

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Ginghams Back Again

Out of the Kitchen and Into the Parlor They Come.

HAVE YOU ordered your gingham frock? If you have not done so, lose no time. For you may need it for an afternoon affair. The apron material of the country child and of that household treasure, the old-fashioned cook, has suddenly become the fashion. Truth to tell, neither the country child nor the kitchen queen wears gingham patterned at all like that of the frock about which the society woman is waxing enthusiastic. About the new gingham there is nothing suggestive of the sternly practical. The coloring always is delicate, summery, frivolous. There is a model of heaviest weave in yellow and white stripes and of design so simple that to the tyro it seems as though any one might copy it. But just let the amateur try. At least the effort will teach her a valuable lesson as to wasting time in attempting to duplicate an artistic triumph.

Gingham ruffles! The idea is alluring, but not so much so as is the reality, particularly when seen in a model in red and white checking. On its ungored skirt is a single deep flounce, topped by four ruffles of uniform width, the edge of the uppermost frill coming only an inch or so below the base of the hips. This trimming scheme makes the hips seem slender, as in this case they would need to be, since the top of the skirt must appear to merge with a bodice whose plainness is relieved only by a clever draping arrangement between waistline and bust. Above that the material fits smoothly, and is broken only by two rows of white pearl buttons and a slightly squared-down collar, finished with a narrowly turned-over collar in plain red lawn. The narrow yet wrinkled long sleeves are as plain as the bodice. Not all gingham, however, are untrimmed, for some of the best models show combinations of madras and plain handkerchief linens. Among these are exquisite patterns in pink, blue, mauve, green or gray, trimmed with plain white, while stunning effects have been produced by employing black with magpie plaid.

Ginghams for Children. The grown-ups are not taking possession of the entire output of the gingham factories, for girls of from four to eight are wearing the daintiest of afternoon frocks in delicate colorings. A model which has made a tremendous hit has an untrimmed knee-length skirt suspended from a corselet-waist whose square tabs are joined with double shoulder straps, pearl button-fastened. It goes over a blouse in white batiste whose rounded neck and elbow sleeves are finished with frills edged with narrow bands in gingham. Unlike her older sister, the little girl completes her mauve or green and white checked costume with a hat of matching material. A complexion-protecting affair it is, with squares of white piguet appliqued at intervals along the edge of its wide brim and carrying a band of piguet about its low, rounded crown.

Mrs. Arthur Dodge and Mr. Comstock Intend to Combat Family Limitation If an Amendment Reaches the Legislature.

With Miss Strachan, They Hope Public Opinion and Law Will Stifle Efforts of the Birth Control Committee to Amend Statute.

By Lucy Huffaker.

IF THE advocates of birth control go to the Legislature to secure the repealing of the present laws, they will find at least two opponents, heads of powerful organizations, ready to fight them to a finish. They are Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Prevention of Vice.

Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Comstock, when I asked them for interviews in regard to this vital matter, which has been brought into the discussion of the day by the announcement of the meeting to discuss birth control next Wednesday at the Academy of Medicine, were inclined to treat as of slight importance the present agitation. Public opinion and the law would operate to keep the people interested from going far in their propaganda, they said. But if such should be the case—if the Committee on Birth Control, recently organized, should take the matter to the Legislature—they will go also to fight for what they believe to be decency and morality.

That any tampering with the present law in regard to the dissemination of information in regard to contraception (unless the law is made more rigid) will result in an increase of immorality as well as a decrease in the population is the belief of Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Comstock, and also of Miss Grace Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools and known for her fight for equal pay for men and women teachers.

"Are we to have homes or brothels?" Mr. Comstock exclaimed. "Is all decency to be done away with?" asked Mrs. Dodge. "By what right does any group of people go against the laws of God?" asked Miss Strachan.

From such statements each one went on to elaborate the position of those who are opposed to the changing of the present law in regard to family limitation. It was with reluctance that she spoke, and only after being urged—each one asserting that the matter was one too delicate to be talked or written about. It is only because the other camp has come out in print so boldly and because it is ever the duty of those who stand for decency to lay aside personal preferences to oppose



Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge.

