Fashions and the Household

Handsome Georgette Crape Blouse

There are very handsome spring models for the separate blouses, as will be seen by the illustration. The material used is the very popular Georgette crape, in this case in a deep cream color. Clusters of very fine pin tucks regulate the fullness. A directoire collar and revers open over a vest and high collar of cream colored net tucked and braided. The buttons which effect the closing are covered with the material.

SILK LEADS IN FAVOR.

Though Cotton Is Talked About, Other Fabric Is Prominent.

While the attention is centered upon cotton, one must not lose sight of silks. They occupy a very prominent place in the wardrobe of the up to date woman. All dresses intended for afternoon functions are made of silk. Delicate voiles or ottomans, soft taffetas, silk velvets and wool velours are all used in developing these dressy frocks. Distinctive effects may be obtained by combining these materials with gold embroidered chiffon, jet or pearls.

To go back to the less costly materials, such as silk and fine cottons, in which the majority of women are interested in these hard times, a dance frock of bordered organdie, taffeta silk, striped voile or cotton crape is now considered the correct thing.

Beef Stew.

Cut into small pieces two pounds of any of the cheaper cuts of beef. Add one small, yellow turnip, one carrot, one large onion and a half dozen good sized potatoes, all the salt and about a quart of cold water. The onion should be sliced and the other vegetables diced. Place the meat in the bottom of the kettle and cover with the vegetables. When it is boiling briskly set it back where it will simmer for a couple of hours.

THE FASHIONABLE VEIL.

New Ones Have Bright Flower, Which Will Come Over One Cheek.

One of the new veils, of the voluminous sort, has a small embroidered flower in bright color placed so that it will come over one cheek. Another big veil is unusually voluminous and is a big, irregular circle, with a circumference of almost three yards. It is thrown over the hat so that the center of the veil and the center of the hat crown coincide and the wide edges hang unevenly down over the arms and back and chest. This sort of veil is edged with two narrow bias folds of silk of a contrasting shade—white on black, black on brown.

Invitation Paper.

The newest type of paper for engraved formal invitations and especially for receptions, teas, etc., is the panel sheet. An impressed border about a half inch wide runs around the edge, and the paper itself is cut long and rather narrow. Although more expensive than the usual formal style, it is very distinguished in appearance.

Sealing wax is still in vogue and offers much in the way of charm and personality in the appearance of a letter.

New crocheted scarfs are being done with irregular patterns which suggest the art nouveau designs that come from Vienna.

SHORT COATS THE GO.

Long Garments of Winter Superseded In Favor.

As was expected, the pendulum of fashion has swung back to the short coats for spring. This was looked for after the vogue of the long coats of winter. However, the long coat is not entirely invisible, as some of the new linen suits have coats which are long, but only in points, the edge of the coats being uneven in length.

Some of the smart suits have the coat in Eton effect—that is, reaching only to the waist line. Other suits have coats which extend several inches below the waist, the lower section of these made to flare.

The Norfolk style, somewhat modified, and the short waisted style are very much in evidence in the spring models.

The military influence is noticed in many of the new coat suits.

While there are two distinct types of suits the strictly tailor made and semi-tailored, there is a preference for the simple tailored suits for early spring. Authorities have given two reasons for this tendency. One is the fact that military styles call for severe lines; the other is the fact that American women like the strictly tailored suit, and so long as they are made by American tailors they are sure to have the plain tailored lines.

SILK STOCKINGS.

Lengthen the Life of Your Hose by Good Care.

With a little care and attention silk stockings may be made to wear two and even three months. If before wearing they are washed through lukewarm water they become more glossy and also strengthened, as silk takes very kindly to water.

After each wearing, also, the stockings should be washed in lukewarm water and white soap.

