A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

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

Feminine Chat

IN A RECENT biographical sketch a certain well-known statesman is described as "one of those extraordinary men who exert a profound influence upon the life of their time without ever acquiring a personality." The simile is well put, and applies to not only a great many people, but to things as well. For instance, in their plea for a "Honolulu Beautiful" the members of the Outdoor Circle of the Kilohana Art League may well make the point that, although as a city Honolulu exerts a wide influence as a substantial center of trade and a Mecca for tourists, it will never acquire a Personality until certain things in the way of erasing the unsightly and commonplace are accomplished. Chief among the changes which will wield a mighty influence in the acquiring of this sought-for personality is the removal of fences, allowing the lawns surrounding Honolulu's beautiful homes to slope, gradually and gracefully, to the pavements. Only those who have made recent trips to the mainland and have seen the wonderful results in city beautifying throughout the Eastern and Middle States by the adoption of such a policy can be fully alive to the wisdom of such a course. Fences are not only unsightly; they are out of date, and if Honolulu is going to keep abreast of the times, she must make over her gardens. The members of the outdoor circle are not rabid, and as a body they do not wish to be too officious. It is merely the aim of the organization to suggest and it is gratifying in the extreme not only to the main body which they represent but to civic pride everywhere, that they are meeting with hearty co-operation in several quarters. A number who, for the maintenance of privacy, are anxious to retain their fences, are showing a willingness to co-operate by planting hibiscus hedges.

Now that the Floral Parade is over, a more determined beautifying campaign will be inaugurated. For the benefit of those who have not been previously informed, the Outdoor Circle has asked that the announcement that hibiscus plants will be given for the asking be repeated.

Miss Minerva Lawrence head of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, has been one of the busiest women in town for the past few weeks. Miss Lawrence furnished the inspiration and much of the hard labor for the Floral Parade floats entered by the Kilohana Art League and the Kindergarten Association. The idea of each was exceptionally novel and attractive and entailed a vast amount of detail work. Miss Lawrence is also the moving spirit behind the kindergarten exhibit at the Welfare Exhibit, and is assisting her Art League collegues in furnishing the room to be used as a model for women in the tenement districts.

At a recent wedding in San Francisco a sensation that will long be remembered was produced by the costume worn by the bride.

It was the harem skirt or newest "jupe culotte" from Paris.

The marriage ceremony took place at St. Luke's Church in the afternoon, and as the groom was an Army man, the service set as well as society crowded the church.

The bride's dress followed the pink and green color scheme used in the decorations. The foundation was of green satin, and the bloused skirt was caught at the angles with gold fringe, giving the appearance of the harem skirt. A front and back panel, of pink pina cloth fell from the waist line, nearly to the fringe of the blouned undergarment. The sides of the panels and the short sleeves were outlined with the fringe. The bodice was of surplice design slightly decollette.

A black picture hat was worn with this unusual costume trimmed with white plumes and instead of the conventional shower bouquet a corsage of orchids was worn.

This is one of the oldest and most popular ways of cooking chicken in France:

Having tied up the chicken and turned the feet in, surround it with a strip of cooking bacon. Put it in a saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of butter, or the same quantity of lard. Take care that the saucepan in which you put the chicken is of a good size. Cover the saucepan and put it on a gentle fire. As soon as the chicken has begun to take a very light-brown color surround it with six white onions of medium size and eight potatoes the size of a pigeon's egg. Season it with salt and pepper, and continue the cooking at a slow fire for thirty-five to forty minutes. At this point the chicken and vegetables should be well cooked and have taken on a fine, rich brown color.

Arrange the chicken on a dish and surround it with all the vegetables and keep it warm. Pour three to four tablespoonfuls of hot water in the saucepan, stir it carefully so as to set free all the chicken gravy, which may be sticking to the bottom, and when it is all well dissolved pour this sauce over the chicken.

This recipe, if carefully followed, gives an excellent dish, which is particularly suitable for a luncheon.

The arrival of Miss Esther Erickson, the new secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, in April is keenly anticipated by the board of directors and the public in general. Soon after her arrival a money-raising campaign will be inaugurated. Miss Erickson's home is in Wichita, Kan., and although the criticism has been made by some that she will be handicapped through unfamiliarity with the racial conditions existing here, it is believed that the very fact that her training has been along entirely different lines, and that she is in touch with the latest mainland methods of Y. W. work, will be a distinct advantage. The infusion of "new blood" is what the association stands sorely in need of at this time.

Miss Erickson has had five years' experience in Y. W. work in Wichita and comes highly recommended.

