

LEST WE FORGET.

Hats off! Face to the East! It is the recurring moment sacred beyond all the power of the spoken and written word—the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, when silence fell upon the guns. So has it been for eight anniversaries of "Armistice Day." So may it be in 1927. So may it be as long as the United States of America endures.

For when the clamor of conflict died on that fatal day the cheers of the victors were more than cheers of victory. Thanksgiving thrilled every heart. Hope once more sprang eternal in the human breast. Joy came upon the earth once more. Each good American will interpret the moment of silence of Armistice Day according to his experience and understanding. And may each say to himself: "I will remember while the light lasts and in the darkness I will not forget."

War is a horror: And yet how sweet The sound along the marching street Of drum or rifle, and I forget Broken old mothers, and the whole Dark butchering without a soul. Without a soul—save this bright treat Of heavy music, sweet as hell; And even my peace-abiding feet Go marching with the marching street. For yonder goes the life that binds me, And what care I for human life; The tears filled my astonished eyes, And my full heart is like to break, And yet is embannered in a dream those drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe You hideous, grinning thing that stalks Hidden in music like a queen That in a garden of glory walks. Till good men love the things they loathe Art, thou hast many infamies. But not an infamy like this. O, snap the rifle and still the drum, And show the monster as she is.

Yes; "War is hell," as Sherman said. And no small part of the prayer and resolve of Armistice Day is for "Peace, on earth good will toward men." But— Hats off! Along the street there comes A blare of bugles a rattle of drums, A flash of color beneath the sky; The flag is passing by. But more than the flag is passing by. Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great, Fought to make and to save the State; Wreath marches and sinking ships; Cheers of victory on dying lips; Days of plenty and years of peace; March of a strong land's swift increase; Equal justice, right and law; Stately honor and reverent awe; Sign of a nation, great and strong. To ward her people from foreign wrong: Pride and glory and honor—live in the Colors to stand or fall.

And this, too, is no less a part of Armistice Day. For Old Glory—the oldest Flag of earth and the handsomest Flag and the Flag that has never known defeat—will be much in evidence at the tomb of the "Unknown Dead" in Arlington, the national shrine where the nation-wide observance of Armistice Day will have its focus. And Old Glory and the "Unknown Soldier" stand for one and the same thing—the old, old American idea: Peace with honor and patriotic devotion to country.

"OLD IRONSIDES" AND MAYFLOWER. Constitution and Mayflower side by side—a fitting picture (No. 4) for Armistice Day and a suggestive one: Glorious "Old Ironsides," built at the instance of the first President of the United States, George Washington, and the Presidential yacht of the thirtieth President, Calvin Coolidge! For it was the Constitution that put the American Navy on the seas more than one hundred years ago. And it is from the Mayflower that the President views the American Navy of today as it passes in review before him as its commander in chief. One would wish mightily to be privileged to know the thoughts of this thirtieth President as he paid his homage to this national shrine at Boston.

"Old Ironsides" is as truly an American national shrine as is the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier." For she was as truly symbolical of the nation in her day as is the Arlington tomb in this. The Revolution gave us our independence, but left our affairs in chaos. The adoption of a written constitution and the election of George Washington as President made us a nation—without a navy. Said Washington in an annual address: "To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression." Congress turned a deaf ear. But the piratical extortions of the Barbary states enforced the truth of his words and the Constitution and her sister warships were built. Thereupon we brought the Mediterranean pirates to terms and taught France to let alone our merchant ships.

BUT WE HAD THE CONSTITUTION. But by 1812 Great Britain, fighting for her title of "Mistress of the Seas," was impressing our seaman and seizing our cargoes. So war was declared to assert our inalienable rights upon the seas. It was a forlorn hope, if there ever was one. There were then 1,042 warships in the British navy and in the American navy there were just seventeen.

