

LECTURE GIVEN BEFORE THE NEWARK COM*
TEMPORARY CLUB. MARCH 17th, 1914.

No sober minded person can look on the exhibits of men and women the world over in these days without more or less bewilderment. What ails the world? We hear asked on every side. Some of us, I take it feel a little like poor old Queen Victoria when in the later years of her reign she saw all the old ideas by which she had lived her life swept away for new ones which she did not understand and so feared "everybody seems a little mad" the poor queen sighed.

Try to understand and you will find the movement sweeping over the world is rather one of progress than of decay. The extravagance, the folly, the bizarre dress. Certainly never in the lives of those of us who have reached middle age have we seen anything like it. And we have seen some curious things. We probably all remember the grotesque convulsion which the old hoop-skirt had in passing out of the world; the bustle reaching from the waist to the floor and producing the thing which was called the grecian bend. Most of us can remember what was called the tight skirt with the awful bulge behind. We remember the hat like an inverted pail.

Metropolitan Museum: Choir.

None of our memories are comparable to what

we are seeing today.

Slit Skirt
Transparent Skirt
Over-petticoat to the Knees
Open Neck in the street

and face covering

And the waist - well, should one call it a waist or merely strings of pearls caught by two buckles in front and back? One thing that tended to diminish it was the high belt of the gown which, by the way, is a feature of most of the latest evening creations.

Riot & Revolution in hats is amazing
The peaked hat of cockles with high vertical
flumes springing from them -
The hat-called Turbulence because of the
way the dozen or so plumes chased
themselves around the crown - none over
left ear - not head covering - head oma-
ment - designed for nothing -

The hat itself is a black turban, almost boat shaped, quite high in the crown and trimmed at the side, far back, with a small tornado of royal blue plumes. It is worn well over the forehead and its plumage shoots into the air like a turbulent Eiffel Tower.

Parisian women call the ephemeral
type - indecent - made for semi-nude -
the advent of the Armure.

Detachable Slouch accentuates features
more than Grecian Bend - comic & unnatural
but the last not - look of degenerate -

2 1/2 Indecency - French
first

~~Immoral - Indecent - more than the last time - Degradation~~
The extreme exhibition of present day styles

would be less serious if with them did not come a multipli-
city of change and advertisement.

Black sells an event - Real Live - ^{Day of Best dress passed} ~~Black a heart pin~~
The shops show that never before has there

been anything like the variety and costliness in women's
clothes. Advertisement - Show it

Expensive Expensive dresses

Sometime ago for a piece of work I was do-
ing I had occasion to study the returns ^{of importation} at the Custom House. by in -

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~~Importation~~
6 to 12 ⁵⁰ yards from 150 to 500 not much
8 to 12 ²⁵ hats .. 25 to 50 - one hat-
ble for 1200 -

Lingerie run from 500 to 5000

& night gown - at 1000 apiece

This lady accustomed to handling with
150 pieces of dress - 2 her standing
bills in pairs & scandal to trifly French

Extravagance in clothes is as old as history. Man in mediaeval times almost as great a sinner as woman. In the last 150 years they have given up ornaments largely and been content to clothe themselves.

This is a list of Josphine's purchases for one year - not an unusual year, by any means - 136 dresses, 20 cashmere shawls; 73 corsets; 48 pieces of elegant stuffs; 83 hats; 71 pairs of silk stockings; 980 pairs of gloves and 520 pairs of shoes.

Many of these things she never put on, And whenever she found herself becoming over-stocked she held a little fete and gave things away. She also was constantly giving to anyone who might admire a garment or ornament, as well as to those who won her favor.

At the beginning of her reign her allowance was \$72,000 for her toilet alone, later it was increased to \$90,000. There was never a year when she did not over-reach her income, according to Mason, Josephine spent on an average of \$220,000 yearly on her toilet during her reign. She always kept 150 or more pairs of stockings on hand which cost from \$4.00 to \$8.00 a pair. She had two hair dresser, one at \$1,200, this was the every day one and another at \$2,000 for fancy dress occasions, and she paid from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year for furnishings.

