

OF INTEREST to WOMEN

Scorching Through Europe

A Delight That Is Tempered with Difficulties Until You Know the Ropes.

This is the time when everybody is planning motor trips abroad—everybody, that is, who has money and leisure. The newly-weds about to take their honeymoon journey, the people with children they wish to place in foreign schools, the people who have married off their children and are free to enjoy themselves as they will, all these and a hundred others are dreaming of the Italian lake region and the English lanes, hotly discussing the rival merits of cars and wondering—if they have never motored through Europe before—if there are many legal snags to puncture the tires of their enjoyment.

There are legalities to be observed, but it is perfectly simple if the travellers will take the trouble to inform themselves in advance. The first step is to write to the secretaries of automobile clubs in the countries to be visited, for there is a constant interchange of courtesies between the American Automobile Association and those of Europe, and much necessary information and assistance can be obtained in this way. It is not a bad idea to join the automobile clubs of the countries one intends to tour, and it costs very little. To belong to the Touring Club de France, for instance, means only an outlay of \$1.20 a year, and one may become a life member for \$25.

Germany demands only \$2.45 for each 100 pounds, and Holland 5 per cent of the declared value. A triptique is good for one year in each of these countries. Belgium gets 12 1/2 per cent of the declared value, the triptique being good until the last day of the year in which it is issued, and Italy asks a lump sum of \$120, and honors the triptique for three months from the date of importation.

Switzerland puts the charge high—\$4.50 for each hundred pounds of car, and issues a triptique good for six months. England requires taxes—taxes for the registration of the car, for the driver, for the owner, an inland revenue tax and a tax for employing a chauffeur, who, by the way, must be more than seventeen years of age. These taxes aggregate \$37.50, but to offset this no duty deposit is required. In Spain the duty deposit ranges from \$250 to \$400, according to the construction of the car, and if the motorists leave the country in six months they get the money back.

Few motor parties explore beyond the beaten paths in Spain, for the roads are vile, and gasoline hardly to be got for love or money. Holland and Belgium are the mecca of the motorists; their roads are ideal, and in Holland membership in a touring club, which costs only \$1.70 a year, secures reduced rates at the hotels.

Most motorists leaving for the other side send the chauffeur with the car ahead by a sailing, and he presents the bills of lading on arrival, so that everything is ready for the start when the family lands.

Anybody applying for a driver's license in France must be well supplied with photographs of himself, for five unmounted must accompany the application. And if the name and address of the owner are not blazoned on the dashboard of the car things are likely to happen.

Barring these technicalities, what is so jolly as a motor trip through Europe? To drift, for instance—rather scorch—from one to another of Italy's little towns, those towns where notables of all nations come yearly, where even royalty stays incognito; Americans are very well received, and people of condition they are accepted for the position they "illustrate." There is only one drawback to touring in Italy. The road rules are very confusing. In some provinces vehicles must "keep to the right and pass to the left and pass to the right," and to remember always which rule obtains where is a severe tax on the brain.

Some Ways of the World

"A form of selfishness peculiarly American," said a woman who has traveled much, "is that shown by young married couples who won't assume the responsibility of a home of their own. In every other country a home of one's own is a part of matrimony, but in America the number of young couples living in apartment hotels, or wandering from spot to spot, is increasing constantly. I believe the tendency grows of the long honeymoon journeys most newlyweds consider a necessary sequel of the ceremony. They get the nomadic habit, and grow more and more averse to assuming the burden of housekeeping. So they live on in apartment hotels, envious of their friends who are settled in comfortable homes, but too selfish to go and do likewise. The pity of it is when children come. The nomadic life is bad for children."

rubbing the cheese with cream to a smooth paste, shaping this into a block and laying it on ice till it was quite stiff. Then cut it into squares, which were mixed with the salad. After the dressing was added I sprinkled the whole with paprika."