But we had the Constitution—American designed, American built the American man. First she escaped from a whole squadron of British frigates in a historic chase of three nights and two days. Then she fell in with the Guerriere. The two crack frigates closed like two fighting bull terriers. They knew each other. They were looking for each other. Then Dacres loudly cries: "Make the Yankee ship your prize— You can in thirty minutes, neat and handy, Oh! Thirty-five's enough, I'm sure, and, if you'll do it in a score, I'll treat you to a double share of brandy, Oh!" That was Captain Dacres to his men—typical of the British naval commander made arrogant by easy

victories over Frenchman and Spaniard and the rest of the world; sneeringly scornful of the "American pine boxes with their gridiron flags." Dacres had laughed at Capt. Isaac Hull just before the declaration of war, warned him to keep in harbor and bet him a hat the Guerriere would knock the Constitution into kindling wood in short order if they ever met.

Let us imagine the spirit of the Americans as they closed in. Hull had slipped out of Boston just before an order arrived for him to stay in port; on the outcome of his battle hung glory or "death for sailing without orders." Many of the crew had martyred ancestors who had died in the British prison ships of the Revolution; Hull's father had so died in the pest ship Jersey. Many bore the scars of British lashes after impressment. The war on land had been a failure from the beginning. And for the first time an American frigate was to meet on equal terms a first-class warship of the "Mistress of the Seas!"

After just 40 minutes of fighting the Guerriere was a dismantled and sinking wreck, with 78 of her crew dead and wounded; the Constitution was intact, with 14 dead and wounded. Dacres was too dazed at the outcome to surrender. Hull said, "No, keep your sword. But I'll trouble you for that hat." And Great Britain was no less stunned than was Captain Dacres by the Constitution's victory.

August 30, 1812, was gloom in Boston. General William Hull had surrendered Detroit without a semblance of defense. The garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) had been massacred. On land the war was a story of disaster after disaster. And then appeared the Constitution bedecked with flags and guns booming victory. The nation rejoiced and took fresh heart. The Constitution soon departed to outlast, outmaneuver and outfight the enemy as before. Was "Old Ironsides" providential? Judge for yourself. Anyway, she is a national institution, worthy of her third restoration—this time at the hands of American school children!

What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two countries to all the world! No grim-faced fortifications mark our frontiers, no huge battleships patrol our dividing water, no stealthy spies lurk our tranquil border hamlets. Our protection is in our fraternity, our armor is our faith, and the tie that binds us more firmly each year, is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing which, God grant, shall continue for all time.

These words by Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, are written in bronze on the Harding International Good Will memorial recently dedicated in Stanley park, Vancouver, B. C. (No. 2). It was erected by the voluntary subscriptions of 95,000 American and Canadian members of Kiwanis International. It was placed there, rather than in Washington or Marion, because it was at Vancouver that the first President of the United States to visit Canada spoke these words. A bronze tablet contains his profile portrait. Bronze figures symbolizing the United States and Canada stand guard. Another fitting picture for Armistice Day and a suggestive one.

In the seven years since November 11, 1918, all the world has come to know what the Star-Spangled Banner and the "Unknown Soldier" stand for. And the great of earth, setting foot on our shores, hasten to pay homage to this national—and international shrine. One day it is President Macdonald of Cuba (No. 1). And the next it is Joseph Caillaux, minister of finance of the French—who worship the individual hero, as shown by their memorial to Alan Seeger, American soldier poet who kept his "Rendezvous With Death" (No. 3).

"We do not know the eminence of this 'Unknown Soldier's' birth, but we do know the glory of his death. He died for his country and greater devotion hath no man than this." So said the kindly gentleman and true patriot who has "Gone West" to join the boys "Over There." And President Harding's words are founded on the eternal verities. We Americans are fortunate in having national holidays that are peculiarly our own. On Independence Day we celebrate our birth as the one nation of earth dedicated to freedom and the rights of man. On Memorial Day we honor our patriotic dead who had the will to offer life itself in loyalty to the flag. On Thanksgiving Day we give to Divine Providence our thanks—the thanks of a Christian people for the guidance that has made us the most prosperous and powerful nation of earth. Flag Day and Defense Day and Navy Day are equally in accord with the true national spirit of the American people. All the holidays embody the genius of the American nation.

Armistice Day has something of each of these truly American holidays. The "Unknown Soldier" truly symbolizes every man and every woman who give their best when the nation calls.

Wellesley's Old Festival Tree day, original festive day at Wellesley, is older than commencement itself, for it was held on May 10, 1877, when the first class to graduate was yet in its sophomore year.