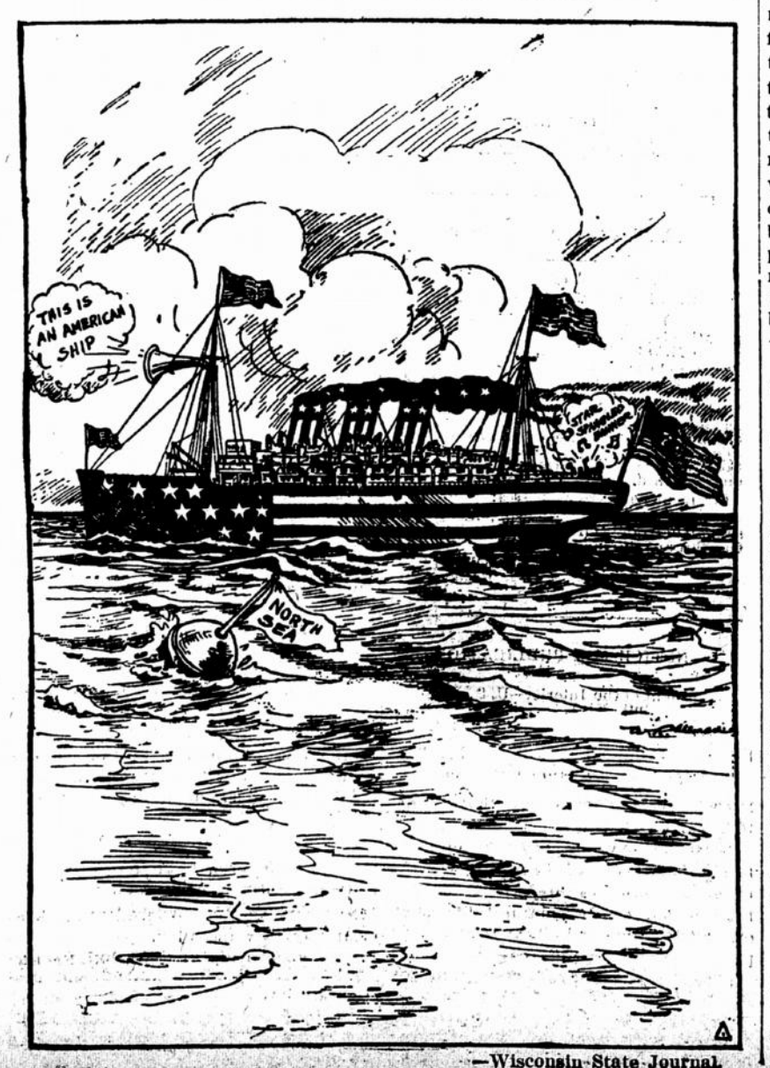
If the stockings are white, they should be put in a dark room to dry. Never dry white or colored stockings in the sun. The Japanese are said to put all white silks in a dark closet to dry. This will absolutely keep them from yellowing. The use of hot water, according to those who know, is prohibited in the washing of silks. Also avoid rubbing.

And now as to the wearing of silk stockings. They absolutely must not be worn tight. If the stocking is pulled to its full length and caught at the hem there will be few, if any, "runners" occurring within a reasonable time. Wear your stockings comfortably, not too loose or too tight. One extreme is as bad as the other.

A stocking with a lisle top and foot will wear better than an all silk one.

Don't forget that children, like plants, suffer seriously from want of sunlight.

Paint Them Like This



—Wisconsin State Journal.

SHE WANTED TO BE AN ACTRESS

By JEANETTE D. MAY

HELEN WARFIELD when nineteen years of age, by the death of first her father and a few months later her mother, found herself responsible for the support of herself and several brothers and sisters very much younger than herself. What should she do to feed and clothe her little ones? She had shown some talent in private theatricals for histrionics and had been told that she would achieve success on the stage. An old friend of her mother offered to advance a certain sum by which she might receive some education as an actress, and Helen availed herself of it, taking lessons of an elocutionist.

Her instructor did not encourage her. He told her that her enunciation was peculiar to herself and that it was unattractive. As for her action, especially her facial expression, it was all that could be desired. But she could not hope to please with that alone, and her enunciation would so repel an audience that her valuable qualities would not be appreciated.

Helen's friends told her that this was rubbish. She had pleased private audiences and she would with the same gifts please the public. Helen believed them because she preferred to believe them. She did not know that intimate friends, even if competent critics, will seldom give an unbiased criticism. As for professional critics, while they may judge as to what is artistic, when it comes to judging what the public will fancy they are as much at sea as any one else.

Helen, encouraged by her friends, persevered. After a hasty preparation she attempted, with the assistance of friends, to get an engagement. She was offered parts in which she would have but a few words to say, but she felt that they would give her no opportunity to show what she could do, and she pushed on for something better. Finally, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, she was given a trial. It was arranged that she should understudy for a part that would test her powers, and the person whom she was understudying agreed to give way to her as soon as she was ready to make the trial.

In due time she appeared in the role she had been preparing for. She made a dismal failure. She felt her part, acted her part, but she could not speak her part. As her preceptor had warned her, her enunciation spoiled the whole.

"What shall I do?" she moaned. "I have spent the money furnished me to study and have failed."

"I have heard," said her instructor, "that these men who show moving photographs are beginning to give little plays. If you are in need of money you might make something in that way."