There is a pretty story about the strawberry, to the effect that all the children in heaven go strawberrying with the Virgin on St. John's Day. On that day, it was said, no mother who has lost a child should eat strawberries, for if she does, her child will have none in Paradise. In Bavaria the peasants believe that the elves come occasionally at night and milk the cows, and this ensures the farmers plenty of milk for some time to come. To call the elves, they hang little baskets of strawberries between the cows' horns for the little men to find and eat.

Serge is still so much liked that the manufacturers are giving their attention to the production of the new varieties, of which serge vigogne and a long-haired soft weave for present wear are among the favorites.

There is as yet no sign of our wearying of the evening wrap draped round the figure — the fastening of the wrap being at one side, in some cases just at the waist, in others quite as low as the knee.

In carving a chicken, first cut off the legs and wings, then the breast. Cut each side of the breast across in two pieces. The leg is cut into two pieces at the joint.

LOS ANGELES WOMEN CERTAINLY KNOW HOW TO VOTE

WOMEN REGISTRATION BOARD AT LOS ANGELES ...

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The recent election showed that women are already a big power to be reckoned with in California politics. Seventy-five thousand women voted and ten thousand more registered. After the registration various organizations of women conducted schools for voters and instructed feminine voters in the proper way to prepare their ballots.

HER FORTY YEARS IN A REAL MOROCCAN HAREM

The English girl of good family who, in 1873, married His Majesty the Shareef of Wazan, Morocco, and who, after nearly forty years in the harem, still lives among her adopted people, has told her experiences in a book called "My Life Story."

"Emily, Shareefa of Wazan," as she is named on the title page, said good-by to the Christian world at the British legation in Tangier, where she was married to the Shareef. A young and spirited girl of exceptional beauty, she rode up to the legation on an Arab steed. When, presently, she rode away her royal husband rode by her side. From that day she never looked back.

The Shareef was a man of enlightened views, and made it clear that his wife's word was to be law in his dominions. In order to give his English bride an undisputed position, he divorced before the marriage that small battalion of wives which is the essential appanage of every prosperous household in the East. The children they had borne him were packed off with their mothers.

The position of the new wife when there are a number of supplanted ones in the same country is not an enviable one. Walls may be a sufficient shield against the jeweled dagger or the silver brooch-pin, but they can not exclude so effectively those underhand influences which steal in like the wind where there is no visible crevice for its entrance.

Under these circumstances the English Shareefa took the step of a bold diplomat, and, without showing the slightest signs of fear, paid a visit to each of the aggrieved ladies, and so won them over by her tact and gentleness that they ended in becoming her warmest friends instead of her bitterest enemies.

The birth of a son to the Shareefa gives an opportunity for further description of Eastern habits and customs. Here it is usually supposed that quiet should reign in the house on such occasions, but the Moors heralded the event by creating a racket that could be equaled only by a Fourth of July celebration here.

When the mother gave orders for the child to be bathed it was firmly believed that she intended to murder it, and it was with difficulty that she prevented its being bottled up in the sacklike clothing in which Moorish children are confined during their early years. In her own small way the Shareefa seems to have done a good deal to introduce better notions of hygiene among her husband's subjects. Hundreds of children and adults were vaccinated by her own hands.

The Eastern women, as revealed in the Shareefa's story, do not seem after all to differ so much from their fairer sisters. Their talk and views of life are very much what might be found among uneducated classes in our own country. Their horizon is narrow, their outlook bounded by the lattice of the harem, and as a consequence their conversation is limited to dress, to the health of their children, to the last ceremony they were allowed to attend and to the misdeeds of their sisters.

The marriage ceremony, which is described at length from the woman's point of view, is full of quaint customs and quainter symbolism. Five whole days are occupied by the various rites performed. Gifts are confined almost entirely to offerings of money, and the alarming custom of proclaiming with a loud voice how much each guest has contributed is kept up in a way that would not commend itself to American ideas.

As has been indicated, the course of the Shareefa's life ran smoothly at the beginning. Not only did she succeed in being mistress in her own house, but she even accompanied her husband on some important missions into the interior.

For many years all seemed to go well between the Shareef and his wife. Then a sudden change began to display itself. According to the Shareefa, this was largely accounted for by a mental malady which overtook the Moorish ruler, and excited beyond all limits the natural suspiciousness and timidity of his character. Dread of assassination haunted him, evil associates whom his wife discouraged influenced his judgment, and he commenced an extraordinary course of conduct, in which he alternately repulsed and courted the woman who had made such sacrifices to make him happy.

A weaker woman would have fled from the atmosphere of the intrigue and counterplot which now enveloped her, but the Shareefa never blanched. Sometimes she yielded, sometimes she opposed her husband's whims. She prevented him from being robbed by unscrupulous concession hunters, she thwarted the arts of the lurking poisoner, and combated with her own hands the more deadly attacks of insidious disease.