Her simple muslins gowns of which her wardrobe always contained 200 or more cost from \$100 to \$400 apiece, and of course her cashmere and velvet gowns were more costly. A large lump of Josephine's allowance went into jewels. \$1,000,000 worth of gems were hers when she wished - she herself owned a large quantity of jewels before her marriage, besides having at her disposal the crown jewels, nevertheless she was constantly buying ornaments of every description, exchanging them, having them reset and recut. An expert after her death put a valuation

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on them - fully one-third below the cost price - and the large pieces alone were worth nearly \$1,000,000.

The extreme in the fashion such as we are seeing now have always brought revolution on the part of women. These revolutions have produced the other ex-

treme, which is almost as severe as the fantasy and folly which led to them. In the middle of the 19th century

we had the:

Hoop Skirt; The Chignon; Tight Corset and lacing so severe that it interfered with the health and stopped women as a class from walking. Revolts against this produced the bloomers worn by a large group of women in this country for a time. Only one of that school left in America - DR. Mary Walker can still be seen in Washington.

The adaptation of mannish dress common in Europe in the '50's, '60's and '70's. Only one left now that she is Madame Dieulafoy.

The present extreme has not yet produced any decided revolt.

~~Insert Mrs. Putnam's Letter:~~

*Greek draperies on street.
Dress worn in Germany in last
decade funny - Men worn with it -
the masculine very unpopular - Adaptation
of Greek - looked like Mother Hubbard
Passing
always difficult experience of me
afraid*

For the last four years the question of feminine dress, its absurdity, its discomfort, its disproportionate expense, has been troubling me, as doubtless it has troubled wiser heads for more time than I know of; and the result of my contemplation of the subject has been the somewhat tentative wearing of a garment which seems to meet with most, if not all, of my requirements. Altho this dress is modest and beautiful, and devoid of most of those accessories which have for years been the subject of ridicule by the comic press and the greater part of the masculine population, my wearing of it has been little less than a martyrdom, simply because it is radically different from the run of garments worn by women. Perhaps you would like an idea of how it is made. I will tell you. The dress is cut of a material fifty-odd inches wide, and is double the length from my shoulder to my instep. It is folded once, and a slit (not a hole) sufficiently long to permit my head to come thru, is cut in the center, and finished with embroidery or a bit of braid. The side seams are sewn up, leaving only room enough for my head and arm to come thru and have free play, and are finished to match the neck. The bottom is hemmed, and the garment complete - the work of not more than half an hour, minus embroidery. What would be simpler or more sensible? There is no fitting, not a button nor hook and eye, no tiresome cutting, no irrelevant ornamentation. I am covered from head to foot without the use of ten to twenty hideous, uncomfortable and unnecessary garments, and sans the vulgarizing shapes of the modern fashions. My hips and my bust are not accentuated as though I were a prize animal on exhibition, nor are any of my movements or natural functions hindered. My feet are bare and I wear sandals, especially designed for comfort and pro-

tection which cost me one dollar a pair. My dresses are of raw silk or brocade; can easily be washed and ironed, and can cost as little as two dollars apiece. Needless to say, no corset is necessary with this form of garment - and I am a stout woman at that. It is extremely becoming, otherwise I assure you I would not wear it.

Now I confess this is not a practical dress for the city street in winter (I am working at another for that purpose) but otherwise it meets all the requirements of beauty, comfort, hygiene and economy, and is conveniently suitable for my profession and those following one of a similar nature. Yet what is the consequence of my honest experiment? To begin with, I am told that wearing it is an affectation - that it is a pose, a desire for notoriety. Even my best friends seem to suspect me of this. I am stared at and jeered at if I appear upon the street; and even at the opera, where I am assuredly one of the most fully covered females present, the air is so full of hostile criticism as to make me self-conscious and uncomfortable. Even on my own grounds in my country home I am made to feel a pariah, a curiosity, and people stare at the house itself as tho a savage lived there. Several dear, prim old country ladies have even cut my acquaintance because they find my clothes "indecent!" One gentleman, whose opinion on most subjects I respect, informed me that it was not respectable to be so individual; and another, who is both related to me and fond of me, has been in a terribly upset condition about what he calls my "eccentricity," even tho he knows that my health, which used to be extremely delicate, has been, by my doctor's word, vastly improved thru my new costume. At best, my friends excuse me on the grounds that a writer is always peculiar; and the admiration which my artist friends have given unstintedly has been

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purely because of its beauty - never as a reform measure. One of the most puzzling sides to my experiment has been the attitude of those people who are fond of me and who know of my condition of health. They would all be satisfied that I should wear conventional garments without a corset - and look a guy! But a beautiful drapery is a matter for ridicule and disapproval.

