

Woman's Realm

Etiquette for Americans

Author of a New Book on Social Usage Says There Is a "Clamorous Demand" for Such a Manual.

There are already many books of etiquette on the market, but the publishers of "Etiquette for Americans" (Duffell & Co., New York), are evidently of opinion that there is room for another, and the preface states that repeated and clamorous demands are made upon every bookseller and publisher in the land for an up-to-date manual. The intellectual may despise etiquette, the unsocial may pronounce it a bore, those occupied in engrossing pursuits may begrudge any time given to such matters, but to all there is likely to come a time when a knowledge of the amenities of social life is indispensable, and then, if it has not been previously acquired, it has to be "scrambled for desperately in books or learned hastily from polished friends." Hence the despairing wail which is sounding in the ears of the publishers and which has produced the volume under consideration. But the public is advised not to wait for the supreme moment before giving attention to the subject. It is obviously better to master these minor details beforehand. "Ask a stage manager what would happen at a tremendous crisis of passion if the heroine had not rehearsed every minutest movement, every every gust of emotion—and social affairs are much like plays. In cases like these, says the author, each one must know his part."

It is now possible in America, says the author, who appears only as "A Woman of Fashion," to learn one's social part because American habits have become fixed. "American ways are running in well oiled grooves." In time past etiquette was borrowed from England for want of a better native product, but the late dinner, to be sure, is an English innovation, but one cannot be quite sure whether that is an unmitigated boon or not. The chapter on dinner giving is rather discouraging, and was so written with malice aforethought. It is intended to discourage the ambitious hostess of modest means from attempting entertaining in a formal order. "Far better," says "A Woman of Fashion," "give supper parties, consisting of Welsh rabbits and beer, and Frankfurter sausages and scrambled eggs, when you can all wait and be jolly, than wear a worried, hunted air for days, overtax your establishment, and lie awake gnashing your teeth and bedewing your pillow through a bitter night. Dinners are terribly hard to give; they require practice as well as experience and money."

TO HELP STUDENTS

Home Founded by Ely Alumnae Has Long Waiting List.

Dreary quarters and miserable meals, combined with more or less loneliness and isolation, have lately been the lot of the young women students who flock to New York every winter. The expense of living here exceeds all with the average student purse, and there are no pleasant concessions to students, such as 25 cent seats at the opera, as is the case in European cities. Yet to New York young women must come from all over the country if they want to be artists or musicians. Things have been made pleasant for them of late years. People are beginning to recognize that it is not only those who are starving to death who stand in need of a helping hand. Hence the advent of institutions like the Three Arts Club. But there is still so much room for work of this kind that the Ely Club, No. 171 West 97th street, although it is not even officially open as yet, has already had to enlarge its quarters by taking additional rooms in the neighborhood, while sixty-eight names have been placed on the waiting list.

The Ely Club was organized by graduates of the Misses Ely's school. They wanted to take up some sort of philanthropic work, and as they are scattered all over the country they wanted to do something that would interest the alumnae living in California just as much as those living in the East. The Ely Club answers the purpose perfectly, since graduates come to New York from all over this country. The only advantage the local alumnae have over those at a distance is that they have the pleasure of fitting up the house. To this they are giving their personal attention, even marking the linen with their own hands.

The rooms are being very simply furnished, but at the same time are ideally pretty and comfortable. All but two of them are arranged for two occupants, but each guest will have her own desk and her own dresser and a great big closet. There are old-fashioned, three-cornered shawls of black or white. Chantilly lace are gracefully caught on each shoulder, to fall in soft, loose folds below the waist line, not concealing the contour of it. Both ends are left to fall straight in front. These shawls are well disposed also as skirt draperies. Charmingly they finish a little dinner toilet of changeable silk, made with a half low corsage, short, lace-trimmed sleeves and a gathered skirt that barely sweeps the floor.

More elaborate is an evening toilet of white or pale colored satin under a low necked, sleeveless tunic of black tulle, entirely covered with soutache braiding. Scant, the tunic is open on each side just below the belt line. Heavy silk fringe borders the ends; the front is cut considerably shorter than the back. Above it is a dress of white cut décolletage rises the under corsage, of filmy white mousseline de soie. Sleeves that wrinkle closely from shoulders to wrists expand at the elbow into little puffs. A striking feature of all the dresses in new gowns is their obvious air of comfort. Of whatever length, ease at the elbow is secured in some fashion; for the rest, sleeves remain neither large nor small.

One of the furs most in favor is the Peking, a fleece so closely resembling albino that only the experienced eye is able to detect the difference. With walking tailored costumes of winter serges are great muffs of the same material, trimmed with fur borders or fur heads and tails. A small neckpiece makes the trimming of a costume but entirely of velvet, or of silk and velvet combined. Perfect in line and finish, such a gown needs no adornment beyond a handsome fur muff and neckpiece.

