

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Fur on Evening Wraps

Dark Trimmings Contrast Effectively with White or Light Colored Coats.

THE two materials that are chiefly used for evening wraps are broadcloth and plush, the latter in very lovely colors. The two wraps sketched are extremely smart and also

much on this season's wraps. The wrap is fastened in the centre front with loops and buttons. This model may be had also in blue and white. Price, \$48.

Circular Cape of White Broadcloth.
Another sketch is of a circular cape of white broadcloth, with rounded yoke, which extends into two long ends that may hang loose or be tied in the back as desired. At the neck there is a ruche edged with silver braid. A large collar of monkey fur contrasts effectively with the white of the cape. Price, \$55.

Black Satin Coat for the Older Woman.
A coat suitable for an older woman is of black satin, in three-quarter length.

It is made very simply with raglan sleeves, which have deep cuffs of the material. The sailor collar is of a fine quality of chiffon velvet. Silk covered buttons fasten this coat, which could be worn as either an afternoon or evening coat. Price, \$48.

Fulness Produced by Four Pleats in Back.

A certain inexpensive coat that could be worn for many occasions is of maize colored broadcloth. The long sleeves have diamond points, giving a raglan effect, and are finished with deep stitched cuffs of the material, piped with velvet and trimmed with two buttons. Four box pleats in the back, stitched part way, are released to give the necessary fulness at the bottom of the coat. An envelope collar of the

White Broadcloth, of distinctive cut, and monkey fur form the wrap at the left. Below, pale pink broadcloth and mouflon.



It Was a Little Girl's Wish That Started the War Children's Christmas Fund.

Now Hundreds of Children Will Be Happy Through Natalie Hammond

By KATHARINE LORD.
LAST September a little girl who seemed, as the story books say, to have everything that heart could wish, went to her mother and said that she wanted something very badly. Did you ever when you wanted something very, very much, make mother promise first before you would tell her what it was, assuring her that it was something quite possible and not bad for you, or anything like that? Well, that is what Natalie Hammond did before she told her mother what was at that time her dearest wish.

"I want to send Christmas presents to all the little children in Europe who have lost their fathers in the war."

Natalie's Wish Starts Christmas Fund. She knew it was a rather large request, but she believed that her own dear father and mother would find a way to grant it. They are great friends and playmates, this little girl and her mother, and the picture shows them sitting down together to work out Natalie's big idea. And from this the War Children's Christmas Fund was started, and now not only Natalie Hammond but hundreds of children all over America are working to send Christmas boxes to the children of Europe.

Woman Sent Apples.

At first the children and their parents wanted to send in all the presents directly, then, because the time was short and because things are cheaper if bought in large quantities, they were asked to send money when they could. One kind woman in Western New York wrote that she had no money, but she had lots of apples. Soon they arrived, barrels and barrels of them, and many a child will love their shiny redness on Christmas morning.

When the little French or German, Servian, Russian, Austrian or Belgian child receives his box, he will find it tied with red ribbon and decorated with a bit of holly, just like Christmas in happier times. On the cover he will see a printed label in his own language, saying that the box is sent to him "with best Christmas wishes and with love of the children in America."

Toys and Clothing in Each Box.

In the box the boy will find a pair of mittens or warm stockings, perhaps a sweater and knitted cap. For a girl there will be a little dress or warm kimono, a nightie, a handful of nuts and raisins and candy, a red checked apple or an orange, a paper Santa Claus or some tiny toy and a few pennies in the coinage of her own country. There is a box for a baby, with dainty flannel pinning blanket, little jacket and bonnet, knitted booties and a



Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Her Daughter Natalie, Whose Wish Came True.

children all over the country have been the work of their hands and made up material given by others. One girl's school made 300 little dresses and asked for cloth to make more. Sunday schools have collected pennies, children have denied themselves candy, shows, and some have even given up their own Christmas gifts to give to the fund. One boy sent \$2 and a note that he was going without a Christmas tree this year to send the money, an orphanage sent \$5, made up of the pennies that visitors and friends gave from time to time to these children, whose only home was an institution. Instead of spending their tiny savings, they put them all together to send to the war children.

Last Load Starts December 15.
In a big office building a kind man has loaned a room until January 1. Others have given typewriters, tables, chairs, boxes, paper, postage stamps and string. Express companies have brought the gifts from far and near without expense; steamers are carrying the boxes across the ocean free of cost. The last load will start on December 15.