Uncle Eben "Giddap, mule," said Uncle Eben. "You've a good deal of a comfort. Even when you kicks, you shows dat yoh propellers is in good workin' order."—Washington Star.

Overcomes Drowsiness A meeting seed is any aromatic or pungent seed, as fennel, caraway or dill, so called because taken to counteract the effects of drowsiness in church.

Room for an Empire All the New England states and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana could be placed within the boundaries of Texas.

NEW STATE MOTOR CODE IS MOEDEL LEGISLATION.

Years of experience in the administration of motor laws and study of the peculiar conditions which obtain in many sections of Pennsylvania have borne fruit in the form of a new motor code. It becomes effective January first. A codification of existing legislation, it simplifies the law; the addition of features taken from the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code adopted by the Hoover National Conference on Street and Highway Safety make the new code a model in its field.

The Code embraces thirteen articles, each dealing with a specific subject in a thorough manner. This makes for simplicity and enables any person interested to locate a pertinent section and secure the information he may be seeking, immediately and fully. This was not always true under the present law which very often necessitated legal assistance. At present the Bureau of Motor Vehicles experiences much difficulty in securing a clear interpretation of some portions of the law and it is not unusual to call on the Department of Justice for expert legal opinions before proceeding under a particular section.

- Significant titles of the various headings make it easy to refer to the Code. The thirteen articles are headed thus: 1.—Short Title and Preliminary Provisions. 2.—Certificate of Title. 3.—Defaced Engine and Manufacturer's Serial Numbers. 4.—Registration. 5.—Registration Plates. 6.—Operators. 7.—Fees. 8.—Equipment. 9.—Size; Weight; Construction. 10.—Traffic. 11.—Motor License Fund. 12.—Penalties. 13.—Repeals.

The sections under each article have a key number related to the article. Under Article One the first section is No. 1001. Article ten deals with Traffic. The 42 sections under this head are numbered 1001-1042 inclusive. Article One begins with the customary "Short Title." The definitions which follow in this Article are all important since they furnish the means of enforcing the various provisions. When parking regulations are under discussion, there is no uncertainty as to what constitutes the act of parking. The definition is clear. Under the old law it was possible to make such regulations but no clue was furnished to determine when a car was parked.

The new Code correlates and supplements the Certificate of Title Law and provides orderly, clear cut procedure for the titling of motor vehicles, disposition of stolen cars and other legal operations. Certain manufacturers, their representatives or authorized dealers in motor vehicles may be licensed by the Department to remove engine numbers from engines being replaced by new, used or rebuilt engines and such licenses must report immediately each such change made.

License plates may be revoked or suspended when a vehicle is deemed unsafe or unfit for operation upon public highways or when it is not equipped as required by law. License may be refused when a vehicle is not in satisfactory mechanical condition. The use of registration plates is subject to very rigid regulations, especially the transfer plates and replacement for loss, theft or destruction. Plates may not, in any instance, be given or lent to another person.

Wide latitude is given the Secretary of Highways in the suspension of operators' licenses for causes. The minimum age limit remains at 16 years and no person under the age of 18 may hire or be employed to operate as a chauffeur or paid driver. Drivers of school buses must be 18 or over and the driver of a motor bus or motor omnibus must be at least 21.

Fees for registration of all classes remain the same as under the old law. Headlight regulation is covered at length in the Code. Necessary equipment for the car is specified. Signs, cards, tags, lettering or markings of an obscene or vulgar nature are prohibited.

Under the traffic Article, important improvements over the old law are made. Speed regulations and limits have been changed. The right of way is clearly defined and specified. Turning at intersections, passing street cars and hand signals are carefully outlined. Garage owners or keepers are required to report any vehicles which have been damaged or have been struck by bullets.

Sign posting along the highway is restricted and regulated. Fines, penalties and procedures are the subject of Article 12 in which they are classified. Mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace are required to forward to the Department a complete report of every case brought before them involving infractions of the Code. This is the nucleus of a comprehensive record of every violation which will be filed under the names of those convicted.

Fines range from \$2 to \$5,000. The penalty is definite for each violation and nothing is left to the discretion of magistrates, courts or others in imposing penalties. Compulsory report of accidents in which damage to an apparent extent of \$50 is involved or where injury or death has resulted, is new.