New materials are made of velvet of the color called "tête de nègre," a nearly black maroon, suggesting the color of seal skin. They are lined with coral pink, orange and bright blue. White newer than the soft satins and motor crepes that modish women have loved so long for evening wraps, these velvet garments lack their beauty, brightness and grace.

MARGARET ALICE FRIEND.

A SEASIDE NURSERY.

A good idea is a nursery for the babies of visitors at seaside resorts. It was put into practice last summer at Southport, England, where the wife of the Mayor established a canvas erection, with cribs and cots, and fully qualified nurses in attendance, where mothers coming for a day's outing could leave their babies to be cared for while they saw the sights, bathed or rested. Most of the mothers were in straitened circumstances, being the wives of workmen, and their holidays were none too frequent. A holiday with a heavy baby on one's arm is not much good, and the mothers greatly appreciated this nursery, where their little ones were fed and tended and put to sleep in the sweet air, free of charge.

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The chapter on calling concludes with the observation that "the system of calling is one that wastes much time, and is rather senseless. But there seems to be no other institution to take its place, and as a code of signals it has its use." The institution of the chaperon is defended in a surprising, critical, uncharitable and gaping world, they ought to know better than to find fault with gratuitous protection. It is their very ignorance that makes them foolhardy. One escapade, one false step, and it is not so easy to begin over again. This may sound solemn, but many and many a girl has chattered her chatter for saving her from a dramatic disaster. Innumerable cases might be mentioned in which girls have been thankful for the presence of chaperons. And men who will literally at being 'stuck' with girls interminably are thankful to a chaperon, with whom she may be left."

A useful hint given under the heading of "Rules for 'Unhappy Women'" is: "If you are a poor dancer, or if you do not appear at your best in a ballroom, give up balls at once. Great suffering," the author continues, "has been entailed upon youthful and tender humanity of a girlish order by forcing it to appear 'everywhere' in spite of the fact of its unsuccessfulness. There are belles of the dinner table, belles of the tennis court, belles of the quiet evening at home—yes, and belles of the kitchen as well as belles of the dance. Find your own sphere and adorn it."

MAKING UP

"Make-up" of Certain Kinds No Longer Considered Bad Taste.

By M. Landon Reed.

Why do women make up? Is it really to gratify their innate vanity or to charm mankind? The latter motive is the generally accepted one. There was a time when man made himself attractive to charm woman, but in the progress of civilization this has been reversed. If, then, man demands of woman that she shall look her best, where shall we draw the line in the process of making up with that end in view? Doesn't it seem a bit inconsistent to say that one false thing is right, another wrong? In fact, the moral side grows less the more we consider it, and the question of good taste and good sense comes to the front.

However we may differ on other points, I think all will agree that it is better to have false teeth than none, and that it is quite moral. No one even considers it a weakness or a vanity. They are so valuable in speech and the first process of digestion and so marked a feature of good looks that every effort is made to preserve them. We no longer have them filled with gold, either to show our wealth or the weakness of the teeth. We want them to look natural, for they can never be hidden, being in evidence in conversation and necessarily conspicuous when one smiles. Education as to their care is helping us to keep our real teeth, but let us be thankful that the dentist can make us false ones when these are gone.

PAINT AND POWDER.

A clear, fine complexion is the first requisite of womanly beauty. The refinement of the face is partly dependent on the skin, for even though the features and expression may be good, if the skin is rough and coarse the beauty is marred. While our stimulating climate gets the credit of being the



BEFORE-THE-DATE COSTUMES.

An enterprising motor-outfitter in England, taking time by the forelock, has designed a serviceable costume for women flying on aeroplanes, though few are likely to wear it at the present. Should aeroplaning ever become popular it will probably strike a blow at the wearing of skirts, which are obviously unsuitable for aerial purposes.

are running water and a fireplace in each room and a bathroom on each floor. Two rooms have mahogany furniture, with walls and decorations in harmony with it; two are in bird's-eye maple and two in green. The dining room is also being done in green, with small green tables. The "clubroom" will be laid out as follows:

Besides these physical comforts all sorts of other nice things are promised to club members. The Ely Club will have a tea at the house once a month, and alumnae will also drop into luncheon to get acquainted with their protégés. There will be concerts and lectures in the evenings, and when alumnae have come and winter tickets that they don't know what to do with they will be sure to find their way to the clubhouse. A motherly woman has been secured as superintendent, and if the club members are not comfortable and happy it will not be for any lack of effort to make them so.

To gain admission to this Eden it will be necessary to be recommended by an Ely alumna and to pay a limited income. The charge for board is \$7 and \$3 a week—about the price of hall boarding misery under ordinary circumstances. This will not cover expenses, but the Ely Club will cheerfully make up the deficit. Unfortunately the club accommodates only twelve, exclusive of the rooms that have been secured outside, but next year it is supposed to double the accommodations from the old building.

