

# A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

LOCAL CHAT: HOME AND FASHION HINTS: RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES: THINGS FEMINE

## MORNING MUSIC CLUB TO CELEBRATE LISZT CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATING the centennial of the birth of Franz Liszt, the famous French pianist and composer, the Morning Music Club will hold an open meeting next Wednesday at Kawahalo Seminary, in Manoa valley. It is estimated that two hundred local and visiting women will be present.

A representative program including both piano and vocal numbers will be given. It is probable that Miss Maria Withrow, the famous California vocalist, will give a talk at this time. It is hoped also that she may be induced to contribute a group of musical numbers.

The Morning Music Club has for several years been a leading factor in the artistic and social life of the city. It was organized seven years ago when Mrs. Theodore Richards called together a group of musical women for the purpose of study and social intercourse. Membership at that time was limited to twenty. Mrs. Richards was the first president, serving two years. The chief executives who followed were: Mrs. H. M. von Holt who served two years; Mrs. Frank Atherton and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, who is now serving her second term.

The present officers, in addition to Mrs. Cooper, includes Mrs. Alexander Lindsay, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, chairman of the program committee.

The present membership of the club includes thirty of the most prominent and progressive women of the city. While not eager to take the initiative in the matter of bringing artists of note here, the members always stand ready to back any performance of merit, and Honolulu is indebted to them for a number of noteworthy affairs. The recent recital by Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, was under the auspices of the club, and proved one of the greatest treats in several seasons.

A systematic study of the world's composers has been made by the club, first grouping them as individuals and later in national groups. This season's program will be of a miscellaneous nature. Next Wednesday's meeting will be the second since the beginning of club activities in October. A resume of the remainder of the season's program follows:

December—Early religious music to 17th century. From 17th century to present time. Oratorio selections, Elgar.

January and February—A century of Russian music; from 1800 to 1900. March—Modern German composers, Beethoven, Humperdink, Hugo Wolf.

April—Ensemble, miscellaneous.

May—A morning of children's music.

This program is subject to change at the discretion of the program committee, but will probably be carried out as arranged.

## Bells and Candle-Sticks Her Hobby

MISS EVELYN ALMOND WITHROW, the California artist, whose forthcoming exhibition has created a furore of local interest, is an enthusiastic connoisseur and when not painting she is collecting. Bells and candlesticks are her special hobby, but her collection also includes a wonderful array of wood-carving, old lace and draperies, pewter, brass and copper objects, etc. The bells she has collected, not for their intrinsic worth, but because of their association with interesting places in the Old World, where she spent thirteen years of her life. Her lamps include many interesting pieces, from tiny altar candles to Persian wedding lamps. She is extremely fond of religious symbols of all kinds. The lace and embroideries in her possession are probably not equaled in America, being selected from a limited collection abroad. She has also many priceless draperies and pieces of antique furniture.

The Withrow home in San Francisco is a big, old-fashioned structure, and is noted for its hospitality. Miss Withrow's studio is an immense room, forty feet square, way up under the eaves, and on more than one occasion has sheltered celebrities, both home made and foreign.

During her stay in London, Miss Withrow was induced to change her name, not in the usual fashion, through the medium of a ring, a man and a minister, but through the urgent lash of necessity. It seems that in benighted England a masculine signature to a picture is as sterling on silver to us, with the result that a woman is always subordinated to a man. Now, of course, no woman, particularly an American woman, especially that Miss Withrow, has no exception to the rule, and immediately began to pull the wool over the eyes of the wise critics by signing her work "E. Almond Withrow," instead of Eva Withrow, as formerly. That her work was distinctly masculine in its handling aided the ruse.

In addition to the distinction of having her pictures hung in the Royal Academy and the New Gallery of London and the Salon of Paris, Miss Withrow met with singular favor at the hands of Lady Collin Campbell, the distinguished editor of the Queen and the Ladies' Pictorial and the critic whom all aspiring artists fear.

After her return home Miss Withrow was appointed California commis-

"Life," the allegorical picture by Evelyn Almond Withrow, which has elicited much favorable comment from art critics. Miss Withrow brought the original canvas with her, and it will be exhibited at the forthcoming show at the Young Hotel.