Who says that women are not scientists? If any man dares to affirm they are not, the professors in the College of Agriculture at Ithaca can tell him his mistake. These professors are kept busy nowadays analyzing specimens of earth for amateur gardeners. It has become a regular custom for women fortunate enough to have gardens to send a chunk of the earth to Ithaca for analysis, that they may know what flowers will flourish in that soil, what fertilizers to use, etc. A mere man, hearing from a chaperon at a dance how marvellous her analyzed ground was bursting forth into flowers, decided to follow the plan on a farm he had been playing with up in the Berkshires. Farmers from far and near gathered to jeer at him as he dug a lump of earth from each field and boxed it up to send to Ithaca.

"But I laughed the other side of my mouth," the farmer confessed after harvesting that year, "when I saw what crops that city feller raised by followin' the advice that come from Ithaca."

SHE WEARS THINGS OUT

Yet Her Clothes Never Look Wornout—Matching the Secret.

"Wear everything out, but never let anything look wornout," is the motto of one woman whose smart dressing is the envy and admiration of her friends. And she lives up to her motto on a remarkably small income, simply by minding a little forethought when her shopping.

In the springtime, when a woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of bargains, this woman lies her forth. She takes a week to it, with prayer and not fasting, but good nourishing luncheons. When she buys a gown which she thinks will be possible for another season—and most of her gowns are chosen with an eye to this—she immediately matches it, either in the material or in silk or satin, buys some yards of this, with suitable trimming, and puts it carefully away until the time for remodelling comes.

"I learned this lesson," she told a friend who found her in one of the shops hard at work mending things, "when it dawned upon me through sad experience that you can seldom match last season's shades. Each season has its own shades. I used to give away gowns it broke my heart to discard, because they needed a bit of fixing up, and days of hunting would only elicit the same answer: 'This color not in stock now.' Then I bit on my present plan. Twice a year, spring and fall, I engage a clever seamstress I've found, and together we go over my last season's gowns. This one I have on now—you really wouldn't think it a made-over gown, would you? And yet it is, and the remodelling cost me a ridiculously small sum."

CLASSES AT WORK IN THE HENRIETTA EVENING TRADE SCHOOL OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AT NO. 224 WEST 63D STREET.



Learning to be model housekeepers.

A NEW HOSPITAL

It Opens at Hempstead, Long Island, To-morrow.

The first of the string of hospitals with which it is hoped, Long Island will be and by equipped will be opened to-morrow at Hempstead. The \$50,000 which it cost was raised by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont among the wealthy summer residents and all-the-year-round people of Hempstead, some of the contributors being August Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, H. F. Youkum, E. R. Hawley, Mortimer Schiff, Mrs. William Erhart, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, J. Phipps and Tyler Morse.

The new hospital, which is at Jerusalem and Henry streets, in Hempstead, supplies the long felt want of a population of between 60,000 and 70,000. One of its interesting features is the fact that it will be run by women. There will be a board of women managers, a woman superintendent (Miss Inez Newman) and women house physicians. There will be specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery in attendance at least one day in every week. Long Island physicians will form the staff, and a number of well known doctors from New York will give their services for consultation, which, in a sense will provide the care of a specialist for every patient requiring it.

The hospital, which will accommodate thirty-five patients, is a three story structure of brick, done in Colonial style, with verandas in front of both lower and upper floors. On the main floor are the three wards—one for men and two for women—the diet kitchen and the administration rooms. Just above are thirteen private rooms, with large, roomy closets.

For the present, until a home for them is forthcoming, the nurses will occupy the



THE REV. DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW. President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, now in convention at Washington.

third floor of the new building, where the roomers are neatly fitted with oak furniture and white hospital beds. These rooms are a counterpart of the private quarters below, so that at any time they can be turned over to patients.

Perfectly up to date is the equipment of the operating room on this floor, as well as the sterilizing room. Besides three large windows facing south and east a skylight illuminates the apartment. In the basement arrangements have been made for a clinic, with medical laboratory attached.

The aim has been to secure the greatest economy of maintenance, so that, as one of the trustees explained, any person who contributes to the hospital will know that it goes to the care of the patient, and not for unnecessary details. It is expected that a patient can be maintained for \$1.50 a day, whereas in most institutions it costs \$2.50.

