

# WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Vividly Colored Are This Season's Linen Frocks

**C**OLOR lines for linen frocks are very definitely drawn this season. By "this season" is meant, of course, the balmy one of Florida, Bermuda, Southern California or wherever a linen frock may comfortably be worn. Broadly speaking, its material is called white. Actually, its shade is oyster, or putty, and against either of these tones the lines of color are definite, but never startling. Yet it is always a vivid color, like scarlet, high blue or emerald green, used as a piping to define the shape of a collar, mark the limits of cuffs and indicate the position of the waist.

**A Primitive Model in Heavy Linen.**  
Many of the so-called "frocks" are in two pieces, and the design of both pieces is so simple that one wonders why somebody did not think of them long ago. Almost primitive is a model in heavy linen, whose almost straight skirt is plain, save for a half-inch stitched band running down either side from belt to hem. A middie shirt furnished the idea for the upper portion of this frock. Its sides, from the waist down, are slit and color piped, but it has acquired a broad belt, which, however, disappears under piped slits, thus indicating a normally placed waist without interfering with the straight lines of the loose garment.

Not far above the belt at back comes the seam of a yoke so deep and wide that it forms the rear half of arm eyes which at front take a semi-square shape, whose lower line is even with the bust. These unique arm eyes suggest a tiny bolero. Into them are plainly fitted straight sleeves ending

at the elbows under piped band cuffs. The line-colored white linen or crash frock is distinctly a warm weather morning costume. It belongs with the silk sweater, which is worn open in front, and shows the middie shirt's collar narrowly pointing backward from a slightly bared throat.

**Frock Worn with Long Blazer.**  
It is possible to indicate any color line in a model frock showing an attractive phase of the long blazer. The skirt, flaring, but not markedly, buttons straight up front-centre to the top of a raised belt overlapping a dainty sham peasant blouse in finest white linen, and carrying the merest suggestion of color in the embroidery at its slightly rounded out throat. The straight lines of a blazer whose narrow front is joined by a broad bust band, are defined by a colored piping. This, however, does not continue about the lower edge of the blazer, which would make it detract from the grace of an oversubstantial figure. It has a decidedly youthful air.

Certain tailored blouses in crash and linen clearly indicate their lines through the medium of colored pipings. A favorite model to be found among the new sports' shirts is an affair in rather heavy linen, whose piped yoke goes straight across the back, but at front appears as wide bands running down the shoulders from base of throat to arm tops. Into these simulated bands is gathered the front, buttoning in a color-piped straight line repeating the finish of the high-standing collar and the deep band cuffs holding the fullness of the conventional shirtsleeves.



Sweater coats have achieved a new distinction in the soft silk jersey which combines warmth with more beauty and smartness than previous sweaters have afforded. Illustrated is a decidedly smart coat sweater of taupe, which is relieved of its severeness by the crushed sash, the wide flat collar, and the roomy sleeves. Worn with jaunty hat, white skirt and smart boots it is a delightful outing costume.

## Unless Social and Economic Conditions Change We Must Choose Between Woman's Intellect and Her Children Is a Woman Scientist's Challenge.

And Then She Confuses Us Further by Adding That Society Can Afford to Lose Neither. Mrs. Leta S. Hollingsworth, Wife of Columbia's Professor of Psychology and the Scientist Among Feminists, Gives More Views Based on Her Scientific Experiments.

By DORIS E. FLEISCHMAN.  
**W**HICH does civilization prefer to lose—woman's intellectual achievements or her children? It must choose or change its institutions to accord with the growth of woman, for as woman's horizon broadens she tends to give up either one or the other, declares that rare thing, a woman scientist, Mrs. Leta Stetter Hollingsworth, examiner of deficient children at the Department of Public Charities, boldly presented the above momentous problem to me as the result of very cold, very scientific psychological experiments, with men and women as her subjects.

To identify Mrs. Hollingsworth yet more closely with the scientific world, it may be noted that she is the wife of Dr. H. L. Hollingsworth, professor of psychology at Columbia University. Further, in preparing her thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy she has made an extensive study of the alleged intellectual inferiority of women and the apparent reasons ascribed for it.