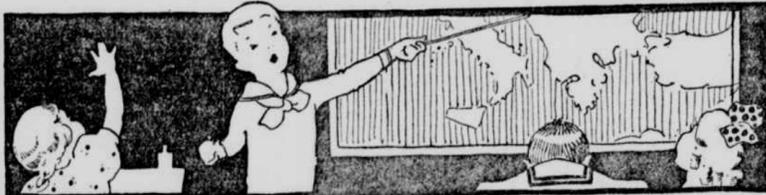
After that only money can be received, and that will be cabled on December 24 to the wives of American ambassadors, who will see that it is used wherever children need it most. Already children and their parents have given over \$10,000 in cash and about \$15,000 worth of goods.

desired solution of a problem or an answer. Some private schools which are in a position to make their own rules, and to enforce them, prohibit absolutely the giving of aid to their pupils by any one other than their own teachers. Nevertheless, parents can help by discussing problems with their children, and by adopting an attitude that makes the school work seem worth while, and by providing conditions suitable for work at home.

It would be greatly to Robert's advantage if his mother and his teacher understood each other. In most cases the teachers are willing to do their share, but "maternal instinct" is a serious obstacle. When a girl in one of our large schools absented herself without leave (yes, even girls can "play hooky") the parent was called upon for an explanation. Instead of meeting the situation frankly, she thought she was saving the honor of the family and preventing trouble for her daughter by writing that she "knew of Madeleine's absence, and that it was all right." But she did not deceive the school authorities, and she neither helped her daughter nor her reputation. When parents will conspire with their children to deceive the teachers, co-operation is impossible.

Know Your Children.
The attitude of parents toward the work of the school often makes or breaks a child's school career. When Annie has difficulty with her lessons, it is natural for the parents to wish to assist her. But, excepting in very rare cases, the "help" is likely to consist of a substitution of parent's work for child's work, and that is worse than no help at all. The reason for this is that most parents are not trained in the methods that will assist a child in acquiring a principle, although they can easily help the child to get a

Why Do Parents and Teacher Clash?



THE thinking person takes it for granted that parents and teachers are both necessary for the proper bringing up of children. We take it for granted that both parents and teachers are concerned with nearly identical ends in the training of children. Yet everywhere we find these two classes working at cross-purposes, as though each were doing his best to counteract the efforts of the other. Why does this conflict exist at all? Why should it exist to-day, when on every hand we hear of the value and importance of co-operation?

Teachers Ignore Home Conditions.

It should be a part of our purpose to co-operate systematically with those who have our children in their charge so much of the day. If we find, as we are likely to find, that most teachers are ignorant of the home conditions of their pupils, we can readily understand the reason. The teachers have had neither the time nor the occasion to become acquainted with the homes. Nor are they likely to get the time and the opportunity. But when the parents are ignorant of the conditions in the school, the remedy lies nearer to hand. In many families both parents are so engrossed with their daily tasks that visiting school is a great hardship, not to say an impossibility, but most homes are probably so situated that one of the parents can manage to visit the school and become acquainted with its problems, so far as his own children are concerned.

School Child One of Group.

Aside from mutual ignorance, there are several positive conditions that make teachers and parents work at odds. The first of these is that at home the child is an individual, whereas in school he is one of a group. This difference is an important one, and one that often gives rise to misunderstandings. Parents find it particularly difficult to understand why the teacher should complain of the con-

duct of their children, when their children are so good at home. They do not see that a child surrounded by his classmates will react in a manner decidedly different from that which he exhibits when alone with his parents or other members of the family.

Some of the very "nicest" children can make intolerable nuisances of themselves in a class, since they demand the same attention and coddling from their teachers that they are accustomed to receive at home, and the



teacher simply cannot give each child so much individual attention. This is merely a matter of arithmetic, not to consider the other factors.

On the other hand, many a child finds it easier to adjust himself to the group and the routine of the school than to the indefiniteness and irregularities of the home. Then the mother is glad enough to come to the school and ask: "Whatever shall I do with Tommy that home? He gets such nice reports, but at home I can't do anything with him." And very likely the school will not be able to tell her.