The president of the Ely Club are Mrs. Arthur Slade of New York, president; Mrs. Frederick Montville of Connecticut, treasurer, and Mrs. Alfred Thatcher, of South Orange, secretary.

cause of the American's great nervous energy, it is also responsible for the dry, hard skin, which requires much care to keep it in normal condition. The skin, being unprotected on face and hands, is especially at the mercy of the weather.

Massage of the face is not really making up, for when correctly given is a real beautifier, for it not only cleanses and nourishes the skin but stimulates the circulation, bringing color to the face and a sense of cleanliness and restfulness that is refreshing. Perhaps one reason why men retain their good complexions longer than do women is the care attendant upon the frequent process of shaving.

It is said that all women belong to the Paint and Powder Club these days. The color in a woman's face no longer "comes and goes" like the proverbial heroine's, but stays till it is removed. Sometimes it is put on artistically, sometimes it is not. As for powder, women with an oily skin argue that it is necessary for comfort, and good powder, which does not harm the most delicate baby skin, is a protection against wind and cold and is soothing after massage.

BUILDING THE FIGURE.

The make-up of woman's figure is usually applied to bust and hips for the sake of the dry, hard skin, which requires much care to keep it in normal condition. The skin, being unprotected on face and hands, is especially at the mercy of the weather.

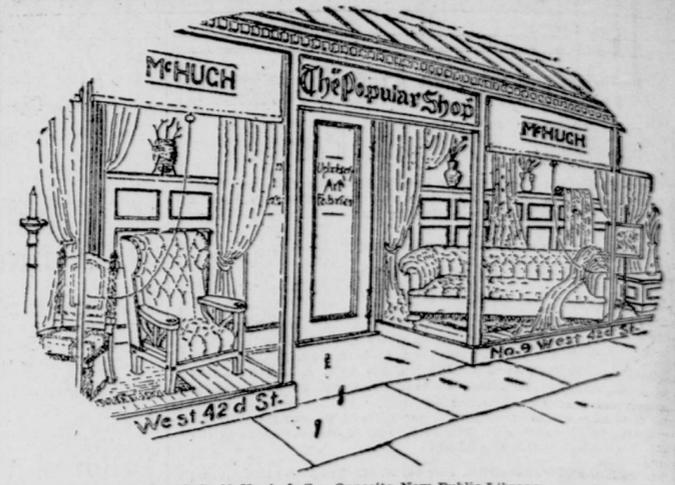
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A DIRECTORY.

Entrance Room; Oldstyle Easy Furniture—Wall Papers in Panels. North Room; Craftstyle Furniture—Scenery Wall Papers. Sub-Sale Rooms Entire; McHughwillow Furniture (Natural). Mezzanine Floor South; Wall Papers—Liberty Fabrics—Pierrot Pictures. East and West Rooms; Upholstery—Drapery Stuffs—Some Persian Rugs. North Room; Handmade Domestic Carpets—McHughwillow Furniture (Decorated).



Joseph P. McHugh & Co., Opposite New Public Library.

woman's hair that are so distinctly feminine and give softness to the face. A woman with short hair at once seems masculine and "strong minded," and a bald headed woman no one can imagine. In all countries and ages woman's hair has been considered a great source of her beauty and received much care. In Japan the first thought is not to disturb its careful arrangement even in sleep; while in the cities of Spain every other shop seems to be a hairdressing establishment. In America the custom of having the hair dressed, except on great occasions, is of recent date—that is, with the masses.

False hair, like false teeth, seems to be generally accepted as legitimate deception, doing little or no harm to the wearer and pleasing the beholder. Of course, this refers to a decent restraint in its use, the hideous, untidy collection of false hair worn by many with the enormous hats being outside the category of good taste.

Shall a woman change the color of her hair? Some say that all things are permissible that add to a woman's beauty. Generally, however, there is no artificial effort of woman to appear young that is such a failure. Colored hair rarely deceives any one, and the wrinkled face beneath takes on a harder expression than would be the case if it were with this regular muscular training great attention framed in soft gray locks.

LIFE OF A DUCHESS.

"Work" the Watchword of This Energetic French Woman.

A full life and a busy one is that of the Dowager Duchesse d'Uzé, a French woman who loves work and progress. Though her family was of the old regime, she declines to bury herself in some remote castle because the new regime has won out. Other aristocrats may sulk in solitude, but the duchesse, though she is a warm friend of the exiled Orlean family, accepts republican rule with cheerfulness, and moves in the thick of Paris society, hunts, writes and tells in her atelier daily at studios which she sells for money, though she is a rich woman and the mistress of several residences. By selling her statues the duchesse gets the hallmark on them which proves that she is a serious sculptor. And serious she is—on her feet for hours in her workshop in the Rue de la Harpe, modeling and carving with a vigor which many a younger woman could not emulate. Here she is always at home to artists, writers and the like, many of whom are fond of dropping in for a discussion.