Life is a Spiral—now warm now cold, Unstable as Flimsy Gauze. The Golden Moment, Like Hair that floats. With never a moment's pause, Ambition, a Bubble of radiant hue Emmeshed in the Future's Veil. Fire, Experience, and Mystery's smoke Hales Life's wondrous tale. The Mirror, a symbol of Acts Unknown. Impressed on the world as it swings, Our Heart's Reflections, In word or deed, Withd' heir Gold or Lenden Wings.

### TEA CAKES.

Home cookies—Take one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix in the order set down, using only enough flour to make a thin dough. Shape with a round cutter, brush the tops with white egg and sprinkle them with sugar. Caraway seeds, ground almonds or a little cinnamon may be mixed with the dough or sprinkled on top if desired. For crisp hard cookies the dough must be rolled very thin and the cakes dried out a little in the oven after baking.

Ginger snaps—Place a half a cupful of butter and a cupful of molasses on the fire to warm. When the butter is softened remove the vessel and add half a cupful of brown sugar and a teaspoonful of ground ginger and a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Then mix in enough flour to make a stiff dough roll it very thin and shape with a round cutter.

Vanilla jumbles—Beat one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar to a cream. Add three eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, then as much vanilla extract as suits the palate. Stir in very light cream enough to make a paste only firm enough to roll thin. Shape with a large round cutter and then cut a small circle in the center so that the jumbles will be in rings. Put them in a flour-dusted pan, brush the tops with white egg and sprinkle with powdered loaf sugar. Bake in a moderate oven to a light brown.

Old-fashioned molasses cake—Beat together two cupfuls of New Orleans molasses and one cupful of butter until the butter is softened. Remove from the fire and add a teaspoonful of powdered ginger and cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of ground cloves and then three well beaten eggs. When these are thoroughly mixed add alternately in four equalities three cupful of flour and one

cupful of boiling water in which three tablespoonfuls of baking soda have been dissolved.

Simple cake—Take two eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of hot water and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs well together, then put in the sugar, then the flour mixed with the baking powder, and last the water. This must also be cooked as soon as mixed.

Cocoanut cones—Grate a cocoanut and add to it half its weight in sugar; then stir in the whipped white of one egg. Roll the mixture into cones about a quarter long—or make balls of it—and bake in a moderate oven from twenty to thirty minutes. If the mixture is too soft to shape, put in a very little sifted flour.

Crunners—Beat three eggs, white and yolks together; add four teaspoonfuls of sugar and four of melted butter or lard; then put in enough flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll. Roll it about a quarter of an inch thick, then cut into pieces three and a half inches long and two broad. Cut a slit or two in each piece and twist it around. Fry the crunners in enough boiling fat to cover them.

Soft gingerbread—Take one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of boiling water, two or more cups of flour, one teaspoonful each of ginger, ground cloves, cinnamon and soda and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Melt the butter gently and add it to the molasses, then put in the spices. Dissolve the soda in the boiling water and stir into the molasses.

Dolls and Artificial Flowers Which Change Color

The principal uses of cobalt in the United States are in making glass and pottery. A beautiful blue is given to glass by the oxide of cobalt. Synthetic dyes according to a report of the United States Geological Survey, are made from cobalt acetate, chloride, and nitrate that are colored when heated or colorless when cold. This interesting phenomenon is due to the change in color of the salts on the absorption of water. When dry they are blue and easily seen on paper; when damp they are pink; and when dilute colorless. A puzzling application of this principle may be in a doll whose dress is blue in dry weather but changes to pink when subjected to dampness, as in wet weather or when the doll is held in the steam of a tea kettle. Artificial flowers are made to show the same effect.

## FEMINE CHAT

A Japanese salesman from whom I bought a rice paper print the other day pointed with pride to the signature and declared that the artist had been dead five hundred years. Evidently the little brown men have their claims to antiquity as well as we.

Anne Warner, the author, who won wide popularity for "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" and the "Susan Clegg" stories, has recently deserted America "because of its cruelty and rawness." It was unkind of her to give such reasons, but we are neither so crude nor so raw as to object to a good story simply because its writer sees fit to make uncomplimentary remarks concerning our politics.

"When Woman Proposes," the author's latest book, is said to be even better than the Susan Clegg tales. Local bookshop keepers have it.

The National Council of Italian Women held a meeting recently in Rome in memory of Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe was a friend of the friendless and oppressed of any country and, one of the speakers said, opened her heart and her home to Italians, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians and other immigrants in a way that made her loved and respected in Europe.