Another obstacle to complete co-operation is the lack of candor on the part of parents. Perhaps it is the maternal instinct that makes the mother say: "I don't see how he ever came to do such a thing. This is the first time that any teacher has ever complained about my Robert." Robert's mother does not realize that teachers compare notes, and that the modern school has a way of knowing what that boy did out of the ordinary from the time he entered the primary class, or she would not make herself ridiculous by pretending to believe that an angel had fallen. Robert never was an angel, no matter what his mother may say, and he has not fallen—that is, not very far—no matter what his teacher may say. He is just an ordinary boy, and normal probably in proportion to his health. He has violated the more or less arbitrary rules of the school and his own best conscience on several previous occasions, and he will no doubt do so several times more before he goes out into the world.

It would be greatly to Robert's advantage if his mother and his teacher understood each other. In most cases the teachers are willing to do their share, but "maternal instinct" is a serious obstacle. When a girl in one of our large schools absented herself without leave (yes, even girls can "play hooky") the parent was called upon for an explanation. Instead of meeting the situation frankly, she thought she was saving the honor of the family and preventing trouble for her daughter by writing that she "knew of Madeleine's absence, and that it was all right." But she did not deceive the school authorities, and she neither helped her daughter nor her reputation. When parents will conspire with their children to deceive the teachers, co-operation is impossible.

Know Your Children.
The attitude of parents toward the work of the school often makes or breaks a child's school career. When Annie has difficulty with her lessons, it is natural for the parents to wish to assist her. But, excepting in very rare cases, the "help" is likely to consist of a substitution of parent's work for child's work, and that is worse than no help at all. The reason for this is that most parents are not trained in the methods that will assist a child in acquiring a principle, although they can easily help the child to get a

moderate in price. One is of pale pink broadcloth, cut away in front and sloping gradually to a rounded point in back, making an extremely good line. The high collar and deep cuffs are of mouflon fur, which is being used so

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN RELIEF

Belgian Committee, Rockefeller Foundation and American Commission Plan to Prevent Duplication and Delay in Aiding War Sufferers.

The Belgian Relief Committee, the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Commission for Relief in Belgium are pulling in triple harness now. They have perfected a method of co-operation which ends all possibility of delay and duplication, such as were inevitable in the earlier stages of relief work.

The American Commission, which has taken charge of the distribution of supplies sent to Belgium, has established a New York office at 71 Broadway, and here Lindon W. Bates, vice-chairman of the commission, is completing arrangements which will make the receiving bureau for all gifts for Belgians, whether they come from the Belgian Relief Committee, the Rockefeller Foundation or relief organizations in different parts of the country. Gifts of food and clothing may be consigned to the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, whence they will be dispatched to Belgium as rapidly as ships can be secured.

The American Commission is gradually taking off the hands of the Rockefeller Foundation the responsibility and expense of chartering ships, so that the latter organization can use its funds for actual relief work. The total tonnage already arranged for will carry about 25,000,000 pounds of food, all of which will reach the other side before the end of the year. The *Masapequa*, which took the first cargo contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is returning here for a second voyage. The *Agamemnon*, 2,900 tons, the *Neches*, 6,500 tons, and the *Ferona*, 7,000 tons, are to be loaded within a few days and will sail promptly. The *Agamemnon* will carry a cargo made up wholly of gifts coming through the Belgian Relief Committee, and the other ships will load cargoes supplied chiefly by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The American and Spanish Ambassadors in London, the American and Spanish Ministers in Belgium and the American Minister in Holland are honorary members of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Herbert C. Hoover is the active chairman. The commission has received large sums of money which can be used only for transportation expenses, so that naturally, in the triple alliance, it fell into place as carrier for the others.

The New York office is issuing detailed instructions to local organizations in all parts of the country in regard to the forwarding of supplies. It helps, too, in establishing organizations everywhere for the gathering of funds and supplies for the war victims, promising to keep in constant touch with the organizations.

It is announced that the various trunk line railroads have agreed to give free transportation to the seaboard. Arrangements for sending things should be made with local railroad agents at the points of shipment.

Second-hand clothing is not wanted. The authorities in Belgium and Holland will not receive it. But too much new clothing cannot be sent; the need for it, it is said, is urgent.

Gifts that are best adapted to shipment are wheat, rice, dried peas and beans, canned goods, flour, coffee, cured meats and fish. Unground wheat is the article that is wanted most.