IX One trouble with Mrs Putnam's scheme is that it is not democratic or to use a word from the popular reform jargon of the day - it is anti-social. It differentiates her at once from the mass. It flies in the face of the community taste, judgement and habit. It is undoubtedly in many points a better costume than that we wear, but it is not in principle the costume of our world. If we are to achieve a rational and national dress it must be in building on what the mass has accepted. It will lie in stripping off extravagances and distortions from the present ideas. There is nothing in these ideas, taking them in their purity - not in their corruption - that is incompatible with health, comfort, beauty or fitness. Returning to the pristine slip will not solve the dress problem. 12

One extreme as bad as another Boltz

~~These opposite extremes are always felt be~~
~~cause they are~~ contrary to the general taste, custom and habit.
 Out of them invariably comes some good thing.

Out of the dress reform of the 19th century
 we have the present sensible walking suit, shirt waist, etc.

Women should make their clothing conform to
 sound principles of dress. The object should be to clothe
 not to ornament. *Men do so -*

These principles are, briefly:-

The outfit of dress depends upon the occasion.

The beauty of dress depends upon line and color.

The ethics of dress depends upon quality and the
 relation of cost to one's means.

It is not a matter of mere personal concern.
 It is like all the universal common concerns of life. Its
 effect over other concerns. We are very apt to think that
 every day matters effect only ourselves. Every day matters
 make up the happiness of the family, so of the community and
 so of the nation.

Active quality of life are accumulation of little things - genuine capacity of living person
 Dress counts enormously - *small phases of influence*
all phases of national life - it is an economic question

First there is the family budget.

Almost daily ~~there are~~ divorce suits, perse-
 cutions for unpaid bills ~~because~~ gives us a hint of how,
 among the well-to-do the extravagance in dress may ruin the

*These principles are
 captured in one fine
 reform.*

chances of building up a family. Like a man's gambling and drinking. *Tendency to spend too much & waste their life.*

hus - unhappiness *Practical - Measure -*
Everybody feeling a demand now-a-day to devote

a larger proportion of the income to clothes than formerly.

Mrs. Moore's Budget "Wives of Professional

Men? *Spent -*

most serious result of

The effect of this on young working girls.

Want to look like others -

They know how to get their effects.

Experience in Houston Street.

good - quality
service -
may be
suffer from
checked
quote 243

3. *may be unhappy - may be honest when*
being dishonest

These imitations, cheap as they are, are a far greater extravagance, for their buyers, than the original model was for its buyer, for the latter came from that class where money does not count - while the former is of a class where every penny counts. The pity of it is that the young girls, who put all that they earn into elaborate lingerie at seventy-nine cents a set (the original model probably sold at \$50 or \$100), into open-work hose at twenty-five cents a pair (the original \$10 a pair), into willow plumes at \$1.19 (the original sold at \$50), never have a durable or suitable garment. They are bravely ornamented, but never properly clothed. Moreover, they are brave but for a day. Their purchases have no goodness in them; they tear, grow rusty, fall to pieces with the first few wearings, and the poor little victims are shabby and bedraggled often before they have paid for their belongings, for many of these things are bought on the installment plan, particularly hats and gowns. Under these circumstances, it is little wonder that one hears, often and often among their ~~class, the bitter cry, "Gee, but it's hell to be poor"!~~ - that one finds so often assigned by a girl as the cause of her downfall, the natural reason - "Wanted to dress like other girls" - "Wanted pretty clothes".

Talk to Miss Daisy Bedford

This habit of buying poor imitations does not end in the girl's life with her clothes. When she marries, she carries it into her home. Decoration, not furnishing, is the keynote of all she touches. It is she who is the best patron of the elaborate and monstrous cheap furniture, rugs,

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draperies, crockery, bric-a-brac, which fill the shops of the cheaper quarters of the great cities, and usually all quarters of the newer inland towns.