A GRAND OLD WOMAN

Miss Spence, of Australia, Dead at Eighty-five.

When Miss Catherine Helen Spence, the "grand old woman of Australia," died not long ago, the children of her country lost one of their best friends. It was Miss Spence who, in conjunction with Miss Emily Clark, initiated the Australian system for the care of dependent and delinquent children, a system which is the envy of social workers in more than one other country. Old as she was, she filled up to the time of her death a seat on the State Children's Council and also on the Destitute Board of South Australia. But Miss Spence was never really old, though she had lived eighty-five years when she died. She took the warmest interest in all that her friends were doing. She mothered and

DUSKY PAQUINS

San Juan Hill Blossoms Out in Spring Finery.

San Juan Hill will have a "spring opening" this week, and it promises to be one of the fashionable events of the year in that region of many lively happenings. "Creations" of the embryo Worths and Paquins of the West Indian colored colony of the West Side will be notable features of this exhibition of the work done by the adult pupils of the Henrietta Evening Trade School of the Children's Aid Society, No. 224 West 63d street, on April 19, 20 and 21.

The hats and gowns are to be displayed on living models, the milliners and dress-



Making Chanteclair hats on San Juan Hill.

brought up, one after another, three families of children. Her public work was many-sided. The English colony in South Australia, to which, as a young girl, Miss Spence went from Scotland, was not at all like the colonies founded later by gold seekers. It was a colony established by idealists, with dreams of just laws and pure electoral conditions. Miss Spence took all this in at the impressive age, and all her life she preached and worked for the voice of the people in government.

In 1883 Miss Spence travelled in America, speaking at the World's Fair at Chicago and in many other cities.

A BORN FIGHTER.

Dr. Shaw's Life a Series of Hard Struggles.

The Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the suffrage organization which is resting to-day in the national capital after its arduous convention labors of the last three days—and incidentally feeling sorry that some of its members missed President Taft—has a double claim to the title of doctor, having earned both theological and medical degrees.

Many a hard fight has Dr. Shaw had on

makers who made them, and it must be admitted that some of them will not be shown on this occasion for the first time. But those hats and costumes which just had to be worn on Easter have been laid aside in tissue paper ever since, and the management of the show assures the public that they will be seen at the "opening" in all their original splendor and spanness.

The military exhibits include, of course, a "Chanteclair" hat, but the curious visitor who looks for a "riot of color" more boisterous than may be observed in Broadway will be disappointed. Good taste and restraint are characteristics of the handicraft of these young women. The military class, which is one of the most popular in the school, has in its first six months placed two girls in good establishments, while two others have had such success in filling orders for their work that they will soon open a shop of their own.

Millinery, however, will be only one of the features of the exhibition, which is given to show the proficiency which has been attained by the pupils since the establishment of the various trade classes last October. The evening school has an average attendance of two hundred, and nearly all of the pupils are negroes between the ages of fifteen and thirty years, though there are a few Russians and Germans in some of the classes. Most of the departments, which include dressmaking, millinery, trained nursing, model housekeeping, janitor service, restaurant cooking, plain sewing, domestic science, shoemaking, carpentry, basket making, chair caning, besides reading and writing and other ordinary school work, will be represented by exhibits, and all will be seen in session in the course of the three evenings on which the school building is thrown open to the public. In the three-room model flat of the school dinner will be cooked and served every evening by the young women of the cooking classes, and meals will be prepared, too, by the members of the men's class in restaurant cooking. Two members of this class, by the way, have recently left to take places in Sound steamer galleys.

The dressmaking and embroidery exhibit will include a number of rather elaborate and expensive costumes, most of which, like the rest of the exhibits of handicraft, are to be offered for sale. From the nature of things, the janitors' class will be unable to make a graphic showing of its activities, but the pupils themselves, well set-up young men, earnestly attending to their in-door work, will be represented by exhibits, and all will be seen in session in the course of the three evenings on which the school building is thrown open to the public. In the three-room model flat of the school dinner will be cooked and served every evening by the young women of the cooking classes, and meals will be prepared, too, by the members of the men's class in restaurant cooking. Two members of this class, by the way, have recently left to take places in Sound steamer galleys.