Gifts of money and all communications for the Belgian Relief Committee should be addressed to the committee at 10 Bridge st. The American Commission does not solicit funds. The Rockefeller Foundation has received from its war relief commission, which has reached Rotterdam by way of London, a very favorable report on the efficiency of the organization for distribution established by the American Commission. But Wickliffe Rose, chairman of the Foundation's War Relief Commission, sends word that more food and clothing are sorely needed. If the Belgians are not to starve and freeze, he says, more cargoes than the ones scheduled for shipment must be dispatched during December.

The big entertainment for the relief of war victims in America, "Pandora's Box," the ballet to be given Friday and Saturday at the 7th Regiment Armory under the auspices of the Vacation Committee, will have an audience partly made up of delegates to the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation. In place of the annual dinners of the federation and of the woman's department, which meets with it, members of both are invited to attend the ballet.

All the boxes have been taken for the opening performance, Friday night, and few single seats are left. Miss Mary Goddard Kellogg is putting the one hundred girls who are to dance through two rehearsals a day, and Wednesday the dress rehearsal will be held. The color scheme for the ballet is designed by Herman Dudley Murphy, who helped Miss Kellogg in the first presentation of the masque, at Winchester, Mass., two years ago. The costumes of Pandora (Mrs. Frederick Dalziel), Epithemus (Mrs. Margaret Andrews), Hermes (Miss Marie Dorsey) and Hope (Miss Angelica Brown) were done under the direction of Miss Kellogg, and carry out the color scheme of the whole, while the various groups of dancers, the "Fireflies," the "Playmates," the "Musicians" and the "Rosy Hours," will wear costumes ranging from soft pink to vivid reds and greens—the whole against the background of a Greek temple and a forest of vines and leaves.

The music for the ballet will be played by fifty musicians specially selected from the Philharmonic and New York Symphony orchestras, and Paul

Elisler is to be director. Miss Edith Wynne Mathison will recite the prologue, which was written by Mrs. Steele Mackay. The part of Hephæstus, the only male character in the masque, is taken by Nigel Cholmley-Jones.

The Grecian effect of the setting will be carried out in the arrangement of the boxes, which are to be in the form of an amphitheatre, rising tier above tier, with marble balustrades separating the tiers.

The prospect of the ballet is bringing an unusual number of delegates to New York for the Civic Federation convention. Among those who have signified their intention of coming are ex-President Taft, Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Charles H. Hulbard, president of the Elgin National Watch Company, and Edwin M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh, and many others.

Among the members of the executive committee of the woman's department, who will represent the working-women of the country, are Mrs. George R. Agassiz, of Boston; Mrs. William H. Crocker, of California; Miss Ismay Dooley, of Atlanta; Mrs. Philip S. Moore, of St. Louis; Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. Overton Lea, of Nashville, Tenn.

Here are some of the officers of the woman's department who will be present at the ballet: Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Boston; Mrs. Charles E. Hamilton, Washington; Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington; Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington; Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. George T. Rice, Boston; Mrs. Cyrus Pittman Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Mrs. John K. Otley, Atlanta; Mrs. William Brooks Young, Jacksonville; Mrs. H. S. B. Boale, Washington; Mrs. Henry A. Peckham, Washington; Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. Harold Brown, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Orton B. Brown, Berlin, N. H.; Mrs. E. W. Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Mrs. George Crompton, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Walter Eldridge, Newport, R. I.; Miss Ismay Dooley, Atlanta; Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno, Rowley, Mass.; Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, Mass.; Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene, Boston.

Mrs. Lincoln N. Kinnicut, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Arthur Lee, Elkins, W. Va.; Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Cincinnati; Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, Washington; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. J. Nota McGill, Washington; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.; Mrs. William F. McKnight, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. John McLaughlin, Washington; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Washington; Mrs. E. Ward Thoron, Colorado Springs, Col.; Mrs. Edmund Leighton Tyler, Anniston, Ala.; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Washington; Mrs. Benjamin I. Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.; Mrs. Arthur Willert, Washington; Mrs. G. Huntington Williams, Baltimore, and Mrs. Roger Walcott, Readville, Mass.

At Newport.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)
Newport, Nov. 29.—Governor-elect Beekman and Mrs. Beekman will return to-morrow to make an inspection of Land's End and to remain over Tuesday for Mr. Beekman to cast his ballot in the city election.

Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, of New York, spent the week end with Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Miss C. Ogden Jones entertained large parties Saturday evening.