Fantastic parlours have ^{my} a serious effect on industry & so on national prosperity.

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~~These mostly decorative side of human dress~~
~~is not merely style & changing. It must be h-~~

One of the most serious complications in
~~industry comes from this fickleness of fashion.~~

^a
Every change in fashion effects industry.
It may shut down and entirely put of out business a factory-
I know a place in this country which made elaborate braids,
which a few years ago were in style. Braids went out and for
a year the people who had been working in that factory were
practically out of work until aneth entire new machinery could
be adapted to the new needs.

In Europe to day the ~~Nottingham~~ lace industry
is in many places practically shut down.

The social insurance which the state is try-
ing to interest employers in is met with no success in this
industry.

Changes of style of course come and always
will come. They stimulate if made of standard materials.

It is new weaves in solid clothes ^{new coll} ^{new pattern}
silks & laces - plumes -
septimide cups. The trouble
comes when set people people in
make a thing which is good for
but a season.

Think of the putting thousands of
people at work at the useless when
the mind is empty for the useful.

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The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

~~Cruel Waste~~ 13
Effect in Industry of demand for
great quantities of ornaments while learn no
value except the momentary effect - the quality
or sensation they give. Made for that purpose -
not to wear - not for use - not to pass on -
immense quantities of things made to
throw away - I think this is

~~Expensive ornaments~~ too frequently justified
because it gives work to people. - You frequently hear wo-
men who buy way out of proportion to their income and whose
buying includes an astonishing amount of materials and or-
naments which are perishable. - Mere expression of the moment.

They contend that in buying these things they are doing the
public service, that they are giving work to many people. - *roman*
new fact 45 years - ornate while was ornate - fragile

The idea seems to be that if these people
were not making these thing, hardly more durable than the
dew, they would be doing nothing.

Take this lady's income. Supposing she spends
1/4 of it on these frivolous matters. One can easily conceive
that if she wants to put it on her back she might put it into
good laces or into fabrics that are good for something more
than a night, *the making of* into stones that have a value, that is she
would be encouraging a real good and beautiful thing and when
she had had a moments pleasure from them she would have some-
thing to pass on to somebody else.

There are plenty of ways to spend money in this
world. Plenty of things to make and to do. *Lots of things -*
maple - expense to spend disposable - don't
in them

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III One of the material-ends in this
passing of time as decoration rather than
clothing is the effect - it has had
on quality - There is a sound
moral effect in using & handling a
good thing. Quality in cloth or
quality of lace - anything is a thing
to respect - you respect yourself more
in insisting upon having what you
have good Interest in quality
and sense of what it means -
falling of quality effect in character -
subtle but sure is an effect -
2. Indiscreetly has been seriously
cheapened by this passion for things
that look good rather than are
good. Manufacturers seek for effect -
Demand for cheap & showy things
encourages them in this -

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effect - is adulteration & cheap
 substitutes. Great worry &

the masses in small measures
 I once made a little investigation
 into the effect of the falling
 of in the quality of shoes &
 in effort to demand for "looks"
 in the budget of shop girl. 2

the budget of a shop girl there is perhaps no one item which costs
 more anxiety than that of shoes, none more important. She must
 have them. They should be strong and weather-proof, for she
 must go and come in pouring rains and drifting snows. They
 should be well fitting, for she must often stand in them all
 day. The amounts spent in keeping themselves shod vary greatly,
 of course, according to the care of the girls, the distance they
 walk, the quality of the article bought; but when compared with
 the total allowance for clothes, the result is something appall-
 ing. Among the budgets of a recent ^{I looked in} investigation, was one of
 a woman forty years old, who had worked sixteen years at \$6.00
 a week in a well-managed New York factory. She sat at her
 work. She could have earned \$8.00 a week by taking a place at
 the counter, but argued that the better clothes required and
 the wear and tear of standing would be really more expensive,
 so kept the \$6.00 place. By limiting food she could save \$1.00

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a week. This gave her \$53.00 a year for doctor, dentist, amusements, clothing, and "extras". She spent \$22.05 for clothes the year her budget was examined, and of this \$7.16 went for shoes, and rubbers. This woman was an especially careful woman.

