pattern of dots in varied sizes in brown on a light beige ground, and a coat of the dotted material is lined and bound all about the edge with brown crepe. This order is reversed by some designers, who make the dress of plain goods and the coat of the figured.

An eccentric ensemble is made in two shades of green crepe de chine, with dark spots printed on a lighter background in the platted skirt and three-quarter coat, and an overblouse in the same colors and patterns but with light dots on a dark ground.

The assortment of printed materials includes silks, crepes, velvets, linon and chiffon. These are used in many different ways, some distinctly original. In a winsome frock from Lucien Lelong the dress itself is built of white crepe de chine, with a platted skirt and a sleeveless blouse in which a tightly-fitted girdle is finished with a row of buttons at each side. A large square printed in shoulder stripes is worn low over one shoulder and knotted with fringed ends over the other.

Other makes a softly draped frock of crepe de chine with dark blue figures on a light blue ground, which is finished down the surplice front, skirt bottom and side drapery with dark blue velvet ribbon. A straight coat cut full length is made of crepe in the lighter blue and banded down each side and on collar and cuffs with the ribbon.

## Navy Blue Coat

The revival of interest in navy blue this season runs throughout the whole wardrobe. Coats of this becoming color are particularly attractive and it is possible to find just the style that is suited to one's type.

## Possible to Control Coloring of Flowers

It is generally known that the colors of vegetation vary in intensity in direct ratio to the amount of sunlight, combined with coolness of temperature, within certain limits. Examples are the intense redness of apples grown in northern climates, and the deep colors of Alpine vegetation. But the soil and other influences also have an effect upon plant colors.

Experiments have been made within recent years with reference to the question of artificial control of the colors of plants through the introduction of such chemicals into the soil in which they grow. In very small quantities such chemicals are absorbed without apparent injury, but the effect upon the colors is slight. Yellow roses appear to become deeper in color under the influence of aluminum sulphate, and potassium sulphate. With the use of these same chemicals the petals of the white carnation showed a tendency to develop red streaks, while when fed with ammonium sulphate, aluminum sulphate, iron chloride and citric acid scarlet carnations tended to form white streaks.

## Sunday Games in Times of "Good Queen Bess"

In the Elizabethan age of English history not the midst of games, sports, amusements or "frolics" could be given on Sunday without a special permit—and from the queen in person. We read that on April 1559, one John Scoggon, porter, having four small children, and called into "deceit" was given a permit by good Queen Bess to have and use such plays and games, at or upon several Sundays, for his better relief, comfort and sustenance.

This games to be permitted under the direction of the Elizabethan promoter included "the shooting with the standard, the shooting with the broad arrow, the shooting at the Turk, the leaping for men, the wrestling, the chrowing of the sledge, and the pitching of the bar."

Queen Bess advised the methodical to attend the games with "four or five good, substantial men" to keep the peace and prevent disorder.

## Singing Crickets

One of the most curious things to be seen in Japan, aside from the houses of rich and poor, are small cages of bamboo fibers in which are housed singing crickets. The male only has the "voice," which can hardly be called a singing voice, because the sounds emitted are much more metallic than those which ordinarily proceed from the throat of a bird. The waterer who hears these sounds for the first time starts up under the impression that he is hearing an electric call bell. In order to execute his song, the cricket goes through a very amusing performance. He raises himself on his front feet, grips with the others a kind of "platform" arranged in the cage for his convenience, expands his wing-shells and rubs them against each other with great rapidity. The rhythm of the movement varies with individuals and this explains how the sound produced differs in certain varieties in meter as well as in pitch.

## Misunderstood

A foreign-looking man, who only spoke a little English and that with the greatest of difficulty, was trying to find suitable apartments. Eventually he managed to make one landlady understand his peculiar intentions. "So you want three rooms and a bath, do you?" she repeated, when at last he understood him. The foreigner blushed. "I need the three rooms, certainly," he replied indignantly. "But a bath, that is not so much of your business, yes?"—London Answer.

## Figure It Out

What should one really talk about? If you talk about yourself, you're conceited. If you talk about your business, you're a "shop talker." If you talk too much, you're a bore. If you haven't anything to talk about, you're uninteresting. If you talk about your baby or your old ailments, you're a Babble. If you talk about people, you're a knocker. If you talk sweetly about a friend you're a hypocrite. If you talk about art, you're a highbrow, and if you don't talk at all, you're a highball.—New York Graphic.

## Mother Knew the Answer

Father entered the house in the evening in silence. He was seen to lay his golf clubs aside, and finally to slouch silently at the dinner table. He said not a word during the meal, nor after, until he was heard to utter to his wife, "There's no place like home!"

## Knights of Malta

There are two Knights of Malta organizations, one Catholic and the other Protestant. The Catholic organization is variously known as Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, the Hospitalers, Knights of the Hospital, Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta. Its origin dates back to the time of the First Crusade. One of more of the hospitals were established in the Holy Land by Pope Gregory the Great—Boston Transcript.

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Renew Marriage Vows  
Before Priest—St. Mary's  
Fiftieth Anniversary

Overland, July 1.—The parents of a young man, having their marriage vows renewed on their fiftieth anniversary last, placed in St. Mary's church here the Fourth of July.

The priest was the Rev. John McNulty, pastor of St. Cyril and St. Methodius parishes, Fairmount Park in the Pittsburgh diocese, and the parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Danahy of Cleveland. Father McNulty celebrated the golden anniversary of his parents, and also their own, on the same day. The couple were married in Cleveland when the Danahys were 16 and Mrs. Danahy only 17.

Ireland's President  
At Rites for Beloved  
Ordinary Of Mass

Dublin, July 1.—President Cosgrave was among the distinguished guests who attended the funeral of Bishop Hughman of Meath in St. Ignace Cathedral.

Bishop Hughman was born in 1846 and received Holy Orders in 1870 from the College in 1870. He presided at the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society of the Holy Spirit.

In 1908 he was consecrated Bishop of Meath by the late Cardinal Logue who was assisted at the ceremony by Bishop (subsequently Cardinal) O'Donnell. While the late Bishop showed a warm affection for all who knew him, he was particularly concerned for the towns of Kells and Drogheda where many magnificent educational and social buildings have been erected as monuments to his episcopate. On the day of the funeral, the streets were lined with thousands of people.