The statue of Jeanne d'Arc at Pont-A-Mousson is by the duchesse; so, too, is the figure of Emile Augier in the Grande Place at Valence, and so are several figures and groups at Valmy, Riedma and Fontenay in Chateau. She began her career as a sculptor when a tiny child by trying to model her governess, but the subject considered the work a caricature and smashed it, to the grief of the budding artist.

Matters of the House

The French artichoke is now in market and selling as low as 15 cents in some of the shops. The following way of preparing it holds from Europe, and is delicious: Use only the bottoms of the artichoke, rejecting the leaves except when very fleshy at the lower part, and also the "choke," the immature flower in the centre. As you cut and trim the artichokes throw them at once into strongly acidulated water, for they turn black quickly on being cut with a knife. It is even well to hold them partly under water while trimming them. Boil them in acidulated water that covers them completely. In about forty minutes, or until tender, while they are cooking, prepare the following sauce: Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in an agate steaming pan. Add a little flour, about half as much as of butter; mix together, and cook until it begins to brown. Add a small spoonful of chopped parsley; the juice of a lemon; a dash of sprinkling of pepper and salt and enough water to make a smooth sauce. Roll the artichoke bottoms in the sauce and let them boil a minute. Then serve piping hot. Prepared in this way with care they will have a flavor reminiscent of fine oysters.

A festive dessert jelly that contains a surprise is known as Meringue à la Française. Prepare a wine jelly, using sufficient gelatine to make it very stiff. While it is still in the liquid state pour enough of it into a pretty mould to form a thin coating over the bottom. Set it on ice, and when hard arrange over it a few candied fruits in a fanciful design. Fasten each piece of fruit in place by pouring around it enough liquid jelly to cover it, but no more, or the design will float. Let it become hard in the mould, usually. Put crushed ice in the bowl so that the jelly around it will harden easily. When it is hard remove the ice and put some warm water in its place; then lift out the bowl and into the cavity pile a Bavarian cream. Put it back on the ice to harden throughout. When ready to serve dip the mould containing the jelly into hot water. Then turn it out on a dessert platter and serve.

Instead of the wine jelly filled with fancy fruits, a simple strawberry jelly, made with the juice from a jar of preserves thinned with water, may be used. A mint sponge is a novel dessert, and when colored a delicate green with a vegetable coloring matter it is as refreshing to the eye as to the palate. It calls for three lemons, three-quarters of a cupful of mint leaves picked from the stems, three cupfuls of water, two cupfuls of sugar or enough to suit the taste, the whites of three eggs and enough gelatine to harden the mixture. Mix

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Bullard's Mosquito Bite Cure and Insect Exterminator kills all insect life. Bedbugs, moths, fleas and ants. (Non-poisonous.) Price bottles, 25c; 1/2 gal., \$1; gallon, \$2. Bullard's Mosquito Terror, in 1/2 and 1-lb. tins, will clear your porch or house of Roaches. At drug stores and grocers, or Bullard & Co., 127 Cedar St., New York.

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France," she says, "it is proof that there are still Frenchmen whose blood boils with joy at approaching danger, who do not fear difficulties, but love to overcome them."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals doesn't take that view of it. The duchesse used to be vice-president of that society, but was asked to resign because of her hunting, which was cruelty to animals, and she was told, "because hunting always existed, and the stages would have to be killed if they weren't hunted. She is certainly kind to her hounds. She has eighty fine ones, and at the old manor of La Celle they live in great comfort in big, airy kennels."

The duchesse is president of the Lyceum Club, and is often seen talking with the women members. She takes a great interest in charitable work and does a great deal for the improvement of the conditions of consumptives and indigent mothers. She is not, says "The Lady's Realm," a feminist. She wants independence for women, but she thinks the term feminist has come to be used for too many things which are not liberty but license. In politics she is a pessimist about her native country. She is quite out of touch with the new class, and there is no greatness in France now, she thinks—only "a bourgeois sordidness mixed with a third rate bohemianism, out of which no greatness can emerge."

Cretonne bags are excellent to protect fine gowns from the dust; they come ready made in different colors and patterns at \$1.45 each.

A cone-shaped silver tea kettle and lamp for the tea table is quaint and attractive, and costs \$30.

Fancy metal watering pots for the window gardener come with very long spouts and in odd shapes at \$2.00 each.

Oblong bread baskets set in metal frames with a handle sell at \$2.50.

Rattan covered steamer trunks, well staved and with a convenient strap in front by which to pull them from under the berth, sell for \$12.75.

Motor rolls of enamel leather suitable for short trips sell for \$12.

Large hand mirrors with carved and gilded wooden frames are new, and cost \$4 apiece.

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