Usually the sum credited to shoes is larger. They range from this one of \$7.16 up to \$26.60 spent by a girl who said she could not keep her feet dry on less than a pair of \$2 shoes per month - \$24.00 a year - with one pair of \$2.60; \$26 for shoes on an income of \$9.00 a week, cut down the year of the investigation to an average of \$7.50 by illness!

~~It was hard enough for the poor to buy shoes before the Dingley tariff, but with every year since it has been harder.~~ In woman's ordinary shoes there was an increase of something like 25 per cent in the years from 1890 to 1899. There was a corresponding increase in all varieties of boots and shoes. Say that it has been 20 per cent and see what that means to your family of four which can spend but \$40.00 a year on clothes and must put \$11.81 of it on shoes..

Senior if
quality de-
crease aid
the 2 more
men

& Dehumanism in quality - like
not only the direct consumer - you &
me - It hits the industry
Interested in Revolt of the Laundry
men. The worm will turn.

ing such a price was that they had fleur-de-lis embroidered all over the bosoms. The cloth itself I should not consider more valuable than cheese cloth for purposes of shirt manufacture, and I called the attention of one of the customers to that fact. He admitted that it looked awfully thin, but said he had paid \$2.00 for the shirt and had been assured that it would wear fine. I went to see the manager of this department at the store and told him the circumstances of the case, but he denied any personal responsibility.

The manager told me he knew those shirts were very light and had told all the clerks to sell them with instructions, *not to send them to a laundry*. He, however, did sell the customers some more shirts at half price to close the matter up.

Fellow Laundrymen and Friends:

When I was privileged to hold the honorable office of President of this Association I found it not an easy matter to get members to read essays or make formal talks before our conventions. It was a case of "many are called, but few are chosen," and I resolved at that time that when conditions might be reversed, I would, if called upon, make a stab at something, as the prophet Isaiah says, "I have spoken it; I will also bring it to pass." So I make this my excuse for intruding upon your time and attention else you might think I desired this distinction, or entertained the idea that I could say anything new or of particular interest.

The topic which I have selected is entitled, "*The Iniquity of the Manufacturers is Visited Upon the Laundrymen.*"

The laundryman, in days gone by, has been guilty of a few high crimes and misdemeanors himself, and doubtless is so to-day to a lesser extent. I have no desire to give him a clean bill of health if he is not entitled to it, or to whitewash any black spots in his career. All I do ask is that every man's punishment be as the measure of his sins, and that he be only damned for his own acts and not for the acts of others. The average man buys hats, shoes and clothing, and seems satisfied to have them wear out and to buy new ones with each recurring season, but shirts and collars to his mind should, like the babbling brook, "run on forever."

It has been the orthodox and popular belief, that chief among the articles used in a laundry were sulphuric acid and chloride of lime, and that all clothing was mangled, which particular machine was a cross between a shoddy picker and a threshing machine, and that if any article which had at any previous time been to a steam laundry should go wrong or wear out, it was wholly due to some devilish pickling and frying process through which it went on that occasion.

This idea is carefully and industriously pushed along by manufacturers and retail dealers because it is good for their business and saves them a lot of trouble and considerable money. I think every man engaged in the laundry business must be running up against this thing frequently, and by way of illustration I will mention a few cases which have come within my own knowledge.

Recently we had two expensive shirts returned to us by two different customers, claiming damages as the shirts were torn. I examined them; they were both of the negligee type, both of the same brand and had been sold by one of our dry goods stores at \$2.00 each. The only excuse which I could find for charg-

Another customer, some time ago, purchased at this same store some goods containing a brilliant red stripe and made a shirt-waist therefrom for herself, and when finished, she sent it to us to launder. Had I seen the thing in time, I would not have allowed it to go through at all, but it was not brought to my attention until it had been washed, starched and dampened, and the red stripes were running in more directions than ever dreamed of by its owner. There was nothing to do but send it home, which we did, and I do not think the driver was out of the block before the woman had her hat on and was coming our way with a small package in her hand and a "do-or-die" look on her face.