The Shareef had no sooner divorced her than he wanted her back again, and in the end the Englishwoman won the battle. She was summoned to her husband's deathbed, and when post horses brought her at midnight to the room where the Shareef lay dying, with his sons and ministers along him, he clasped her hand before them all and welcomed her as his wife again.

Women in increasing numbers are turning to china silk as the solution to the present petticoat problem. It outwears the usual petticoat silks and satins by far, and if of an ordinarily good quality, will launder without the least damaging effect. Not the smallest of its advantages in its light, supple nature, which does not permit the tiniest suggestion of clumsiness, and moreover, it can be had in any suit or dress shade.

Life in New Zealand (12½ years) cost us over $15,000; the best seat costs you only $1. Milford Sound, Rotorua, French Pass, Hakas, Maori Life, etc., etc. Opera House, Tuesday evening Feb. 27th only.

LITTLE JOURNEYS INTO FASHIONLAND

Earrings are becoming more ornate every day — the drop earring longer and the stud earring larger in circumference. Selecting becoming earrings is a more difficult task than choosing a hat — not only must one's face be taken into consideration, but one's stature, costume and hair-dressing as well. on black — when it is a case of the plumes in question — is less elegant for some reason, than black on white, and the newest model is of the favorite white plush — and which has for trimming a bunch of ostrich feathers, the curved brim being lined with black velvet.

A panne hat in black is another safe investment, as it always has a "full-dressed" appearance, and by ringing the changes in white tulle and white feathers one can make as many new hats as one requires.

In the face of all that is said regarding the return of the full skirt, large sleeves, etc. the long, straight lines remain, and it is doubtful that the old-fashioned generosity in garments feminine will ever find favor again.

Trimmings of Oriental design and coloring are among the foremost in the good graces of Dame Fashion. Bulgarian worsted embroidered and metallic laces are also lavishly used.

Embroidered muslins and rose-sprigged taffetas make charming party frocks for the girl in her teens when worn with a sash the youthful effect is complete.

The ruffle has come into its own again, cuffs and collars, the edge of the surplice bodice, and even skirts are elaborated with various kinds of ruffles.

Perfume oils are rapidly finding their places on the toilet table. A tiny drop is all that is required by refined tastes.

Wool poplins with satin dots and borders of graduated satin stripes are among the new imported fabrics.

For correct boudoir wear, cap, neglitee and slippers must harmonize perfectly.

Others may circulate papers but the Bulletin is admitted to have the largest circulation.

THE QUESTION OF COLORS

In spring, when all the little amenities of the toilette have to be narrowed down to a certain extent, there are certain matters which, for a woman who requires to be well dressed, must be thought out with the most profound care and attention.

The first to consider is color. Perhaps, of all those to whom selection proves perplexing, the red-haired girl finds her task the most arduous.

Black is unquestionably the best outdoor winter wear for the red-haired woman. In lieu of black, a very dark shade of some other color may be chosen, always provided it is not red. If a brown is chosen, it should be a very deep seal brown, and if blue, a navy is advisable. Crude bright tones should be avoided, as they make a sarp contrast to the hair instead of acting as a successful foil.

For evening wear, the red-haired woman should choose pale green in a lily leaf tint, or in the shade which some years ago was known as "eau de Nil." The paler the tone the more effective it will be. A very pale blue may also be worn, and if the complexion is a good one, a stone gray, but never a blue gray. Coral and cherry color should, of course, never be worn, and, unless the hair is of a rich auburn, pale rosebeaf pink should also be avoided.

The fair girl with blue eyes looks her best in blue or black. Blue deepens the color of her eyes and is reflected in them like forget-me-nots, and almost any shade can be chosen. Green, on the other hand, detracts from their beauty and makes them appear washed out. For evening wear, pink should be avoided, and pale yellow is rarely very becoming to a blonde, white and silver, pale blue and black representing the best choice. Three pale sweet pea tints, such as pale mauve, pink, and blue—the latter predominating—usually suit her admirably in combination, while if she is fair—to the fairest point of fairness—she looks ideally well in a peacock shade.

The brunette should choose rich tones. For her are the brighter blues, such as old blue and royal, the intense purples and rich warm reds and prunes. Black is better omitted from her list unless she happens to have a good color, and though emerald usually suits her admirably, dark green is not so becoming, and brown not at all. For evening wear she has lovely corals and cherry shades, and especially the alliance of fuchsia red and purple. A dark woman usually looks well, besides, in the whole gamut of yellows, and a touch of orange is a very effective addition to a gown or hat in black or a dark tone of blue.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA

Perhaps in no other country in Europe has women's competition with men in professional, official, commercial and general business avocations been more progressive than in Russia during the last couple of decades.