State Highway Patrolmen, after January 1, will have full power throughout the State in Motor Vehicle violations. This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Eynon, dealing with the Motor Vehicle Code, its provisions, improvement over the old law and pointing out its benefit to motorists and car owners. Others will follow.

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper to see what is going on. Subscribe for the Watchman. —Subscribe for the Watchman.

Flute Players Never Popular as Neighbors

Flute playing appears to have gone out of fashion and it has been suggested that this is because of the denunciation that the instrument has received from the pens of eminent writers. Violinists and pianists sometimes figure in fiction as heroes and heroines, but performers upon the flute are generally introduced into novels only as comic or unpleasant characters, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

At least three comic characters of Dickens were flute players: Dick Swiveller, who took to it as a "good, sound, dismal occupation," and was consequently requested to remove himself to another lodging; Mr. Mell, the schoolmaster, who "made the most dismal sounds I ever heard produced by any means, natural or artificial," and the young gentleman at Mrs. Todgers' musical party who "blew his melancholy into the flute."

Bulwer-Lytton wrote of a clever schoolboy who "unluckily took to the flute and unfitted himself for the present century," and Charlotte Bronte represents "inept curates" as performing upon it. Then there was also Goethe, who summed up the case against the flute thus: "There is scarcely a more melancholy suffering to be undergone than what is forced upon us by the neighborhood of an incompetent player on the flute."

Age-Old Difference Over Welsh Emblem

The custom of wearing the leek by Welshmen on St. David's day has been variously accounted for. In the "Festa Anglo-Romana" we are told that it is worn in memory of a great victory obtained by the ancient Britons, who lived in the Welsh region, over the Saxons, they, during the battle, having leeks in their hats for their military colors and distinction of themselves.

Other accounts say that when fighting under their King Cadwallo on a field near Hethfield (or Hatfield Chase) in 633 A. D., in which that vegetable was growing, they won another victory and in jubilation they uprooted the leeks, stuck them in their hats and then returned home. The custom has certainly remained since that date, as can be seen in any international sporting gathering with which Wales is concerned. The daffodil is largely superseding the leek in favor as the Welsh emblem.

The Button in History

The button is a product of modern civilization, since the ancient people did not have any such form of holding their clothes together. They were first used for ornamental purposes. The next step was the use of the button and loop, the buttonhole being last in the development. Buttons were first employed in southern Europe in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries. Their manufacture in England did not commence until the reign of Elizabeth. The earliest mention of the buttonhole in literature occurs in the year 1561. While men's outer garments are still made with buttons and buttonholes, the trend of the present is away from such fastenings. Almost all women's clothes and many men's undergarments are now made without buttons.

Changing a Mule's Mind

Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, used to tell a story of a man in South Africa who was exceedingly successful in dealing with mule teams. Asked how he managed these stubborn creatures, he said:

"Well, when they stop and won't go on, I just pick up a handful of gravel or soil, put it to their mouths and let them taste it. Of course they spit it out again; but as a rule they begin to go on."

"Why do you think it has that effect on them?" persisted his questioner. "Well, I don't know," was the reply, "but I expect it changes the current of their thoughts!"

Kept the Minutes

The village football club was being reorganized. The vicar was appointed president, and a person of particularly vacuous countenance was proposed as secretary. "You know how to take the minutes, of course, James?" asked the parson. The secretary grinned. "Yes, I know," he replied. At the next meeting the president announced that the secretary would read the minutes of the previous meeting. The secretary produced his notebook and stood up. "The meeting lasted twenty-five minutes," he said, brightly.—London Tit-Bits.

Fly's Many Eyes

The greater part of the head of a fly is occupied by the eyes, some several thousand in number, described as compound. Between the compound eyes and near the top of the head is a triangular arrangement of three simple eyes. The upper two are much farther apart in the female than in the male. In spite of the arrangement of the eyes and the great mobility of the head, it is not believed that the vision of flies is especially acute, although the range of vision is wide.

Man's Small Job

The function of woman is to serve the race. The function of man is to serve the woman and the child.—American Magazine.

Tibetan Wild Horse Figures in Scriptures?