As you may imagine, the matter was called to my attention shortly after she reached our neighborhood. I told her the color was not fast, and therefore incapable of withstanding any kind of a wash, and we, therefore, were not liable. She then started for the dry goods store and asked for damages and repeated what she had been told at the laundry. She returned to us and said "The dry goods people wouldn't stand for any such lies as we had given her; the cloth was all right, as they never handled any other kind. Several clerks in the store had shirts made from the same piece and they washed *beautifully*, and that if certain mere and insignificant laundrymen did not stop saying things about any piece of goods sold by the great and mighty dry goods house, they would get into trouble, and that it was up to the laundry and nobody else." I asked the lady if she had had the waist made in her house, to which she replied that she had. "Then," I stated, "you must have some clippings left which are untouched," and told her to take one of those pieces and if she could wash it with a piece of fine toilet soap in warm or even cold water, without the color running, I would pay for the waist.

She agreed to come down with a piece she had washed and show me, but unlike the cat, she never came back.

I met her husband, a well known physician, on the street two weeks later, and asked him how about that piece of goods his wife was going to wash. He replied, "Oh, it run like hell."

Now how about the bluff of the great and mighty dry goods store established before the flood. Their representative lied and knew it, but thought they could shift the responsibility and make others settle for their misfortune.

In one of the leading furnishing houses in Bridgeport, the chief clerk told me candidly that when a customer came with any kick about washable goods they always put it on the laundries. Perhaps it had never occurred to him that he was doing an injustice to some one else. It was simply an easy and con-

venient way of getting himself out of an awkward situation, because he naively remarked, "It's such a trouble to send shirts back to the factory, and the chances are the maker would not make us any allowance anyway. It's much better for us to put it on the laundries."

This same concern, by the way, gives away small buttonhooks and recommends their use for buttoning collars.

Some years ago accompanied by the superintendent, I was going through a factory where is made one of our well known brands of shirts, and I noticed 200 or 300 colored shirts hanging from the ceiling in the ironing room. I asked him if his dryer was too small, and he said, "No." I asked him why he hung his shirts outside, and he said "he was afraid to put them in the dryer on account of the color fading out." "How hot do you get your rooms," I asked. He answered "From 140 to 160 degrees." "Well," I replied "our rooms go to 200 or over, and if these shirts won't stand 160, what are we going to do." "Well," he said, "these shirts are going to make you fellows some trouble; we are having a hard job to get them out of the factory, and they are expensive shirts, too. We get \$24.00 a dozen, wholesale, for them." I stepped right square in front of him and looking him in the eye, asked: "Now, can you tell me one thing, and that is, why does a concern like this make up shirts, especially expensive ones, when they know in advance that they will not give satisfaction?" He laughed and said, "I can tell you easily enough why I make them up; we get the order from the New York office to make so many dozen of such a pattern and we go ahead and make them. We don't question their wisdom."

This probably made many opportunities for the laundrymen and the public to fight it out later, with the retailer sitting by, calling, "Eat-em-up-Jack," and "Sic-em-Tige."

As a general thing, I think the retailers are giving the public their money's worth, but why is it necessary for them to say that a cotton collar selling for from 8 to 15 cents is as good as the linen collars selling for 25 cents, such as we used to buy.

If the public were let alone, it would know it could not get something for nothing. In my opinion, most of the trouble takes place before the shirt maker begins his labor.

The manufacturers of cloth, I notice by looking over some of the textile journals, have a few imperfections which they recognize among themselves. For instance, I see advertised in the Textile World an attachment for automatic looms called a Thin Place Preventer, and among the claims which they present in a large advertisement they say: "No stronger evidence of the necessity of a Thin Place Preventer on automatic looms is possible than the fact that loom makers have for years attempted to meet the demands of the mill people by offering to sell them, from time to time, various attachments recommended by them to overcome this recognized defect in looms, all of which have been rejected by the mill people. The Thin Place Preventer is the only preventer for automatic looms yet produced."