Anthony Comstock.

Miss Grace C. Strachan.

the forces of evil that they consented to talk at all, they said. This explanation of their consent to be interviewed at all they impressed upon me, with the promise that I state it in the article.

After Mr. Comstock had asked me the arresting question as to whether we were to have homes or brothels, he went on with a list of other questions:

"Is the womanhood of our country to be dragged into the dust?" "Are men and women to practise no self-control?" "Is there to be no semblance of decency left in life?"

One after another he shot the questions out. When he asked if "quacks" are to be given the power over life, I interrupted to ask if he would call the men and women physicians who have come out in favor of birth control quacks and charlatans? That question he waived aside as having no bearing on the subject. Then he went on to say that there is altogether too much opportunity under the law as it stands to control births.

"Reputable physicians can prescribe anything which is necessary for their patients now. The thing which can't be done is to sell openly articles which limit birth. As I said, they are sold—then they are sold under the pretext of being manufactured for another purpose.

"If this law should be changed, it would allow quacks and charlatans and all kinds of physicians who are not reputable to spread information which would make for indecency and immorality. Young and innocent girls would be dragged in the dust. The things which would follow would be unthinkable."

"But"—I asked when he stopped for a moment—"the advocates of birth control claim that it is not just that this information should be withheld from poor people who cannot afford to rear large families?"

"Can't poor people learn self-control?" he hurled back. "Can't everybody, whether rich or poor, learn to control themselves? It is scandalous that any one should urge that the impulses should be given full rein and then that the laws of God should be tampered with."

"Will you attend the meeting next Wednesday evening?" I asked Mr. Comstock. He refused to answer that question, but he said, "I will meet this group or any other any time at the Legislature."

consider it a subject which should be discussed publicly.

"Two wrongs never made a right," she said, in answer to the question as to whether it was fair to withhold from poor people the information which the well-to-do have. "I don't think anybody should have this information. Instead of giving it to the poorer classes, I feel it should be taken away from the well-to-do people—that is, if they have it. But have they? How do these advocates of birth control know they have it? That is something which I would like answered. Of course," with a little smile—"this is a subject I am not in the habit of discussing. That may account for the fact that I have not the information which these people would limit families have."

"Is the last barrier against immorality to be taken away? With the consequences removed, I feel this would result."

"There is one more thing I'd like to say. I think the poor people about whom these people are talking so much are very well taken care of. I have worked for years in day nurseries and other charitable organizations, and it seems to me the children of the poor are taken care of. If they are not, these agitators, instead of pushing this propaganda of theirs, might better devote themselves to caring for the poor. Instead of teaching women how they may go against the laws of nature and not have children, they should teach them how to rear their children properly."

Tampering With Present Law an Affront to Decency; Will Result in Greater Immorality and Race Suicide, They Say.

"Will you attend the meeting at the Academy of Medicine Wednesday night?" I asked Mrs. Dodge.

"No," said Mrs. Dodge, smilingly. "I have enough unpleasant things to do without doing that. But if they really organize this movement and carry it to the Legislature I will meet them there, to fight it."

Miss Strachan when asked for her opinions on the subject said:

"I have been brought up to believe that the public discussion of this subject is indecent. Moreover, how can an unmarried woman talk about it? But if I do talk about it at all, I want to ask this question: By what right or authority does any group of people set itself up to regulate God's or nature's laws?"

"The repealing of the present law would bring about two bad effects—the increase of immorality and the decrease of population. There can be no doubt that it would lead to greater immorality. I do not mean to say, of course, that fear of the consequences is the only thing which makes people moral, but it is one thing."

"Race suicide would follow the spreading of information on birth control. All we need do is to look at France to see the results. There they are alarmed at the falling off of the birth rate."