As a result of her studies, including experiments upon many women and over two thousand children of both sexes, she has concluded that the various theories explaining the small amount of intellectual distinction achieved by women have but one cause—"the great sex-difference in reproductive function—in the fact that women bear young and men do not, coupled with the fact that the whole personal care of the young has been fastened upon women as a sequel to reproduction." Fearlessly she puts forth child-bearing as woman's fundamental handicap, adding that men of science ignore this as the cause of woman's comparative lack of intellectual distinction. "There is a social taboo upon doing or saying anything that might even remotely hint that child-bearing is a disadvantage to a woman of intellectual ability."

"Men do not care to think that women find the bearing of children a handicap. Therefore they ascribe other reasons which may protect their institutions. But as society is conducted to-day the disadvantage is palpable."

"Women cannot in most walks of life achieve intellectual distinction and bear children. There is a tremendous negative relation between the two. The barrier arises before a

woman reaches maturity, in anticipation. The mother must devote too much of her time to the mechanical care of her children. To make this relation positive instead of negative should be one of the greatest and most earnest efforts of modern society."

"I am not yet in a position to offer any constructive plan, for that would require a great deal of study," Mrs. Hollingsworth smiled, for she is very young to have achieved the interesting results already accomplished by her. "But in two modern institutions a solution has been found. On the stage matters have adjusted themselves so as to allow a woman to have any number of children and still rise to the height of her profession. How many singers and actresses of fame there are who have been successful mothers in addition!"

And in the most recent of struggles, that of the teacher-mother, Mrs. Hollingsworth sees another indication of what conditions might be in a future and better ordered social system. In the public school system it is now, by the latest ruling, made possible for the mother to continue in her work and not drop out of the race.

As the profession and children situation has been worked out in these two fields, it might also adjust itself to the demands of other pursuits in which the intellectual woman finds herself, thinks Mrs. Hollingsworth.

"The idea that the child is at home is a myth," she began again. "It is at home only when it is an infant, and anybody might take care of it, when mother love means nothing more to it than physical comfort. When the child is older it is at school most of the day. The care of the children should be relegated to experts. When this is accomplished, and when the bearing of children may be an inspiration instead of a wall, the intellectual woman may continue both careers more satisfactorily than she generally fulfills either one."

"The fifteen or more women who have achieved intellectual distinction in this country at the present time, and, in fact, throughout history, have had far below the average number of children. This is wrong. Women who can do things should be allowed by social and economic conditions to have children, too."



MRS. LETA STETTER HOLLINGSWORTH.

Mrs. Hollingsworth observes:  
"Society, as at present constituted, must tend to lose the work of its intellectual women, or else lose their children. It can afford to lose neither."  
"The idea that the child is at home is a myth. The care of children should be relegated to experts."  
"... when the bearing of children may be an inspiration instead of a wall, the intellectual woman may continue both careers more satisfactorily than she generally fulfills either one."  
"Without basis in scientific fact is the assertion of the biological ineptitude and inferiority of women."  
"There is a social taboo upon doing or saying anything that might even remotely hint that child-bearing is a disadvantage to a woman of intellectual ability."  
"In two modern institutions a solution has been found—on the stage and in the public schools."

The subject which first moved Mrs. Hollingsworth to scientific investigation was the theories held by men as to the cause of women's lack of intellectual distinction. The first theory, that women innately are less intellectual than men, has been laughed away. "When colleges were coveted by women men of science said that no woman would graduate. Then, later, that if she did she would be merely a nervous wreck."  
"When men like Professor Sedgwick make positive statements to the effect that women by original nature are so conditioned intellectually that definite limitations should be set upon their activities they make such assertions entirely without basis in scientific fact." Mrs. Hollingsworth, in presenting her thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, has shown that there is no basis scientifically for the theory that women because of functional periodicity are intellectually less capable than men.  
"It should be understood that when Professor Sedgwick asserts the 'biological' ineptitude and inferiority of women he is merely giving his personal opinion. Professor Sedgwick is as much entitled to his personal opinion as any one else is, and no doubt he would admit that if he were called upon to prove all his statements before his peers in science and to tell upon exactly what pieces of research he bases his conclusions, and to present the data in full, he could not do so."  
Science has of late seemed to prove