It is thought that the dziggetal, or Xiang horse, approaches as near to the primitive horse as any now found in a wild state. This is believed to be the animal so graphically described in the Book of Job.

The home of this creature, which formerly ranged farther west, is now the high plateaus of Chinese Turkestan between Lake Lob Nor and the mountainous region of Tibet. This plateau is covered with a growth of short grass on which the wild horses graze. The climate is very cold, the mercury in winter sinking to 40 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

The Xiang horse is a shaggy animal having bodily somewhat the aspect of a donkey except as to the tail and ears. It is, however, a genuine horse, having rather delicate legs and feet and ears by no means resembling those of a donkey or mule. The color of the head and of the upper part and sides of the body is a reddish tan shading to a bay and, though this color grows lighter from above downward, it contrasts strikingly with the pure white of the inner side of the forelegs.

Along the spine runs a well-defined stripe of thick blackish-brown hair extending to the root of the tail. The hair is long and shaggy and protects the horse against the cold in winter.

The dziggetal, like all the other wild horses, live in bands or herds of 100 to 200 individuals, each presided over by an old male. This leader gives the signal when any danger approaches. These animals are preyed upon frequently by wolves, but their most terrible enemy is the ounce or Turkestan panther.

Chinese Have Faith in Queer Medicines

A famous scientist has recently given an account of the rather scanty training of the average Chinese apothecary.

A Chinese chemist has little knowledge of many of the drugs which modern science has given us, and his principal medicines are derived from plants and animals. Among his most favored remedies are fly maggots, fish worms, grasshoppers, dried silkworms, and beetles. The roots of the thistle, the lotus, and the ginseng and the saliva of toads are other favorite medicines.

The Chinese chemist of today is working on very much the same lines as the apothecary of the Seventeenth century. We wonder whether the Chinese are very much worse off with only these simple remedies!

Wives Purse Guardians

Statisticians say that in working and middle class families from 75 to 85 per cent of all money is spent by the wives.

Man thinks he supervises the buying because he makes out the checks for bills, but actually he knows little or nothing about those bills. He thinks his wife is no financier because she makes mistakes in adding a column of figures. He forgets that real financiers never trust themselves, but use adding machines. He forgets that the financier comes in the planning of how the income is to be spent to achieve certain ends and avoid bankruptcy. That the majority of homes are solvent redounds to the credit of the women within them.—Helen C. Bennett in Liberty.

A Parable

Does the possession of wealth make one selfish? We read the other day a quaint parable from the Jewish folk-play, "The Dybbuk": A rabbi led his visitor, a rich old man of miserly disposition, to the window and asked him what he saw. "I see men, women and little children," was the reply. The rabbi then led him to a mirror and again asked him what he saw. "Now I see myself." Then said the rabbi, "Behold—in the window there is glass and in the mirror there is glass. But the glass of the mirror is covered with a little silver, and no sooner is the silver added than you cease to see others and see only yourself."

Inadequately Armed

In a courtroom in Iowa a tramp stood charged with stealing a watch. He stoutly denied the impeachment, and brought a counter charge against his accuser for assault committed with a frying pan. The judge was inclined to take a common-sense view of the case, and regarding the prisoner, said: "Why did you allow the prosecutor, who is a smaller man than yourself, to assault you without resistance? Had you nothing in your hand to defend yourself with?"

"Your honor," answered the tramp, warily, "I had his watch, but what was that against a frying pan?"

Rubber Replacing Metal

Rubber is proving a durable substitute for iron, steel and other metals in various industrial processes. One of its increasing uses is in things for grinding mills. In a cement plant where one-inch rubber sheets were used in a mill charged with 45,000 pounds of steel balls, not even the cloth on the rubber's surface had been worn off after 90 days use, and the rubber was not worn more than one-sixty-fourth of an inch after fourteen months of service, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. One explanation of this is that rubber absorbs the impact.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT.

It were good for man to have some anchorage deeper than the quicksands of this world; for these drift to and fro so as to buffet all conjecture.—Carlyle.

—Scarfs have passed from fads to essential accessories, reports a leading manufacturer. Of the several types in favor, he said yesterday, the square is most popular for sports wear, as it gives a suggestion of the masculine. Other favored shapes are triangular or oblong. The best patterns are hand-blocked, the process calling for a high degree of mechanical skill and a fine sense of design and color combination.