This change in woman's status is chiefly noticeable in the great provincial centers. In this city women constitute a fair moiety of the postal, telegraphic and telephone staffs, and in none of these services are there any sex exemptions or privileges. The women take their nightly turns of active duty with their male colleagues, with whom they are equally eligible for promotion in all grades. The clerical staffs on the Southern State railways are largely feminine, and here and there one finds a woman stationmaster.

M. Rukhloff, the minister of ways and communications, is said to be considering the advisability of appointing women chief conductors on passenger and express trains, for the avowed reason that they are more trustworthy, conscientious and polite than male conductors, and are never, like the latter, tempted into insobriety. Nearly one-third of the staffs in commercial houses, official departments, banks, magazines, etc., are women, and they are in particular demand as cashiers and for other positions of trust.

The Odessa faculty now includes some sixty lady doctors and surgeon dentists. There are 400 girl students attending the ladies' higher courses, all of whom are free auditors of the university lectures, and most of them are candidates for one or another of the learned professions.

This change in the position of women in Russia is the result of the high-class education received in the ladies' lyces and senior gymnasia. But it is only in the two capitals and the chief provincial centers that the women "Intelligents," as they are described, have made such striking progress. It is an old popular saying that among the Poles the women are the more clever and intellectual of the two sexes, and their Russo-Slav cousins need merely an enlarged political freedom and a fair field in other directions to prove themselves in all essential respects the intellectual equals of men.

In her ready grasp of the most knotty problems, in her natural and unaffected vivacity, spontaneous wit, humor and repartee, and in her peculiarly attractive charm of manner and conversation the educated and enlightened Slav woman easily holds her own with her West European sisters who have inherited a much older culture.—Odessa correspondence, London Standard.

TOUCHES OF HANDIWORK

Do not hesitates to buy a ready-made frock if the lines and materials are good. A few touches of handwork will quite take away the "store" look and you will have a handsome frock for small trouble and less cost than it could be made.

One girl bought a brown crepe meteor gown which was almost ruined by a long vest front and back of rather ordinary lace. The pattern was a small sprig and square dots on a small open mesh. This the girl darned with two threats of pink filo to match some touches of color on the frock.

The front was filled in with the pink background, leaving just a small square yoke at the top. The back was filled to an even line with the front and a thread of black filo finished it. Five or six rows of the pink darning were run at top of collar and bottom of under sleeves with a line of black darned on each edge. The gown was transformed and the darning did not take two hours to do.

Touches of black or gold embroidery will give character to a costume that lacks distinction. This usually need go only on neck and sleeves. Two or three rows of chain stitch at the top of a collar, and a bias fold of satin in vivid tone, will take away the mourning air from a black frock and make one of the dark-blue serges suitable for more formal occasions.

RETROGRESSIONAL.

Styles that our fathers knew of old,
Bustles and shawls and crinoline,
Whose weird and awful shapes enfold
The figure of the feminine;
Styles that were once, but are not yet,
Let us forget. Let us forget

The fantasy of Fashion flies,
The hoop skirt and the shawl depart,
Still stands one ancient sacrifice,
The dearest to a woman's heart.
Styles that were once, but are not yet,
Let us forget. Let us forget.

Far called the bustle passed away
For now we have the jupe culotte,
And other styles of yesterday
Are with the Lady of Shalot;
Styles that were once, but are not yet,
Let us forget. Let us forget.

But there is yet one style we'd lose,
One vanity that women hoard,
Adornment such as pagans use;
Take earrings from our women, Lord,
Goddess of Fashion, save us yet;
Take them away—let us forget.

—Boston Herald.

Charges of fraud in the award of army shoe contracts were renewed in the House.

ABADIE'S

FRENCH METHOD

of

DRY CLEANING

Restores the pristine freshness to

Ball Gowns, Evening Wraps, Laces, Gloves and Feathers

French Laundry,

J. ABADIE, Prop.

777 King Street Telephone 1491

This Book Is FREE

Would you possess that strange, mysterious power that charms and fascinates men and women, shapes their thoughts, controls their desires and makes you supreme master of every situation?

Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the secrets of magnetic influence—for those who develop their magnetic powers.

You can learn at home to cure disease and bad habits without drugs, win the friendship and love of others, increase your income, gratify your ambitions, dispel worry and trouble from your mind, improve your memory, banish domestic unhappiness, and develop a wonderful magnetic will-power that will enable you to overcome all obstacles to your success.

You can influence people instantaneously—quick as a flash: put yourself or anyone else to sleep at any hour of the day or night; banish pain or suffering. Our free book explains exactly how you can master this power and use it to better your condition in life. It is endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women. It benefits everybody: it costs nothing. We give it away to advertise this institution.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Dept. 204, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.