The lovely, soft, deep straw toned yellow that appeared late in the summer is being reproduced in the winter styles. The color is noticed in shirring velvet, heavy corded silk and the exquisite silk beaver for hats. One or two white creations have been trimmed in the richest and stickest of yellow fringe. This deep toned yellow will be particularly favored by brunettes.

Mrs. Leonora Reddy, representative of the Woman's Trade union, who asked the postal commission not to raise the rate of postage on magazines at a recent meeting, showed members of the commission photographs of old decrepit horses carrying mail. She said that automobiles should be substituted by the government for the wornout horses.

Doubly striped materials are in vogue, broad lines on a lighter foundation showing narrow pin stripes in Cheap fowl feathers are being dyed and made up in imitation of the more expensive variety and monster wings in all colors being shown for millinery trimming.

Metal fringes are being much employed on evening dresses. These are made from bullion cords and are in both the bright gold and silver and in the darker antique metals. Retailers unquestionably will have a big call throughout the fall and winter season for fringes in similar effects.

"Your voice may be cultivated until it will of itself attract friends to you. Train yourself to notice pleasant voices, and then modulate your own and see that it always gives out its best tones. Control of the voice will have great influence over your disposition."

It is said that the smart waits for morning and in many cases for afternoon, too, is buttoned up the front, with sleeves gathered into an emphasized armhole, and it will have a high stock. Could anything be more radically different from our kimono waists of last summer?

The French nuns, who are noted for their exquisite embroidery, do not use hoops for their work because they think it stretches the material too much. They do, however, baste a piece of thin cardboard or stiff brown paper under the piece they are sewing, which prevents any drawing.

Some of the best known art embroidery shops are advising the use of Indian head in place of pure linen in cases where heavy linens are to be used, as bed spreads and various dresser and bureau covers. They claim it launders better and wears quite as well and it is certainly much cheaper.

Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller writes in one of the illustrated papers of London that English women have absurd ideas about American home life. She says she was asked repeatedly after her visit to the United States if American women keep house. The general impression seemed to be that they had no real homes, in the English sense of the word, while Mrs. Miller declares she found the home life in this country most beautiful.

Perkins' 1912 Art Calendars make the most appropriate holiday remembrance. Heaven in sunshine will require the kind.

## MR. B. VARNISHES THE FLOOR; NOW WISHES HE HADN'T

You've noticed, perhaps, that the many improvements in grocery store commodities include quart and gallon tins for New Orleans molasses. Time was when we took a glass jar to the store and had it filled from a huge barrel, but along with disappearing dishes and all the rest has come a change. Now, when the delivery man brings molasses, it is in square cans with convenient screw tops.

This, by way of prelude, is in defense of a prominent business man of Honolulu, who, in an effort to assist his wife in getting ready for company, got himself and incidentally his wife into a peck of trouble.

It is one of those "too good to keep" stories that are whispered around with injunctions "never to tell a soul." Two different persons acquainted me with the facts, and I am going to help along the good work by repeating them in turn. My kind-heartedness prompts the substitution of fictitious names, however.

Mr. and Mrs. B. were expecting company by the Wilhelmnia. Mrs. B. had been busy for weeks getting the house in readiness. Floors and window-sillings had been varnished, windows had been washed, and a general transformation accomplished. The only thing that remained undone was the varnishing of the bathroom floor, and Mrs. B. lamented this fact as she and her husband sat on the front lanai the evening before the arrival of the steamer. She explained that although two men had been kept steadily at work all day, they had been unable to finish the task set before them.

Mr. B. was intensely sympathetic, and having a weakness for "surprises," made a mental resolve that when morning arrived, bringing the long-expected guests, his wife should have no occasion for embarrassment. Quite casually he inquired if she had the varnish, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he reverted to the trouble in China and other "foreign" subjects.

Mr. and Mrs. B. retired early, and went out with a hard day of over-exertion. Mrs. B. fell asleep almost immediately.

After making sure that his wife was beyond the dozing period, Mr. B. cautiously arose and made his way to the kitchen. Here, after a bit of skinning, he found a brush, and, procuring a can-opener, he proceeded to cut the top from a can on the table. This done, he went to the bathroom, turned on the light, and began the laborious task of giving the newly scrubbed floor a coat of varnish. It was not the most delightful experience of his life, but after twisting and turning in an effort to reach the space underneath the tub, Mr. B. finally finished his task. Sore-kneed and stiff-jointed, he rose and viewed the results of his labors with beaming satisfaction. Then he went back to bed.