"As to this talk about large families—let there be large families, I say. Many of the world's greatest men have come from large and poor families. Napoleon is one of them. Then there is our own Lincoln. His parents would have been listed as poor and uneducated. Certainly advocates of birth control would have said there should be no more children in that family. They would have gone to Mrs. Lincoln and given her information which would have deprived the world of one of its greatest men."

"How can any one tell whether the eleventh or the thirteenth or the fifteenth child may not be the one which will make the whole family worth while? It is silly to say that people, because they are poor, cannot bring up as good and as healthy families as the well-to-do and the rich."

"Children are the natural and the moral result of marriage. So instead of teaching men and women to subvert the laws of nature, we should teach them to desire children and to rear them properly."

FRIENDS MEET MONDAY

New York Yearly Meeting to Gather in 220th Session. The New York yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends will convene in its 220th session on Monday at 10 a. m., in the New York Meeting House, Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place. There will be business sessions at 10 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the afternoon Monday and Tuesday and at 10 o'clock in the morning and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday.

The meeting for ministry and council will be held at 10 o'clock this morning and 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The first day school committee will have charge of the meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock, the subjects for discussion being "Future Possibilities of our First Day Schools" and "What Are Our Responsibilities?" Meetings for worship will be held at the Meeting House to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. On Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a meeting in charge of the advancement committee, the chief speaker to be R. Barclay Spicer. Ernest K. Coulter, founder of the Big Brother Movement, will address the evening meeting on "The Big Brother Movement."

N. Y. MOST HONEST CITY, SAYS OHIO MAN

Scale Maker Refers Particularly to Weights and Measures Frauds.

"I have travelled all over this country and New York is the most honest city, particularly in regard to honest weight and honest measure." That was the statement yesterday by John L. Theobald, of the Toledo Scale Company, Ohio, at the annual conference of the New York State Association of Weights and Measures, yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The weights and measure interests were better looked after, and the people's interests better guarded in this city than in any other in the country, Mr. Theobald said.

D. C. Starks, a sealer at Port Jervis, admitted that until a few years ago his district had been the worst in the state for frauds. This had all been changed, he said, although it had hurt him to swear out warrants against his lifelong friends and neighbors.

Commissioner Hartigan said yesterday that he had received 350 letters of acceptance, out of 800 letters he sent recently to prominent citizens, asking them to serve on a citizens' committee for the celebration of "Weights and Measures Week" beginning June 6. The programme outlined for the week includes a "Religious Day," "School Children's Day," "Merchants' Day," "Manufacturers' Day," "Consumers' Day," "Housewives' Day" and "Civic Day."

FORMER GIANT SEEKS SNOW REMOVAL GAIN

Cy Seymour's Wife Says He Was Better Ball Player than Business Man.

J. Bentley Seymour, formerly centre fielder of the Giants and known to local fans as Cy, was in the Supreme Court yesterday trying to compel Hugh Thomas to live up to the terms of an agreement to share the profits from a snow removal contract held by Thomas in 1906-70. Mrs. Seymour said that her husband was a much better ball player than he was a business man.

According to Cy, he entered into a partnership with Thomas, who had a contract with the Central Park Railroad Company for the removal of snow from its tracks. Seymour advanced \$500 to carry out the work. Thomas collected \$5,000, of which \$4,000 was profit. Then, said Cy, his partner told him that he had an interest only in one section of the work covered by the contract with the railroad company and that his share of the proceeds was \$275.

For about three years Mr. and Mrs. Seymour lived in a house owned by Thomas without paying any rent. So instead of giving Cy the \$275 Thomas figured out the amount of rent due him from Seymour and decided that the latter really owed him \$250. Justice Delahanty reserved decision in the case.

ROCKEFELLER FUND PLEADS FOR POLAND

Refugees in Wake of Battle Line Starving, Message to Foundation.

CONDITIONS WORSE THAN IN BELGIUM

African Monarch, with 6,000 Tons of Wheat, Carries Sign to Warn Americans.