TRAINING THAT FAILS

A girl may execute a folk dance to perfection and yet have a poor posture and walk wretchedly. At least this is the conclusion arrived at by a non-professional observer of classes for physical training. In "The American Physical Education Review," Leonard Felix Fuld offers some suggestions for making the physical education of girls more practical. He thinks they should be taught to do a few things, such as getting over a fence or climbing a vertical ladder, in their ordinary costume. Such an accomplishment might sometimes save a girl considerable embarrassment and possible danger, for if she is caught in a burning building or wishes to walk across lots in the country she can't stop to put on her gymnasium suit. Abdominal exercises, done while lying on the floor, and considered valuable because they develop important muscles not ordinarily exercised in everyday life, were seldom taught in the classes visited by Dr. Fuld in the course of his investigation. One teacher, on being questioned about them, said she did not like them because they soiled the gymnasium suits of the pupils.

A TRUTHFUL CHILD.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, of whom many of the Little Men and Little Women have doubtless heard, because she knows quantities of poems about children and speaks them in public frequently, tells this story about a little three-year-old girl she knows. The little girl's name is Jane, and she is very frank, as you will see.

Miss Cheatham visited Jane's mamma to make the acquaintance of Jane's tiny mouth.

"Jane," she said, "how do you like your baby sister?"

"Oh, I like her very well, Mamma," said Jane. "I think she's very nice, but I like myself better."

Survival of the Fittest

A Charming Tailored Costume Has Been Sifted Out of the Mass of New Modes.

One conspicuous result of the sifting process which the new designs have been undergoing during the last few weeks in the survival of a comfortable, practical and extremely smart tailored costume of soft, light colored wool, or of more darkly tinted silk.

The skirt of this costume is always short, and is more or less cast, according to the figure, but never with a strained effect. The coat, half long, or short, shows more variety. Generally its ornamentation is slight, but of the utmost effectiveness, in contrasting facings and linings, while its pretty belt is arranged with astonishing ingenuity to suit the figure. Never except on slight girlish figures is it allowed to take the entire form. It may cross the back, appear on the sides, or show only in front, but always it is of an ornamental character—a pleasantly accenting note.

The smartest of tailored costumes are worn at Le Concours Hippique by smart women, and it is pleasantly noticeable that they have discarded the sombre shades of last season for pale colors—mauve and sand shades, light khaki, and, newest and prettiest of all, an odd, dull, pale yellow, like new butter. Several gowns of this delectable color have been worn there, all with a bit of black in their adornment. Women who dislike to think for themselves are prone to turn to black as a refuge. "It is always becoming," they affirm. On the contrary, it is the most unbecoming choice possible. Except on the youngest, the fairest of blondes, it accentuates shadows and pallor, and detracts from the freshness of the finest skin. When a black costume is selected it is always possible to arrange white or light color tones in the coat linings, the revers, and in the trimming of the corsage, thus preserving the face from the destructive black.

A costume showing the last word of the extreme mode, noted in the tribune one afternoon at Le Concours Hippique, was of soft white serge, adorable on the slight, tall figure of the pretty young girl who wore it. Moulding the hips easily, the bell shaped skirt flared gracefully at the hem. It opened at one side, meeting the closing of the bodice, and the line thus formed was marked from shoulder to hem by a line of embroidered, cloth covered buttons, with loops of large silk cord twisted into a simple design. Perfectly plain save for this adornment of the closing, the blouse bodice fitted closely; only a few puckers were allowed at the round neckline. The belt

SPRING FURBISHING

Last Season's Clothes Made to Renew Their Youth.

Though it is difficult to give general advice in the matter of economy in clothes, there are a number of timely hints which may save every one a bit of money here or there.