Next morning Mrs. B. was wakened early by the little Japanese maid, who, with almond eyes bulging, informed her that the bathroom floor was "live." And alive it was! Slipping on a negligee, Mrs. B. followed the horror-stricken maid to the bathroom, and terrible to relate, she found it fairly swarming with ants. They had come in droves, but unfortunately enough, after dropping down from the ceiling, they had been unable to proceed farther.

Doubtless you have anticipated the reason—the floor was painted with molasses—the good, thick kind for which New Orleans is famous. And such a time as they did have clearing the floor of the sticky mess! It was finally accomplished, though, and being a tactful woman, Mrs. B. has completely forgotten the incident.

## FRENCH FASHION NOTES

It is a point in question these days whether the gown or the accessories claim importance in a scheme. On one chic model there will be nothing except stitching on the edge of revers, tunic and cuffs. On another there will be frills of lace, rows of buttons, panels of braid and embroidery, and so on, until the original gown is lost under the trimming. It is indeed hard to choose between the two opposite types of dress. So the Parisienne takes both in her charming little way.

Changeable effects have for weeks been the color scheme. The changeable mousseline de soie is now in the field and is exceptionally lovely for evening gowns.

Dresses of tulle and silk mull with flowered borders are charming for debutante frocks.

Old gold is one of the favorite colors for evening. The embroidery in beads still holds its prominent place in the decorative world.

For afternoon wear there is an astonishing favoritism accorded to charmuse. It is the silk used for suits, dresses of all types and in all colors.

The fall hat is of black velvet. One seen at Rumpelmayer's tearoom was a large, oval shape, with a huge bow of copper-colored liberty satin.

Many black hats are trimmed in white. Immense crowns, bands and bows of white tulle or maline are used.

White tulle is to be used extensively for blouses, chemisettes and entire gowns.

For suits, braid, buttons, black velvet and fur will be the trimming.

A decided vogue for black velvet and dark navy blue velvet is noticeable. Especially are there stunning suits of these two fabrics.

On some tailored suits there are revers and collars in white or gay colors.

Can you picture a lovely evening

## MARY GARDEN PREFERS WALL PAPER TO HUBBY

NEW YORK, October 26.—"To my mind wall paper serves as a fair substitute for a husband. I'm going to have my apartments painted Nile green, because colors do a lot."

It was Mary Garden in her apartment at the Ritz-Carlton testifying to the absurdity of the idea that she was considering marriage.

"Now, how can I marry?" she continued. "Consider what visions I see, after earning as much money as I have, of having a man asking me what I did with the \$10 or \$500 he gave me last week. Of course, men's nerves are calmer than women's, but I can afford a nerve specialist more easily than a husband."

"Do I like men's roles?" she repeated. "Oh, well enough. I am to sing Prince Charming in 'Cinderella' with a black velvet costume. Nice! But really I like women's roles better because I am three-quarters feminine, whereas some women are three-quarters masculine."

## WHY BRIDES WEAR WHITE

The majority of brides choose white when selecting their wedding dress because it is the conventional color, and many persons are of the opinion that it always has been favored. As a matter of fact, it is of comparatively modern origin, and in most Eastern countries pink is the bridal color.

During the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance period brides wore crimson to the exclusion of all other colors. Most of the Plantagenet and Tudor Queens were married in that vivid hue, which is still popular in parts of Brittany, where the bride is usually dressed in crimson brocade.

It was Mary Stuart who first changed the color of bridal garments. At her marriage with Francis II of

France, in 1558, which took place, not before the altar, but before the great doors of Notre Dame, she was gowned in white brocade, with a train of pale blue Persian velvet six yards in length.

This innovation caused a great stir in the fashionable world of that time. It was not, however, until quite the end of the seventeenth century that pure white—the color worn by royal widows—became popular for bridal garments.—London Sketch.

Mrs. E. M. Crow and her daughter, Miss Marie Crow, 1515 Spruce street, Oneonta Park, are planning to leave next Wednesday for San Francisco, from which place they will take the steamer for Honolulu. After a visit at the islands, they will continue westward to China and Japan.—Pasadena Daily News.

When some people pray it sounds more like an order than a petition. Every time an old bachelor meets a young widow he gets stage fright. An ounce of sense today is far better than a pound of regret tomorrow.