that women have less variability than men. But this, too, Mrs. Hollingsworth finds unsupported by sufficient data. Groups of men contrasted with groups of women were always too small to allow of conclusiveness. Mrs. Hollingsworth, in her experiments upon children and in far larger groups of people than usually taken, finds that women vary as greatly from the average, for better or worse, as do the men, that they are not more like one another in tastes, aptitudes and abilities than are men. "That they seem to have been interested in and shown less aptitude for as many subjects as men is explained by the fact that more pursuits have been easily open to the latter. In any case, nothing in history or in experimental science affirms the belief in women's intellectual inferiority."  
"So far as experimental psychology tells us," she said, in conclusion, "women are as capable intellectually as men are, and they vary as much as men do in tastes, interests and abilities. The reason for woman's evident failure to attain historical distinction lies in the fact that she bears the children, and as a sequel rears them. The effect upon history is probably enormous. Men have lost an inestimable amount of intellectual work, and will lose very much more unless they change their institutions, or they will deprive the intellectual woman of her children."  
"So you see that society as at present constituted must tend to lose the work of its intellectual women, or else lose their children. It can afford to lose neither," concluded Mrs. Hollingsworth.

### The Pictorial Value of House Uniforms

**A**MERICAN women are awake to the pictorial value the housemaid has in the setting of everyday life in the home and at special functions. The latest idea is to make the housemaid's dress harmonize in color with the scheme of furnishing in the rooms in which she plays her important part.

One young matron has uniformed her maids in soft green English cashmere and cream white linen, to match her living rooms, which are done in green and gold throughout. Another woman has a summer establishment with a blue and buff color scheme. Her maids have therefore a becoming outfit. The morning dresses are of French chambray in a champagne color, while the afternoon livery is a plain, soft blue cashmere, made on severe lines, with a high tailored collar, with the sheer linen turnover and cuffs matching the dainty apron. Though the color invasion does not appeal to some, a dark, rich brown is very attractive for the maid's uniform, and the innovation is worth trying.

There are many conservative and equally smart women who cling to black for afternoon and dinner service. They allow their maids to vary their morning uniforms by wearing white, pink or blue linen or chambray. The apron is a most important accessory in the maid's outfit. The tub dresses in the morning demand a hem-stitched white linen apron, the bib being carefully and trimly fitted to the figure. The collar and cuffs naturally match the apron in material.

As the washing of these tub dresses is expensive, many housekeepers have their maids' day dresses made of a softer material easy to wash, thus making it possible for the servants to do the washing themselves. Some women, on the other hand, prefer their maids to wear white wash dresses all day through the entire season. There are establishments in which white brilliants are used for the morning and black for the afternoon and evening. Fancy pins or large, conspicuous hair ornaments or any fancy touches in the way of color should never be allowed to appear on a maid's serving costume.



The application of the biscuit colored silk on the white mousseline foundation of this gown is unusual. The tiny bolero jacket crosses in back to a deep V, disappearing under the girdle as a continuation of the skirt. The long gauntlet cuffs are a new and much admired feature.