Mrs. Frederic P. Sands and Miss Elizabeth Sands are returning from New York this week.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs has announced a card party for Wednesday.

PASTORS URGE PEACE

Protestant Church Leaders Ask for Aid Here.

Leaders of the Protestant churches of several of the neutral European countries, including Sweden, Switzerland and Holland, have issued an appeal urging all the churches throughout the world to make efforts toward the bringing about of peace in Europe.

The appeal, which has just been received by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, was originated by the Right Rev. Nathan Soederblom, Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, and is signed by the following: Ostenfeld, Bishop of Seeland, Denmark; Gustaf Johani, Archbishop of Abo, Finland; Pastor Leenman, president of the Reformed Church, Holland; Pastor Demoor, president of the Dutch Reformed churches, Holland; Pastor Helwig, president of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Holland; Pastor Becker, Amsterdam, president of the Reformed Church, Amsterdam; Jens Tandberg, Bishop, Kristiania, Norway; Nathan Soederblom, Archbishop, Upsala, Sweden; Pastor Kis, Berne, president of the Conference of Reformed Churches of Switzerland, and Pastor Armand Duckert, Geneva, Moderator of Company of Pastors.

It is also signed by Bishop Joseph Ferenc, Koloswar, Hungary; Court Preacher Bryander, Berlin; President von Bezel, of Munich, and the Archbishop of Canterbury sent letters explaining that as officials of state were unable to sign the appeal, but expressed interest in it.

If It's Advertised in
The Tribune
It's Guaranteed.
See Editorial Page. First Column.

material is faced with panne velvet and trimmed at each side by a covered velvet button. In the front are long revers, which may be fastened at the neck or left open as desired. The coat fastens half way down the front with a fancy loop and button. Price, \$27.50.

PREPARING MACARONI

In These Days of Economy Agitation, This Nutritious Food Is Worth Attention.

IN these days of economy talk the average housewife is on the lookout for suggestions regarding nutritious food at low cost. One of the best foods that can be served is macaroni, and even if we have been in the habit of purchasing the imported varieties, there are many American brands that are just as nutritious and palatable, at a much lower cost.

Without doubt the general health of the public would be benefited by eating more macaroni. Concerning the food value of macaroni, the following quotation from Sir Henry Thompson, the expert dietitian, may be of interest:

"Weight for weight, macaroni may be regarded as not less valuable in flesh-making properties than beef and mutton. Most people can digest it more easily and rapidly than meat. It offers, therefore, an admirable substitute for meat, particularly for lunch or midday meals, among those whose employments demand continuous attention during the whole of a long afternoon."

each one in grated cheese, then in beaten egg and bread crumbs. Fry in very hot fat till well browned. Drain, and serve hot.

Macaroni au Gratin.
½ lb. macaroni.
¾ lb. cheese.
4 cups milk.
½ lb. butter.
Boil macaroni for ten minutes in salted water. Grate cheese. Place a layer of macaroni, layer of cheese and bits of butter in baking dish. Pour the milk over top, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and bake for about thirty minutes. Serve hot.

Macaroni with Tomatoes.
1 package macaroni.
1 pint canned tomatoes.
¼ teaspoon cloves.
Dash cayenne.
1 tablespoon butter.
½ lb. cheese grated.
1 good sized onion.
3 tablespoons sugar.
Cook macaroni in salted water until tender. Then, in a separate kettle, cook the tomatoes with the onion. Cut fine. Mix well together the tomatoes, onion, macaroni, sugar, butter, cloves and cayenne, and steam in a double boiler. Just before serving, add the cheese and salt and pepper to taste.

Croquettes of Macaroni.
½ lb. macaroni.
1 tablespoon butter.
½ ounce cheese.
Boil macaroni in salted water until very tender. Drain and toss in a saucapan with butter, cheese and tongue, cut in fine dice. Spread on buttered platter about one inch thick, cover with buttered paper, press it well down and set away to cool. Divide with a knife into six parts, roll

cover with plenty of water and boil until soft. Turn into a sieve and drain thoroughly. Place in the serving dish and cover with tomato sauce. Serve with grated cheese.

For a hasty luncheon dish, boil the macaroni until soft, drain well; return to kettle, nearly cover with milk, and season with butter, salt and pepper to taste. Let all boil together for three minutes and serve.