

McHugh's



MISS MABEL BOARDMAN, OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, TO WHOM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL PRESENT A GIFT IN RECOGNITION OF HER WORK FOR MESSINA.

DRESS OF LITTLE GIRLS

Their Happiness and Attractiveness Depend on Clothes.

A well dressed little girl is a joy to behold. By this is not meant an elaborately or expensively dressed child, but one who, no matter how simply dressed, is always trim and neat, all her clothes securely placed and fitting smoothly, from the dress to the innermost garment. Simplicity in a child's dress is the first consideration. Next to this is a proper placing of every button and buttonhole, belt or other means of adjustment.

Little children are so helpless about their clothes that when these are not properly arranged they are miserable and unhappy. When one or another garment becomes displaced the child is bewildered; and after a few minutes' trying to set things right she gives up the task and the garment hangs awry. A child who is pinned up here and there with safety or other pins presents a slovenly appearance and certainly cannot feel comfortable when the little daughter of the house says: "I know what I would do if I ever had enough money." Of course all the elders were anxious to hear the youthful idea. "Well," said she, "if I had a whole lot of money I'd buy a house, and all the poor little children I see in the streets with their stockings down, or their petticoats hanging, or their coats without buttons, I'd bring them into this house. Then I'd see all the buttons on their clothes and fasten their garters so that their stockings wouldn't hang down any more. And when she had their clothes fixed on them all right, they could go out again and play." And parents still assert that "children don't understand."

WEAR WOOL NEXT THE BODY.
To be properly clothed a little girl should wear, next the skin, garments of wool, a combination of cotton and wool or silk and wool. The little shirts should be high necked in winter, with long sleeves, and sleeveless for summer wear should be low-necked, short sleeved dresses are worn. Some people advocate the long sleeved, high necked shirt for both winter and summer, but this is not necessary. The flannel drawers in winter should be of the same quality as the shirts. They should fit loose without bagging, and should reach to the ankles. If parents insist upon these drawers being worn in summer, they should be the very lightest, knitted stomach-band, which may do until after the eighth year, the wool drawers will not be found necessary. In this event, only the muslin or cambric drawers ornamented with lace or other trimming will be worn. These drawers should be full and roomy, a little longer in the back than in the front, to allow for stooping forward. They are opened at the sides and here finished with a continuous facing so as to prevent tearing at the bottom of the opening. The front and back belts are rather broad and each has three buttonholes, one at each end and one in the center. The drawers button to the lower row of buttons on the waist.

HAVE THE WAIST COMFORTABLE.
The waists sold for little girls are of cambric, full in front, with comfortable armholes. The neck and armholes are finished with lace and beading, with ribbon that may be rawly so as to make the neck higher if desired. A little bow ornaments the center front, although the tie ribbon is bowed at the back. This waist has a broad band at the waist line, with a double row of buttons all around. The band is of double material to give extra strength, while little folds above and below not only add further support, but serve for a finish. There is a short extension below the belt to keep the waist from drawing up.

These waists are in a variety of styles, the one illustrated being the most popular, but no matter of what shape they should conform to the figure, fitting loosely, although not so large as to hang or slip out of place. For very warm weather there is a skeleton waist, which consists mainly of straps over the shoulders and a broad belt at the waist, under each arm. Put the stockings on and adjust the garters to the correct length, moving the adjuster up or down until satisfied. Stockings should be properly fitted to the child's feet. They wear with the idea that there is no use in getting them too tight, while at the same time they should not be too short, for this cramps the feet, and is often the cause of ingrowing toe nails.

WELL FITTING SHOES.
Shoes are worn as soon as the child is able to walk or stand on her feet. Little girls' shoes are of lighter leather than those of boys, and, while the soles are not very thick, they are strong and impervious to slight dampness. Shoes should fit the little girl's feet well, neither tight nor loose. The soles should be broad, so that the shoes may be comfortable. Narrow or pointed toes should not be tolerated, for they frequently are the means of deforming a child's feet. A girl younger than ten years wears spring heel shoes. It is not now considered advantageous for girls thirteen and fourteen years old to wear spring heels, for they tend to produce large feet. At ten a little girl arrives at the dignity of having heels on her shoes, but these are quite low. As she advances in age extra layers are added to the heel.