The last year's suit, for instance, need not be relegated to the charity bundle, no matter how shabby it may seem in the glare of the bright spring sunshine. If it is shiny at the elbows or across the shoulders at the back, the nap can be restored by a gentle application of emery paper and a soft brush. Spots may be removed with diluted ammonia and calcined magnesia, or, in the case of alpaca or mohair, pure white soap and lukewarm water will work wonders.

If the collar, pocket flaps and lapels are frayed at the edges, they may be covered with moiré or ottoman silk in a color to match the suit, or bordered with one of the new galons with silver, gold and Persian designs. If the buttons that are losing their cloth covering are replaced at the same time with bone or mother-of-pearl buttons, the jacket of the suit will look as good as new.

As for the skirt, if the hem is frayed it may be cut off and replaced with one of the same silk that is to refurbish the collar and cuffs. A stitched belt of the same silk completes the costume.

If the lace or net, yokes and cuffs of silk waists have a worn and ancient look about them, they may be velled in chiffon most effectively. In fact, whole waists of lace or all-over net that has done good service may still be retained in the wardrobe if covered with one of those chic little overblouses of chiffon or gauze made in the approved peasant style. Such a bodice, worn with a messaline or a silk crepe skirt, makes a charming costume for afternoon and dressy wear.

Lingerie waists, or even tailored ones, that have become a little "overworn" around the neckband and at the cuffs may be made to serve many another day if these parts are cut off and the raw edges finished neatly with bias bands and Chanteclair frills.

This is the season for using old pieces of lace to garnish new frocks and old chemises and cuffs, tunics, flounces, hats, everything may be touched up with a pretty bit of lace. Though Chantilly is the prime favorite, none of the others may be said to be out of fashion, save perhaps the heavier Renaissance.

As for hats, if one does not wish to trust them to a hatter to clean and reblock (for they have a way of making them unrecognizable), one may well do it at home with the aid of a little oxalic acid, plain sugar water or gum arabic. The oxalic acid is for cleaning purposes. Applied vigorously with a stiff brush, and then thoroughly rinsed with cold water, it will work wonders. If the hat is to have a new shape, it should be dipped into hot water, which will make it soft and pliable. It may then be moulded into any shape with deft hands, turned up or down, stretched or fluted, and laid out in the sun to dry and harden into its new form. If a generous amount of sugar is put into the water, or a little gum arabic, the stiffness of the hat will be insured. Laces and nets may be stiffened in the same manner.

If one wishes to make a mushroom hat out of a straight or an upturned sailor—and this is a wonderful secret—the hat may be placed in a deep bowl or wash basin when wet and left there to dry. When it is dry it will have assumed the proper bowl-like contour.

Velvet ribbon, if one has not a steamer attachment for the tea kettle, may be refreshed by wetting it on the reverse side.

When in BERLIN

Be Sure to See Grunfeld's Linen Store 20, 21, Leipziger Street OWN MILLS; LANDESHUT, SILESIA

was of white varnished leather, joined in three spaces with cloth covered straps, and there was a harness buckle covered with the cloth. Close, long coat covered with the armholes without fulness, and was trimmed at the wrists to match the rest.

The hat worn with this costume was an immense affair of fine black straw, with a round crown and a wide flat brim that stretched to an incredible dimension. Cerise straw faced the under side of the brim and a four-inch strip of cerise ribbon was a large autumn fern branch, which, apparently, by the scorching winds of summer, its fronds were withered and curled and it seemed about to break into pieces.

Contrasting strikingly with the prevailing pale-toned toilets was a tailored costume of soft, white serge, adorable on the slight, tall figure of the pretty young girl who wore it. Moulding the hips easily, the bell shaped skirt flared gracefully at the hem. It opened at one side, meeting the closing of the bodice, and the line thus formed was marked from shoulder to hem by a line of embroidered, cloth covered buttons, with loops of large silk cord twisted into a simple design. Perfectly plain save for this adornment of the closing, the blouse bodice fitted closely; only a few puckers were allowed at the round neckline. The belt

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