This is quite interesting, as we have always been told that any thin place in a sheet or tablecloth was due to the laundry which washed it. Now we find these thin spots were there all the time and the manufacturers could not help it. They did, however, find a way to cover them up with dope, and finish them down so that they would not show until they had been washed a few times.

In the case of a recent lawsuit between the H. B.

Claffin Company and the Arkwright Mills, of Fall River, the latter sued the former because they refused to accept all of an order of ten thousand pieces of goods, claiming they were all defective. The Court found in favor of the Arkwright Mills, admitting the goods were defective in one sense, but said they were as near perfect as practicable, and among other things, said goods were adjudged first and second quality, depending upon the imperfections such as thick and thin places, scratch ups, holes, and uneven yarn. The term "scratch up" is as familiar a word in a textile mill as "put backs" are in a laundry.

It means that when a small hole is found by the inspector, they scratch it up, or pin it up, by taking a pin or any sharp instrument and make the space between the surrounding threads larger till the hole is closed. A reasonably large hole when scratched up, would not be detected after the goods are finished, but it will all come out in the wash, as the threads are liable to return to their original position when softened by washing and manipulation.

The man, however, who is doing the greatest damage of the whole outfit is the man who does the bleaching.

The process of bleaching is a very delicate one, and high class and high salaried men are hired to oversee the work. The old saying, "'Tis but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous," would apply to the process of bleaching, for 'Tis but a step from properly bleached goods to ruined ones.

Everybody admits that the bleaching process must, of necessity, greatly weaken the goods. However, goods are continually weakened more than necessary and oft times ruined, but still finished up and placed on the market. A shirt maker of 20 years experience told me recently that English long cloth had twice the strength of American long cloth of equal number of threads to the inch and weight. He said that in England they took longer to bleach their goods than they did in America, where everything was rushed, and that these tendered goods, as they are pleased to call them in the cotton trade, do get on the market in sizable quantities. I have some Bridgeport experience to prove this; you go into a dry goods store at mill end sale, etc., and you see plenty of cotton cloth with fancy pictures, but no trade mark or makers name.

Some years ago one of our large corset factories bought their goods in the brown and sent them to the bleachers or converters, as they call themselves. I don't know the quantity, but do know that ten thousand yards is the smallest quantity they will bother with. They received these goods in due time, and cut them into corsets and spread them all over the country, through their own salesmen and several jobbing houses.

In a short time these corsets began coming back so fast that they made an investigation and found the cloth had been tendered. They had to go through their books and find every customer who had received any of those goods and recalled the whole lot, as nearly as possible.

They were a long time getting the thing straightened out and the superintendent told me \$25,000 would be no temptation to them to have it happen again. What a boom it would have been to them if they could only have laid it to the steam laundries. I know of a suspender factory who had a similar experience with yarn, except that they found from the constant breaking of threads in the looms, something was wrong,

and stopped before any great quantity had been used. They got a reduction of 60 per cent. on the price, and put this yarn into something where strength was not so important. Some years ago we had a black polka dot waist to wash, and when it came through the wash the polka dots were all gone and holes in their places.

Another textile journal probably explains the matter thus: "It is a well known fact that when goods are dyed with oxydized black, there is always the chance that they will be tendered, also when oxydized black is used, the yarn is liable to be weakened and cause trouble on the looms."

I suppose if they can get them past the looms, the laundrymen can look out for them after that. A nice little system of piracy has grown up in the bleaching trade and that is this:

You send say 100,000 yards to a bleachery and you receive an equal number back, but in between times, they have clipped off from 8 to 10 per cent. of the yardage and do a thriving business in remnants. The 100,000 yards you get, immediately shrink back to 90,000 as soon as the dope which has been put in and hides the steal has been washed out. For my part I can not see why they have any more right to do this, than laundrymen have to clip the tails off shirts and go into the rag business with the proceeds. White duck aprons which we buy and cut 48 inches long, shrink from 4 to 5 inches; long frocks shrink from 5 to 6 inches. It must be that the bleaching profits were not satisfactory, as cloth which used to shrink 4 inches now shrinks 6 inches. American cloth, I am told, shrinks 50 per cent. more than the English.