A child with weak ankles may have them strengthened and corrected by wearing what are called ankle corsets inside the shoes. These are simply pieces of muslin shaped to fit the ankles, having pliable bones or rods set in like a corset. They are worn in front, so that they may be laced tight or loose, as the wearer desires. They take up very little room on the inside of the shoes and give just the necessary support to the ankles.

If the ankle needs further correction, a shoe is especially constructed which has steel set in castings between the lining and leather. Weak ankles are greatly benefited by bathing every day in rock salt and water, or plain salt will do, and rubbing vigorously. Shoes may now be obtained for children who toe-in, who have flat feet or any other weakness which needs correction. These have the necessary amount of extra leather or other support inside the shoe, which to all outward appearance does not differ from the ordinary kind.

Low shoes and slippers are not generally advisable for children, but if a little girl has particularly strong ankles she may wear the slippers occasionally, but not continuously. The alternate wearing of shoes will help keep the ankles in proper condition.

WHEN COMPLETELY DRESSED.
One of the illustrations shows the little girl fully dressed. Each skirt is a trifle shorter than the one outside it and the drawers are just enough shorter to be entirely concealed. Although the dress is a fashionable model, it is constructed on the simplest, only fine narrow insertions set in, with lace insertion and edging forming bretelles over the shoulders, front and back.

At play a child should not be encumbered by her dress; therefore, a simple play suit should be provided. The comfort of rompers to children at play is inestimable. The best play suit is the one shown in the illustration. This is made of chambray or gingham and may be purchased ready-made or constructed at home. The garment is simplicity itself. The yoke is perfectly plain front and back and runs across from arm to arm. A full gathered waist part is below this, the same front and back, and the little sleeve caps are just sufficient to protect the upper part of the arms and keep the remainder of the garment from slipping off the shoulders.

This latter fault is often found in children's dresses, and is a source of great annoyance to the child, frequently making her irritable, while the mother is at a loss to understand the cause. A not too loosely fitting belt encircles the waist and joins the bloomers to the blouse. This is far superior to the detached belt, which is constantly slipping down or catching in objects when the child's play is more or less strenuous. The bloomers have no buttons at the waist, but simple in the skirt part, where it is needed. The material is cut on the straight directly in the front, while a seam forms the shaping on the sides. The bloomers are full around the knees, where an elastic holds them in position. The rompers button all the way down the back, the buttons and buttonholes being visible from neck to waist. Below this the buttonholes are worked on a fly which extends all

in height. The flannel skirt is not very wide, and the top is gathered into a broad waistband, which has a double row of stitching at each side. Buttonholes are worked at each end above the placket, one in the center front, and one under each arm. This skirt is buttoned to the top buttons on the waist.

The white petticoat is made on the same plan, the lower edge being trimmed as one desires, according to the wear to which it will be subjected. Elaborate white petticoats for little girls are made on the order of those of their elders, a dust ruffle about four inches deep finished with a lace edge being added to the skirt proper. Over this is a lace or fancy ruffle about five inches deep, sewed under a tuck, which is then stitched down flat. Above all is a cluster of tucks. The plaquets for drawers and skirts must be finished securely, whether a continuous facing is used or the narrow and wide hem finish, for there is great strain at these parts. The white petticoat has five buttonholes, placed in the same position as those on the flannel one. It is important advisable to make the front and side buttonholes vertical and the back ones horizontal. The white skirt hangs from the same buttons as the flannel skirt. They have eyes in the center of the flannel skirt, they have garments cut on the princess order, to be worn under sheer frocks of empire and princess shaping. But these are really considered slip dresses and not petticoats.

The mother who is able to make these little undergarments for her children should consider herself favored, for the best made children's clothes are most expensive and generally beyond the purse of the mother of a large family. Paper patterns may be purchased for the new shapes almost as soon as the garments appear in the stores and they fit so well that the making is plain sailing.

MISS BOARDMAN'S WORK
Executive Head of Red Cross—Italian Government's Gift.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 2.—The action of the Italian Foreign Office in causing to be made a beautiful reproduction of an ancient Roman civic crown for Miss Mabel Boardman, from the recent succor afforded by the American National Red Cross, serves to bring into prominence a woman who has always sought to avoid the glare of publicity.