Helen's heart sank within her. What—give up her dreams of having her name posted in enormous letters as a famous actress, to be photographed for a ten cent show! Horrible! Nevertheless, going home to a lot of hungry children, with nothing to buy food for them, sent her the next day to a studio where a picture play was just beginning to be made ready for presentation to the public. Although the manager had no experience at that early date in producing such plays, it occurred to him that the chief feature in them was the acting, especially the facial expression. Beauty was also an advantage, and Helen was comely.

"Let me see you look like a thief caught red handed," he said.

Helen obeyed.

"Good! Now laugh. Good again! Look at me with haughty contempt. Excellent! You are condemned to death. You are an innocent girl listening to the first words of love. That will do. You have the power of expressing by your face what you feel. In your case words are not needed. What salary do you expect?"

"Whatever you choose to pay."

"I will start you at $25 a week, but I am sure you will soon be worth more than that."

Helen was surprised. How easy was the getting of this situation compared with her efforts to secure a trial at which she had failed! The manager advanced a week's salary, anxious to bind the bargain and fearing some other manager would get her away from him.

He gave her a part in the play that he was about making photographs for, and it was at once evident that she would make a great success. And she did.

Helen Warfield within a few months was receiving $100 a week and is now a prime movie favorite. She has seen the day when famous actors and actresses are proud to perform by photograph. She has a genius for interpreting humanity by expression, though she has no gift whatever for rendering it in speech. The plays selected for her are such as may be rendered in this way. She has acted the title role in some of the famous plays, but they are those in which the strength lies in the acting rather than the speech.

It is needless to add that Helen Warfield is making money, and feeding, clothing and educating her charges is a very simple matter. When she has acted her parts sufficiently to be photographed successfully in them her work is done, while her competitors on the stage are obliged to work on for every cent they receive.

Religious Work

38,708,149 Church Members.

One hundred and seventy religious organizations had 38,708,149 members in the United States at the close of 1914, according to statistics made public by Dr. H. K. Carroll for the Federal Council of Churches of Christ In America. They show a gain of 763,078 over 1913. New communicants made good all losses by death, expulsion or withdrawal.

This is an average increase of 2 per cent for all bodies, great and small, Christian and non-Christian.

"The effects of the European war in narrowing the stream of immigration were probably quite small," Dr. Carroll says. "The emigration of men to take part in the great conflict would not be a very large feature for the same reason—that only the last five months of the year were involved."

All the larger denominations share in the increase for the year. Notable among them was the Protestant Episcopal, whose gain of 28,641 took it to 1,015,238, crossing the 1,000,000 for the first time.

The Roman Catholic gain of 136,850 is called "quite small," although its growth since 1910 has been nearly 1,250,000 and since 1900 more than 5,500,000. Its membership is now 13,794,637.

The Methodist Episcopal church, the second largest denomination, gained 187,487 in 1914, reaching 3,603,265, a gain of 700,000 since 1900. The other organizations which exceed 1,000,000 are the Southern Baptists, 2,592,217; the National Baptists (colored), 2,018,868; Methodist Episcopal South, 2,005,707; Northern Presbyterians, 1,442,498; Disciples of Christ, 1,363,163, and Northern Baptists, 1,238,323.

These embrace 29,073,916, more than three-fourths the entire aggregate.

The Chruch News association made public an analysis showing that the expenditures of all Christian bodies in the United States during the past year reached a total of $410,000,000, "the largest amount in the history of American Christianity and larger than the sums given by Christians of any other country."

PURE.

A BEGGAR man came hungry to my door,
I gave him bread and would have given more,
But Charity, astounded, bade me wait
Until her minions should investigate.

"WHO knows?" said she. "This man may be a sinner.
His soul may not be worthy of a dinner!
Stay, then, until we try the third degree,
He may not be quite right," said Charity.

SO all that day the twin of gentle Hope
Put my pale beggar 'neath the microscope.
At night Fair Charity emerged aglow—
"He was all right," she said. "He died, you know!"

—Dana Burnet.

A Place For the Boys and Girls

WHO CAN DRIVE NAILS BEST?

Have a Contest and Try Out the Skill of Your Friends.

For each contestant provide a hammer, a block of wood and a supply of eightpenny or tenpenny nails. When all contestants are ready give the signal for the nail driving to begin. The object is to drive in the nails in the shortest possible time, and the first one to drive home ten nails is the winner. The head of the nail must be flush with the surface of the wood before it is considered in. This contest may be for either men or women, or for both. Any number may enter, but too many contestants scatter the attention. Usually most fun results with three contestants from each side. For those who are not expert soft wood may be provided, while hard, seasoned wood and long nails will tax the skill of the most experienced. This game, by the way, will almost certainly dispel the superstition that women cannot drive nails straight. Variation may be secured by having contests for boys, girls, married women, and so on. —Country Gentleman.