Russian Poland in the wake of the Austria-German battle line is starving. Conditions there are much worse than in Belgium or Northern France, according to information received yesterday by the Rockefeller Foundation from Carleton Gibson, of the Commission for Relief in Poland.

"The population is actually starving. Bread is the most urgent need," announced the Rockefeller Foundation in a statement given out yesterday. All efforts of the Commission for Relief in Poland to obtain grain from neutral countries in Europe have been futile. The only hope lies in the United States and Argentina. Grain from either nation would have to pass through Germany, and to get shipments through to the starving refugees agreements must be made with the belligerents similar to those reached by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The German government has made guarantees respecting importations of grain into Poland, but arrangements have not been completed.

Ernest P. Bicknell and Elliot Wadsworth, war relief commissioners for the Rockefeller Foundation, announced by cable yesterday that war relief work behind the Russian lines was well organized. There was great need of money, they said, as the expenditures approximated \$500,000 a month. Supplies from America, the commissioners pointed out, could not reach this territory, but money could.

It is recommended that Polish relief committees in the United States forward their funds to the Central Citizens' Committee of Warsaw or, if the money is for Jewish relief work, to Baron Alexander de Ginsburg's Central Jewish Committee in Petrograd. The local Jewish relief committee in Warsaw, of which Stanislaw Nathanson is chairman, draws its funds from the Petrograd committee, and is caring for 80,000 refugees.

Laden with 6,000 tons of wheat for Belgium, and generously placarded with insignia of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the African Monarch sailed from Jersey City for Rotterdam yesterday. In addition to two immense banners and painted signs on either side, the African Monarch carries two horizontal banners, 50 by 12 inches, intended to catch the eyes of aviators. There is also a new device giving submarine notice that the vessel is exempt from attack.

Gifts to the Polish Relief Fund yesterday amounted to \$1,201.50. Mary E. Simons gave \$100. The fund is now \$21,277.25. The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee was increased to \$65,761.97. Charles A. Kent gave \$100. Gifts to the American branch of the Prince of Wales Fund brought it up to \$121,443.08. James Barber gave \$100. The Secours-Nathanson Fund is \$76,616.70, and that of the American Girls' Aid, \$817.23.

DINE WITH AMBASSADOR

Cabinet Officers at Entertainment to Argentine Delegate.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 21.—The Argentine Ambassador and Mrs. Naon entertained the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane and others in official society at a dinner at the Embassy to-night in honor of the Argentine Representative to the Pan-American Financial Conference and his wife and daughter, Madame Hale-Pearson and Miss Hale-Pearson.

Mrs. Joseph Daniels left to-night for North Carolina, to spend a week. Mrs. Richard Harlow entertained a dinner party to-night in honor of Miss Helen Hunt and Barnaby Conrad, whose marriage will take place to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt, of New York, have arrived here to attend the wedding and were guests at the dinner.

The Exposition-ward Travel Wardrobe

NO ECONOMY is so false as that indulged in by the woman who wears her old, shabby clothes while travelling and her new ones when she reaches her journey's end. The woman who plans to go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which means travel by both land and water,



Much of the joy of the summer trip to the country lies in the possession of smart travelling accoutrements, such as are found here, in the black seal suit, the little black leather hand case, and case with its complete set of fittings, in the larger tan portmanteau. One must have also a secure leather hatbox, and if there is a pet dog he must rest in a rattan box, comfortably lined with

this idea in mind she will be surprised and possibly distressed to see herself in comparison with the trimly clad women about her.

There is no place in the world where worn petticoats, old shoes, sagging skirts and hats that have ceased to be smart show their faults so glaringly as on the promenade deck of a steamer, in hotel foyers or in Pullman trains. On land when sightseeing there are charms of nature, shop windows and beautiful buildings to attract attention, but on shipboard there are no such distractions.

On the other hand, the satisfaction derived from a good looking steamer costume, which one can wear on the ten to fourteen days' cruise to the Western lands this summer, will be in direct proportion to the value one sets on the approval of one's fellow passengers.