The gift, which will be of gold and is designed to be used as a hair ornament, will be presented to Miss Boardman by the Italian Ambassador upon his arrival in this country.

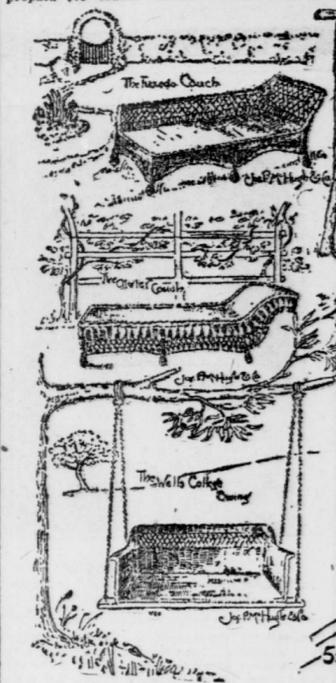
To Miss Boardman the American National Red Cross owes its existence. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, wealthy residents of the national capital, she was the first to realize that a total reorganization of the Red Cross was imperative. With the aid of influential friends and by means of a Congressional investigation, Miss Boardman secured that reorganization, and on January 5, 1905, the President approved the articles of incorporation of the new American National Red Cross, with Miss Boardman as Provisional Secretary of War, was its president. Provision was made for the auditing of its accounts by the auditors for the federal War Department, and a board of control, composed of prominent army officers, was created. Miss Boardman refused to accept any office other than membership on the executive committee.

The offices of the National Red Cross are in the War Department building, where Major General George W. Davis, as chairman of the central committee, preside, and it is only those acquainted with the inner workings of the office who realize with the honor executive head is Miss Boardman. Except during the hottest part of the summer, Miss Boardman comes to her desk regularly each morning and remains there throughout the forenoon and often much later in the day. Despite the fact that she is much sought in Washington society, nothing is permitted to interfere with her work for the Red Cross. No head of a great mercantile institution was ever a more rigid adherent to system, no captain of industry ever devoted more thought to devising means of attaining success. Under her guidance the National Red Cross has made giant strides. The organization has been so perfected as to make it possible to render assistance in stricken districts on the shortest notice. From January 5, 1905, to January 5, 1909, the organization collected and disbursed practically \$1,000,000, some of the larger sums being devoted to the relief of the sufferers of the San Francisco

earthquake, the Messina earthquake, where nearly \$1,000,000 was expended; the Vesuvius eruption and similar disasters. From the sale of Christmas stamps the organization realized \$35,000 with which to fight "the white plague," and already a design for next year's stamp has been chosen from samples submitted by artists all over the world, and orders have been booked for many millions of stamps.

GLEANINGS.
A new sort of children's day has been instituted by the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington. The committee, in charge of this year's programme secured from the National Child Labor Committee a series of lantern slides illustrating conditions among the children who work, or rather, are worked-in mines and factories and tenement sweatshops. The pupils of the Sunday school, who, of course were coached for the occasion, showed the pictures and explained their significance, and the large audience was so impressed that the minister was requested to show the same

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views on the following Sunday and to preach on the conditions among child laborers. At the end of the children's day services one man, a retired minister, remarked:

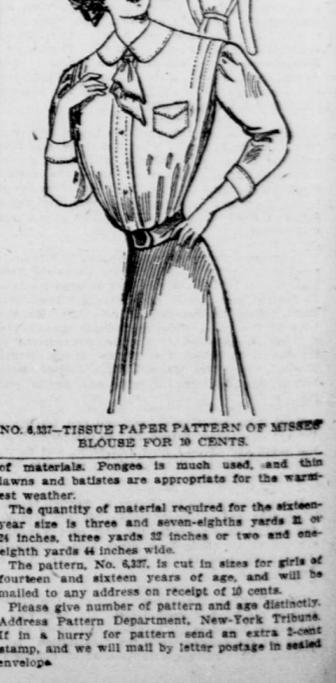
"Not one of these children will ever again be able to assume an indifferent attitude toward children who are suffering from wrongs which ought to be righted."