### Standard Market Prices for the Week.

Fish		Dairy Products	
Bluefish	.18 lb.	Print Butter	.40 lb.
Flounders	.10 lb.	Fresh Butter	.40 lb.
Haddock	.10 lb.	Tub Butter	.38 lb.
Kingfish	.20 lb.	Eggs	.33 dozen
Sea Bass	.15 lb.	Honey	.50 qt.
Lobsters	.40 lb.		
Scallops	.75 qt.		
Poultry		Fruits	
Capon	.30 lb.	Navel or Florida	
Geese	.20 lb.	Oranges	.35 dozen
Turkeys	.28 lb.	Strawberries	.35 qt.
Chicken	.25 lb.	Tangerines, 12 for	.25
Jumbo Squab	.60 each		
Beef Products		Vegetables	
Rib Roast	.25 lb.	Artichokes	.10 each
Porterhouse	.32 lb.	String Beans	.15 qt.
Sirloin	.28 lb.	Fresh Peas	.15 qt.
Stew Meat	.25 lb.	Mushrooms	.35 lb.
Sweetbreads	.95 pair	Rosanes, Chicory &	
		Southern Lettuce	.05 head
Veal and Lamb		Oyster Plant, 3 for	.10
Leg of Lamb	.20 lb.	Southern Rhubarb, 2	
Loin of Lamb	.22 lb.	for	.25
Veal Chops	.28 lb.	Radishes & Scallions	.05
		2 bunches for	.15 lb.
		Tomatoes	.15 lb.

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### TO IMPERSONATE ANCESTORS

Two hundred children, descendants of men and women distinguished in Colonial times, will impersonate their ancestors next Thursday afternoon at the Century Theatre in a play given for the benefit of the Lafayette fund. The play, written by John J. Chapman, is called "The Children's Revolution."

The children had a rehearsal yesterday at the theatre, coached by Miss Dorothy Donnelly. The big stage was a busy place, for there were not only the two hundred descendants of Colonial characters, but a group of small boys from the New York Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, who are to "walk on" as French troops, and the boys' band from the same institution. Besides the play, they rehearsed several tableaux, staged by Ben Ali Haggin, which are to be part of the programme.

Robert E. Jones, who has staged various plays for Granville Barker, is in charge of the settings for the play, which includes a scene at Valley Forge, an inaugural ball and other historical incidents. The part of General Washington will be taken by Theodore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, and Diana, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, will be Martha Washington. Curly haired William Astor Chanler, jr., is to be Lafayette.

Lafayette's aide, the captain, will be impersonated by little Douglas Robinson, jr., and Francis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Murray, takes the part of John Emerson. William, son of Mr. and Mrs. William West, will be Steuben, and Richard Aldrich, jr., and Margaret Aldrich, children of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, will be respectively Captain Jonathan Gladding, of a family that for six generations sailed their own ships from Providence to China, and Mrs. Benjamin Cutler.

Carroll, son of Mrs. J. Metcalf Thomas, is to be Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Francis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hillhouse, jr., is Major Ten Broeck, who was with Washington at Valley Forge; the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Stowe Phelps are Julius Catlin, Governor of Connecticut, and Mrs. Catlin; Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Clyde, is Colonel John Trumbull, aid to Washington. Others who will appear are Gloria Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould; Archie Alexander, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Alexander; Elliott Schiefelin, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schiefelin; Granville Curtis, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Curtis; Finlay and Philip Dunne, children of Mr. and Mrs. Finlay Dunne; Zoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendell Belt; Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. J. Gardner, jr.; Maynard, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Canfield, and Alice Lee Headleston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Caldwell Headleston and a descendant of "Light Horse Harry" Lee.

Through the efforts of the American Jewish Relief Committee the collier Vulcan will sail from Philadelphia on March 10 with 900 tons of flour for the Hebrew war sufferers in Palestine. The cargo will be discharged at Jaffa.

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## Mainly About Women

A clever woman achieves distinction by taking a piece of clay and putting into it our foibles and graces. These cartoons in clay will appear in picture form in the Woman's Section of The Sunday Tribune.

ANNE MORGAN on the typical American girl—keen observations from her first book, just off the press.

A life sketch of a little girl who can give Arnold Bennett points on how to live twenty-four hours a day.

Florence Kelley discusses the minimum wage situation—and her opinion is valuable, for she is an international figure who has been the inspiration for minimum wage legislation the country over.

Then in addition:—  
The Helpful Shops Page.  
The "Different" Fashion Page.  
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And lastly  
Alice Duer Miller with her cleverisms.

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