The essential value of the scarf is its decorative quality, the manufacturer further said. It must appeal on the score of beauty or it will not sell. Adornment of the neck has been practiced by women from time immemorial, and today the average woman has a well-developed sense of what actually becomes her. Ugly patterns and harsh colors meet with little response at retail counters. The American woman, concluded the manufacturer, is no longer a novice when it comes to buying scarfs.

—The call for black coats persists strongly, according to the market review prepared especially for The Times by Alfred Fantl. There is also considerable interest in the fluffier fur trimmings, despite the talk about a vogue for flat curly pelts, such as krummer and Persian lamb. A number of manufacturers are featuring black coats with pashmi fur, and these were received by buyers in the market last week. Sports styles continue to meet with a good demand. "In dresses for social wear," the report continues, "the demand for lame effects is one of the outstanding developments of the season. Orders are for both plain and brocade lame frocks with long sleeves. As the material itself is so elegant in texture, little trimming is required. This usually takes the form of a smart bow, handsome flower or soft drape."

"During the week buying interest in velvet dresses, which had fallen off somewhat, again became active. Calls for black predominated, though considerable brown was asked for. Interest centered on semi-tailored styles with little touches of lace, rhinestone pins and buckles, to sell around \$49.50 and up. Demands for chiffon frocks are increasing, with a change in color trend from black and brown or tan tones to high colors, such as preclain blue, raspberry, coral and light green. A new popularity for blonde satin is developing for afternoon and, with the introduction of sports coats in the formal mode, for evening as well."

"In junior departments the activity in coats is principally in the better types, the demand centering on black, tan and blue shades. The shawl collar is definitely favored, and suede and broadcloth materials, rather than sports fabrics, are of chief interest. While most coats are wanted in straight-line styles, there are occasional demands for flared effects."

"There is a marked call for infants' coats of the better type. In sizes one to four there is a change in demand from the white and pink baby coat types to tan, copen, and rose shades. In children's coats the number of orders for chinchilla is probably greater than in any previous season, and far exceeds those for dressier types. Hat and coat sets retailing around \$10 are particularly active. Many three-piece sets of hat, coat and leggings are being purchased."

—Modish footwear for the fall season, exhibited at the recent annual St. Louis fashion pageant, indicated a trend toward the plain shoe of solid color. "Patent leather leads in popular material, followed closely by kid and then satin," said David Martin, president of the St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers' association. "Black shoes are the vogue. Browns are good. There is a tendency to colors—that is, if worn en suite, matching the color of the gown and hat."

The new almost brimless hats rely on a wide range of jewelry ornaments to get the required "effect," according to advices received in the local jewelry trade from London. Brooches, earrings and in some instances, earrings form part of the design. Black pearls are much used with the light colored crowns, while jeweled rings are used to hold draped folds.

The most-used type of ring for this purpose is composed of pearls and brilliants. Others are of amber, crystal and onyx. On some of the hats a single black pearl of good quality is sewn into the crown. Much of the hat ornamentation forms part of a jewelry set. The brooch is a smaller replica of the ornament worn on the dress, while the buckle matches up at the back and leaves the lower part of the ear exposed.

Some of the new dresses show yoke effects on the blouse or skirt, or on both. One smart model developed in a featherweight gray mixture, with almost invisible flecks of red, had inverted box plaits in the skirt coming from under a yoke. The blouse, explains a fashion writer in the New York Times, perfectly plain except for a straight-line yoke in front, owed its chic to a wide belt of dark red suede with ornamental buckle. The coat to be worn over this dress was a gray mixture, similar in tones to the dress, but heavier as to weight. A red suede flower repeated on the coat lapel matched the note of color in the dress.

In addition to the lightweight wools mentioned, there is a woolen jersey, but so different from the old-time jerseys that one is tempted to label it a new fabric. It appears in a great variety of weights, weaves and patterns. Sometimes it has a very sleek and finished look, again it has a brushed appearance. There are herringbone and diagonal weaves, there are shell-like patterns, there are interwoven silk threads or lines of gold and silver. There are self-tone lines that are frankly wavy or zigzag, and there are stripes of different colors, or of different tones of the same color.