A pretty ballroom fancy comes from Paris—that of carrying fans made of artificial flowers. One carried by an American belle at a recent reception was of lilacs-of-the-valley, which were massed upon the sticks toward the end. Roses, violets, all kinds of artificial flowers, are utilized, and the fans are tied with ribbons of a color harmonizing with the color of the flowers.

A clever girl who attended this reception went the artificial flower fan one better at her next party. She took a white gauze fan and covered it half way down from the ends of the sticks with real roses, short stemmed and fastened on so they lay flat. It was a fan and a bouquet combined, and the fragrance, when she waved it, was charming.

Some English doctors are having a discussion about stage fright, and they seem to agree that this stage fright, or temporary speech paralysis, is on the increase. They say that the strenuous, modern life tends to produce it. An American critic draws the conclusion—arguing from the fact that life shows no signs of being less strenuous—that in time people won't be able to speak at all; they will communicate in dumb show, which might or might not be regarded as an evil, according to the point of view.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.
This blouse, with the Dutch collar, can be made either with three-quarter sleeves finished with rolled over cuffs, or with long sleeves cut in points over the hands. If the Dutch collar is not liked, a high one can be substituted. The blouse is one of the simple tailored sort, and is adapted to a variety



New Trimming of Fine Tucks

Adds Touch of Severity to Costumes, but Is Considered Smart by Parisiennes.

Paris, June 23, 1909.
The last race day was unusually warm, and all the feminine spectators were tempted into lingerie toilets. The material forming them was wonderfully laced, braided and embroidered, but the cut was of the simplest: straight skirts lightly skirted to embroidered belts, with baby corsets, and sleeves framing transparent guimpes. Still retaining simple lines were others with long straight tunics hung over gored or pleated skirts. These tunics showed a wealth of fancy in their adornment and adjustment. The favorite shape is like the guimpe of a child, sleeveless, low in the neck and split on each side. Through its transparencies gleams prettily the colored sash or belt.

Newer than embroidery and lace is a trimming of the tucks hemming skirt and coat, and shapely wide cuffs and revers. The severity of such a costume is relieved by a wide, colored sash circling the figure half way between waist and knees, or passed through slits in the sides of the coat to lie in a graceful bow at the back. Smart waistcoats are made of English embroidery. A narrow emplacement of black velvet edges them, and they are buttoned with jet. Made entirely with the circling tucks is the coat of a white linen costume. Bordered by a wide band of plain linen, and it closes with large flat buttons covered with the tucked linen. Worn Sunday was a costume of this sort topped by a big black straw hat covered with a mass of carelessly rumpled black tulle, finished on one side by a towering hedge of white aigrettes. Tulle arranged in this fashion is the chic of the moment.

There is an extreme of luxury in the latest hats. It is not in the least unusual to count 500 or 600 francs' worth of aigrettes or paradise feathers on one hat. The last word is the big hat of black velvet, lined or not, with white straw and trimmed with black velvet flowers. Worn with a costume of white linen, embroidered and incrustated with Cluny lace was a large wide brimmed hat covered smoothly with white linen, veiled flatly with black Chantilly lace, and trimmed with white roses. Worn with a white straw hat, a mass of waving blue feathers and crumpled folds of blue tulle, accented by a butterfly bow of black satin set against the side, was a short skirted costume trimmed with black velvet flowers. From each side of the hip-long bodice went long ends of blue tulle to tie half way down the skirt at the back. Particularly noticeable was a one-piece gown of white linen elaborately trimmed with the finest of tucks—mere threads. A tiny round yoke of fine tucks framed a second yoke of plain blue linen; this in turn inclosed a guimpe of plain white batiste. It was belted with blue silk and worn with a black hat faced with blue. A softly trailing costume of white crepe struck a note of novelty in its accessories, hat, scarf and parasol of orange silk, the new shade.