For deck wear one should have new shoes, a spic-and-span tailored suit and hat, an extra cloth skirt and a three-quarter length coat or ulster. A good sweater, white or colored, will be very serviceable all through the trip. In getting a general wrap one must be careful to have it warm, yet not too heavy, as it will probably have to be carried about during the summer.

Everything on shipboard is immaculately clean, so that any woman who looks well in white can indulge in it. One young woman is planning to wear a white corduroy suit and white buckskin shoes during the water part of her summer trip West. Her costume

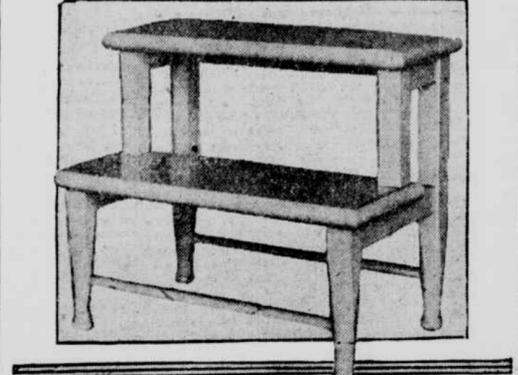
will be relieved by bright colored chiffon veils floating from her smart white corduroy hat.

For dinner, if one cares to make a change for the evening meal, an informal costume should be worn. A simple, dainty white or light colored net, taffeta or crepe de chine dress is always appropriate. With these gowns one would naturally wear light shoes, as dancing is apt to be a part of the evening programme. If the luggage is limited, one pair of white satin slippers would answer for wear with any evening costume.

There will be times during the voyage when one will have neither time nor energy to dress elaborately for any meal, and the one object will be to get out on deck. So the far-seeing traveller will supply herself with a one-piece gown, fastening in front, with belt and collar attached.

For the water trip it is sensible to have a soft straw or cloth hat, with veil attached, the hat fitting well down over the hair. Many a trip on ocean or lake has been almost spoiled because a suitable hat was lacking. On the train, if the weather be warm and dusty, one can comfortably keep on a soft lightweight hat to protect the hair, and at the same time be able to lean back and take one's ease, while larger, stiff headgear may prove a nuisance.

For a water trip, even in summer, one needs a bath robe a little heavier than the filmy silk affairs. Boudoir caps matching the negligée will be found useful.



These bathroom steps are a real comfort, especially for the very young or old, or invalids, and will be found a convenient addition to the large country home bathroom. From Lewis & Conger.

Uses for Sour Milk

WITH warm weather at hand the housekeeper will occasionally find a bottle of sour milk or cream to be disposed of. If a prejudice exists among the members of the household against the eating of plain clabbered milk, the following recipes will help solve the difficulty:

Southern Chocolate Cake. Cream together one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Beat the yolks of six eggs to a froth, and beat them into the creamed sugar and butter until the mixture is a light yellow. Dissolve one teaspoonful of baking soda in one cupful of sour milk, and as it begins to foam add it alternately to three cupfuls of sifted flour. Beat into this the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, and three teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract. Lastly, add one-quarter pound of unsweetened chocolate. Pour into well greased pans and bake in a moderate oven. If icing is desired, two of the whites may be kept out of the cake. Beat these to a stiff

froth and pour into them gradually a syrup made by boiling one and one-half cups of granulated sugar with one-half cup of water, till it "threads." Add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, and as soon as it becomes stiff enough spread over the cake. This recipe gives two fair-sized cakes. Half the ingredients may be used if only one cake is wanted.

Sour Cream Dressing. Beat half a cupful of sour cream till stiff, color with paprika and flavor well with tarragon vinegar, salt, sugar and cayenne pepper. Beat thoroughly with a fork. This dressing is liked by those salad eaters not partial to oil.

Sour Cream Biscuits. Sift together one quart of flour, one level teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking soda. Have ready a well floured pan and have the oven hot. Quickly mix into the above ingredients one cupful each of butter-milk and sour cream. Handle quickly, shaping into biscuits and bake at once.

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