A shirt maker recently told me he would gladly pay 3 cent a yard more for goods if they did not shrink. What would the laundrymen pay per year to be relieved of the expense of the constant scratching of wrinkles. A prominent laundryman, of Halifax, whom many of you know, tells me no wrinkles come in English made goods, either shirts or collars. I read in a recent issue of the New York Sun, where a Jersey shirt maker had sued some bleachery for damages. It appears this shirt maker had designed and made some exclusive and special patterns, and soon after he had put them on sale discovered that his most cherished business rival was selling exactly the same goods for less money.

Upon investigation it developed that although he had received the same number of yards from the bleachery as sent, they had still quite a quantity to sell to his competitor, in the form of remnants. Hence the suit. I shall be very glad to know its outcome.

There is a mangle made in this State, and with it the maker supplies an endless apron of multiple fabric. These aprons last from three to five months in the average laundry.

A well-known bleachery in Rhode Island uses one of these mangles for finishing their sheeting, and are compelled to put on a new apron every week, costing \$40.00, because their aprons rot out and will not run more than one week. If this is true of the apron, how about the sheeting which might lay two years on the shelves of the dealer or manufacturer before actually being put to use, and still everything is up to the laundries if it does not wear well. In the Encyclopedia Brittanica is a description of the process of bleaching as done in England and along toward the end, under the head of starching, I copy the following:

"It is in this stage that so much is done by some bleachers to give the cloth an elegant appearance of weight and bulk by filling up the interstices between

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is a serious matter - rational in economic -
industrial - social - & ethical effects.

Ruin over the possible.

1. Personal & family happiness & prosperity - impaired by the tendency to spend more than a fair proportion of the income on luxuries.

trín - 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840

2. The pressure in water -

4. Self - Suppression of disorder & more -

§ The client of the

fairly - in industry
The market of paper & materials

4. Use marks of the
indivisible masses of things

and produce more
to get a day

2. :- Denaturation of quality -

... again and it comes

serious and dignified. We are the

business of the fixed machine

Industries are built-around

10
 the homes of the world - and the
 home is still ⁱⁿ special ~~factor~~
~~factor~~ ^{with} Look.

at the ^{sup} of the town - Run
 the manufacturing of a woman -
 largely concerned with making things
 for women & children & ~~house~~
 the iron & steel industries are busy
 making machinery ~~for~~ to make things
 things for the household - ~~things~~

She is to a large degree responsible
 It is not as it may look a
 matter of mere vagary of dress is a
 duty has been referred to
 principles for women -
 appropriate - within means -
 modest - beautiful & individual
 can be taught - & is

explained.

19 20

pupils come out with
same principles & reform
when

Work of the Horace Mann School in New York. A

pupil in this school offering her mother a part of her own allowance if she would leave off her false hair.

On girls seeing society more appropriately

dressed.

The influence of the leaders of the leaders
of the Vacation society.

The surprise of working girls at the Colony

Club meeting that there were so few willow plumes.

Quick to take the hint.

Uniformity
deputy of
relief

Interested in exper-
iments with caps &
gowns in factories
taken to them & effec-
tually on short dress

~~that~~ ~~Maudie Berry~~ ~~can be~~
Becomes ~~the~~ in ~~dividual~~ problem
of all women - Martine the pioneer
herself & applying them in her work
A problem for clubs & schools where
Educational work can be done -
slow of course - So is all sound

work. all spreading of sound principle
 out. it is hopeful because sound
 principle surely win in the long
 run. The agitation of last 20
 yrs in this country has had
 immense effect - men woman
 dressing sensibly than ever
 before of fewer top tight shoes -
 fewer - laced hats - men
 natural hair. I doubt if ever
 a time when a woman could
 dress as she will with less
 comment - i.e. if she does not go
 to extremes like trousers or sandals.

Fine work because of its intimate
 connection with all great questions of
 human life. Women need to see
~~that~~ the infinite importance of the common
 unromantic things of which their
 lives are made up. The everyday
 concerns are what make life

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Making the problem of dress is
a direct contribution to the
most pressing problem of the
day.

Dress is one of those great everyday
concerns on which society rests.
One of those things which easily
understand fill the common
round of life which we call
~~life~~ human dream with big
meaning - show it related to
very great movement for the
betterment of man.