Next to white costumes in numbers were those of sky blue in volutes, shantung and linens. In contrast to these airy things were a few gowns of black Liberty silk and foulard. Conspicuous, yet admirably planned, was a costume, all black and white, worn by a lovely blond woman. The long plain skirt, the low square cut corsage and the full three-quarter long sleeves were

all of black foulard, dotted at wide distances with white dots the size of a franc piece. Back and front the square neck opening was finely edged with bands of heavy lace, framing fine lingerie tucks; below the sleeves, finished with a band of plain black, showed tiny sleeves that matched the guimpe. Wrinkling across the front of the skirt, and mounting to form a girde, was an overskirt of plain black; drawn tightly back, it fell straight in two long breadths. Gracefully draped over the shoulders hung a long scarf of plain black foulard, widely hemmed and fringed on the ends. White wrinkling gloves met the sleeves; her parasol was white, and thrust into her girde at one side was a huge bunch of white moss roses. Crowning her yellow hair, her big hat was wonderfully becoming—pure white brim, faced with black velvet and trimmed with a shower of black paradise feathers.

Of black Liberty silk and black mousseline de soie was a second black toilet. Circling the long skirt at the height of the knees passed a wide rose colored ribbon. Over it hung a slender tunic of black mousseline de soie, through it the softened rose ribbon was wonderfully effective. This was the only touch of color in the toilet; the hat was black, and the white parasol was trimmed with three wide bias bands of black silk.

Velling a blue ribbon was a third gown of black transparency. In this case the overskirt was hung in such a manner as to suggest a puff at the knees. Held by the ribbon passed underneath at the front and sides only; at the back the ribbon reappeared to tie into an immense bow. The corsage crossed over bands of blue ribbon below an unfitted guimpe of black mousseline de soie.

Less noticeable, but not less elegant, was a costume of black Liberty, with the upper part of its corsage all of black Chantilly lace. Circling the figure under it were straight bands of blue and pink pompadour ribbon. In effective places on the corsage showed the dead black of velvet ribbon. A relief from the suddenly blooming fad for black hats was one of wheat colored straw, dish shaped and round, one side turned up a bit, showing the facing of black velvet. On the side of the drooping crown, a black velvet bow framed this, the dense black of it in admirable contrast to the material.

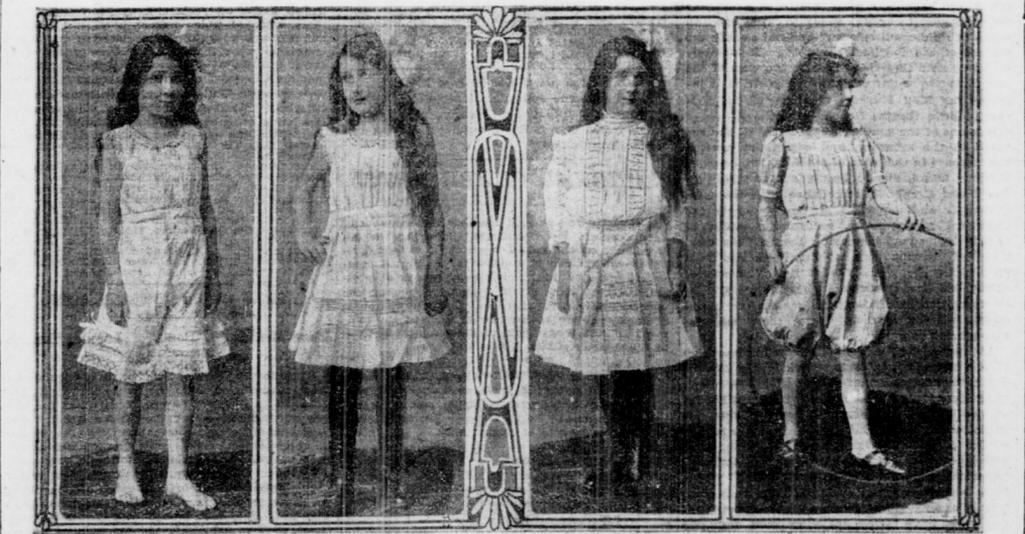
A stately girl haired woman wore charmingly a toilet of mouse gray silk voile. Hemming the trailing skirt were four deep tucks separated into groups of two by grayish white English embroidery. Tight lower sleeves were of this, holding drooping puffs of the voile. The corsage was hidden by a quaint little wrap of coarse gray tulle, over gray satin. About the shoulders it was draped with gray pearls and the long point and fronts were gathered into long tassels of coarse silk and pearls. Bands of gray satin striped the back of the garment, confining it at the waist line. Pink roses, with a tinge of yellow, trimmed the hat of chateaux straw.