"DON'T FIGHT YOUR PACK."

Dan Beard Gives Valuable Advice to Boy Scouts.

Dan Beard in a recent letter to boy scouts published in Boy Life gives advice that appeals to all boys. He says that in the wilderness the word "carry" is out of date. You are asked to "pack a pail of water up from the spring," or to "pack a letter" to a settlement, and when you are said to be "fighting your pack" it means that you are fighting your load—that is, you are whining and complaining about your tasks. That is a performance for which Mr. Beard has nothing but contempt. He says, "Don't fight your pack, don't give in and fall down under your load and whimper like a 'sissy,' but straighten up, look the world straight in the eye and hit the trail like a man."

A Witty Hare.

"Say, hare," called the fox, "why don't you have a bushy tail like me?"

"Don't want it," replied the hare. "I haven't any more use for a hare-brush than a rooster has for his comb."

"BE PREPARED," IS THE SCOUT MOTTO

How One Boy Became a Millionaire by Grasping an Opportunity When He Saw It.

The scout's motto is "Be prepared," and he should be prepared for what ever opportunity presents itself. A Chicago scout master tells of a boy who later became a millionaire, who began his career by taking advantage of an opportunity that came to him as he was passing an auction shop. He saw several boxes of a kind of soap which his mother was accustomed to buy from the family grocer. Hastening to the grocery store, he asked the price of the soap. "Twelve cents a pound," was the reply. On being pressed for a lower figure, the shopkeeper remarked in a bantering tone that he would buy all that the boy could bring to the store at 9 cents a pound. The boy hurried back to the auction and bought the soap at 6 cents a pound. It was in this way that he made his first money in trade and laid the foundation of his fortune.

Game of Elements.

All seated around the room, one of the company holds in his hand a soft ball, to which should be fastened a string, so that it may be easily drawn back again. Sometimes a ball of worsted is used, with a yard or two left unwound. The holder of the ball then throws it to one person and this to another, naming at the same time one of the elements (fire, air, earth, water), and each player as the ball touches him must before ten is counted mention a quality of that element. Should any one speak when fire is mentioned he is out of the game.

Spanish Boys' Game.

Spanish lads have a game which they call "hobbybull," and it has something on the American kiddies' hobby-horse, according to those who have seen it. The boys of Malaga and other Spanish cities find an immense amount of excitement and amusement in mock encounters with the hobbybull, which is merely a framework mounted on wooden wheels and has a pair of horns lashed to its forward end. Armed with a scarlet cloth, one of the boys lifuriates the hobbybull, while another operates the "animal."

Photo by American Press Association.

Little German Boy Scout In a Real Uniform Like His Father Wears.

Riddles.

When is a man more than a man? When he is beside himself.

Why should little birds in a nest agree? Because it is dangerous to fall out.

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down and strikes one.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.

NAVAL TORPEDOES.

Intricate Mechanism of These Awful Engines of Destruction.

At the torpedo's head is an explosive chamber which holds damp guncotton. This is fired by means of a rod which, on contact with the walls of a ship, is driven in upon a detonator. This fires a primer, which in turn explodes the guncotton.

The next chamber stores compressed air to the pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. This is practically the boiler room of the torpedo, for it supplies the motive power to the four cylinder engine which drives it through the water on its errand of destruction.

Next comes the wonderful gyroscopic control of the air motor by which the rudders are adjusted. This is where the intricate mechanism of the torpedo is so clearly demonstrated. Should it rise or dip in the water this gyroscope actuates a motor which in turn operates rods related with the rudders and at once readjusts any deflection from the course originally set.

The motor mentioned is but a few inches in length, yet the power it exerts by means of compressed air is such that the pressure of half an ounce operated by the steering gear produces a pull of 160 pounds on the rudders.

This terrible fish's tail holds wheel gearing for the driving of two propellers and the manipulation of the rudders. The propellers revolve in opposite directions, thereby preventing the torpedo describing a circle.—London Answers.

IDEALISM.

I MAY not ever reach my goal,
Nor to a single deed of worth;
I may not ever lift my soul
Above the common lot of earth.

IT may be that I lack the strength
Or skill to realize my dream;
I may be driven back at length,
Too weak to breast the rapid stream.

I MAY not to the heights ascend,
Defeated, I may turn aside,
But I must keep unto the end
A lofty goal for which I've tried.

—Detroit Free Press.

Very Polite.

Bill—You say he is polite?

Jill—Oh, very.

"Always gives up his seat in a car to a lady?"

"Always, and the other night at the theater he even got up and offered his seat to one of the lady ushers."—Yonkers Statesman.