MARGARET ALICE FRIEND.
It is the 10th woman who feels the heat most in the "scorching" days, for with folded hands and unoccupied mind a fever heat may be reached by those who keep on hand some bit of needlework, not too difficult, upon which to vent their feelings, and with the flight of the hours two birds are killed—something practical has been accomplished and the heat has been forgotten.

The motherly interest that even the most domestic young matron will take in a handsome, attractive and eligible bachelor is usually the cause of righteous indignation on the part of the unmarried of her sex. These protective platonic often cause a likely love affair to be nipped just when ready to blossom into an engagement. Protective match makers are so many that they make a cute old fox look simple. Their little wedges are driven with the skill of woodman and surgeon combined, and the hope they can blast by little innuendoes are often the dearest than a man ever has had or will have.

A white bag purse of linen and Irish crochet baby lace dangles like a chateaux bag from the belt of any woman wearing her best lingerie gown. It is very strong and useful, besides giving a Parisian touch to the costume.

One of the most attractive of the Long Island peninsula has taken to days at home for the season. The seven owners of largest houses each claiming one, so from 6 o'clock until dinner hour, except when polo is on, the whole neighborhood will be packed under one roof, the men stopping in from



COMFORTABLE SUMMER CLOTHING FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

It is also best not to have the stockings too long, unless the garters are adjusted very short, for turning in an overabundance at the top and trying to put the garter over this not only produces a bungling appearance, but, as soon as the stockings are worn, but as soon as the weather becomes chilly they should be replaced by stockings. Some persons think to harden children by making them wear socks in winter, but this has often proved disastrous. One of the coldest days last winter a woman swathed in furs entered a car with a little boy of about six, whose socks appeared only slightly above his shoe tops. His little limbs were looking most distressed, and he was whining and crying from the sharp winds. But when he was hardened him—she herself being most comfortable while.

THE PETTICOATS.
After the stockings are adjusted the flannel petticoat is put on. This is generally of the plainest type, the only trimming being an embroidered scallop, with probably a tiny spray above. For a girl who is growing fast a hem and several tucks above serve as an economical trimming, for the tucks can be let out one at a time as the child increases the way to the leg seam underneath. This not only facilitates getting into the garment, but simplifies the ironing as well. The only ornamentation is a flannel sash, which outlines the square neck and yoke, and finishing the top and bottom of the sleeve and waistband.

No petticoats are required inside these rompers, and on a particularly warm day many mothers permit the children to play out of doors with only the little woolen shirt next the skin, while the rompers are the second and only other garment.

All children love to run with bare feet in summer. Much has been written and said about this, but there is danger of stepping on glass or something which will hurt or irritate them. Therefore, a slight protection in the form of sandals is a most convenient covering, and generally delight the children. It is not the wisest thing to let children run at all times without shoes or stockings. The feet spread and when adult life is reached they are larger and not so shapely as when shoes are worn. Sandals may be worn with or without stockings, for in either case the vital part, the sole of the foot, is protected.

Some Ways of the World

The naturally popular girl has to be very diplomatic on her week-end visits to old haunts, and is torn between the desire to stay at the house and see all the admirers that have announced they will call or to accept as many of the invitations from attractive girl friends, who will have all the other men in the place to greet her. There is always a horrid possibility about the first. The one most hoped for may not come, even if he has been most ardent in his inquiries, under which circumstances the bird in the hand (belonging to the other girl, 'tis true) seems best, and insures a better time next time.

An old-fashioned grandmother from Baltimore's best ranks was greatly shocked not long ago by the Sunday music played and sung by her grandchildren. Ragtime moon songs, anything and everything but hymns, came from the piazza contingent, added to which a machine played waltzes and brass band marches until her head ached. Her expectations to her son were of no avail, for he argued that the children would simply move to some other piazza for the same entertainment, and that home was best. About the hymns, he called a meeting of the unruly tribe, and made a deal whereby some hymns were sung indoors after Sunday supper. The atmosphere was thus partially cleared, although the old lady soon took her departure for a more pious household.