

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

A Remodelling Masterpiece



Last Year's Hopeless Frock Remodelled into a Chic Bathing Costume.

THIS bathing suit can be made from a last summer's taffeta or any silk that is not too thin. The cording above each ruffle will prevent the skirt from sinking when wet—and having the skirt hung on a lining from the shoulders over which falls the baler means no tight bands around the waist and perfect ease for swimming. The tight turban under the willow cap is perfect protection for the hair and ears when diving, and the hat is for the beach only.

Clothes Freedom Is the Heart of the Woman's Movement, Says Beatrice Hale, Therefore Turning Dress Reformer.

"Nothing Real Will Ever Happen to Make Women Free Except the Passage of Fashion's Vagaries," She Asserts, Not Even Gaining the Vote.

Mrs. Hale Thinks the Chinese Woman's Dress Most Rational—Will Herself Wear a Trousered House Dress—Corsets Must Go.

By ANN SIMONTON. "THE corset must go!" Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, in quite the voice of old California crying "The Chinese must go!" has said it. "The corset must go. It is already on its way. Its retreat in these last years from woman's ribs has been no strategic ruse of fashion. It is a permanent omen that the narrowed heart and compressed lungs of the belles of past decades excite our horror in remembrance. But freedom is not here. The corset still is tyrannous. Its unnatural stiff confinement of the hips forestalls all chance of the long limbed swinging walk that is the walk of beauty."

"Dress reform," says Mrs. Hale, "is the heart of the woman's movement. The other disadvantages that women live under can be met by the changing spirit of women. They need in no way interfere with her work. But clothes they are always with her, irrational, uncomfortable, limiting. The coat and skirt suit of a few years back was a step in the direction of freedom. It was simple. It was not, however, particularly beautiful. You see I do not want the new clothes of women to ape the masculine mode, for that mode, too, has faults of discomfort and ugliness. Personally, I think the most rational clothes in the world are those of the Chinese women. But to our Western eyes they are not beautiful. The cylindrical trousers and the cylindrical coat sleeves of the tunic have not the grace that Western women demand. But some modification of that idea, some compromise with the essentially beautiful blouse and trousers of the Turkish woman—there lies the way to the most important reform concerned with the future of women."

Her Better-Than-Skirts Costume. Mrs. Hale herself is having a house and garden dress designed this summer which is an experiment in Turkish trousers, not the coquettish product of last season's Paris, but trousered solely for comfort and not at all for bewitchment. She doesn't propose to wear it any place but at her home, Forest Hills, Long Island. She plans no radical and comfortable walk of demonstration down Fifth Avenue as certain other dress reformers hint they will do before September, but she does propose to adopt this better-than-skirts costume for home wear and to demonstrate the practical beauty of the same style in her lectures next fall.

Mrs. Hale is not, as she herself so frankly admits, a pioneer. The prophet's eye for what must come along the path of freedom, the daring to speak while all ears are timid, she agrees is work for women of the movement like Mrs. Gilman. "My business and mission," she says, "is to point the way when it has been found to women more timid than myself. This fall, to audiences of women only, with the use of model garments, I shall demonstrate the necessity of a wider movement toward basing dress on the twin principles of health and beauty."



MRS. BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE. Who will incorporate into lectures her belief that the great barrier to woman's freedom is her clothes bondage.

Beautiful feet with toes that have not lost their dignity through bondage in the pointed toe, she says, should be as natural to women as beautiful hands. She is assuring her own babies that freedom by putting their feet into soft moccasins with soles at once firm but limber, little shoes that are ventilated with holes as the leather is gathered across the toes.

Will Reform the "Middy" Blouse. The middy blouse is another of the garments that may come into a future through Mrs. Hale's advocacy. Its usefulness has made a place for it everywhere, but "ugly, fearfully ugly," it certainly is, as Mrs. Hale says, and some subtle transformation is under way in her mind.

All that she hopes and plans for does not exclude the frivolous frock of play time. "There must be clothes for women's work. After that," she says, "beauty may take its most fantastic way in devising gowns for evenings." She wants, you see, a further development, not an end, to the art of personal expression through dress that has been the prime outlet of woman's personality through the centuries of her "subjection."

The heel of the fashionable shoe of the day, she says, deprives women of the art of balancing, and she points out how intolerable is a shoe with heels to women in the months before childbirth.

Mrs. Hale is most determined in the matter of shoes. The sandal she concedes to be the sanest footgear ever worn by the human race, but not perhaps so suited to our modern life as a regular low shoe with a heel not over a half inch in height. Shoe with Heel Intolerable to Mothers. The heel of the fashionable shoe of

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND will carry on its summer campaign this year as usual.

Ten thousand of the boys and girls of the tenements are to be sent to the country to regain health and strength, to play where birds sing and flowers bloom, to learn of life in a world new to them.

This has been a hard year, a year of suffering and privation, of desperate poverty for the poor. The children have borne the burden with the rest. More of them will need Fresh Air outings—and need them more deeply—than for many years past.

Yet there will be less Fresh Air work done in New York this year than for many years. Many charities that have, in the past, included this kind of summer work among their activities, this year are feeling the pinch of the hard times and are forced to curtail it or give it up entirely.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund is already being called upon to do the work which these organizations cannot do—and it is going to do it.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION WILL BE NEEDED—this is a big task. For thirty-eight years you have responded to this appeal for the children; do not turn a deaf ear in this year of years.

(Contributions, preferably by check or money order, should be sent to The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, The Tribune, New York.)

MUST PLAY, NOT WATCH, AT CITY COLLEGE STADIUM

Students, Professor Storey Plans, Will Leave 6,000 Seats to Parents and Taxpayers—City Tardy in Providing Equipment for Lewisohn \$200,000 Gift.

When Granville Barker and Lillah McArthy have gone from the City College stadium the burden of finding new uses for it will fall upon Professor Thomas A. Storey, head of the department of hygiene. Professor Storey has his plans ready.

"The new stadium," he said, after the dedication on Saturday, "means that every one will have a chance to play. Our boys now are required to do work in the gymnasium during the first two years at college. The schedule calls for two hours of exercise a week. Now that we have the facilities, I have arranged to let three hours of organized play in the stadium be the equivalent of one hour's work in the gymnasium. And I have little doubt as to which course the boys will take."

"I had much rather have a group of a thousand look back at their college days some years hence and say that they were all members of some baseball team than have nine men say that they had once been members of a winning team. My assistants have volunteered without remuneration to help these city boys learn to play out in the open.

There are some 6,000 seats in the Lewisohn stadium, but as far as the college is concerned, I want to abolish the spectators altogether. There must be no lookers on at the games; everybody must be a performer. The parents of the boys and the taxpayers generally may sit in the bleachers if they wish."

When asked about training championship teams, Dr. Storey said: "Our main concern here is with the average student. If we get a good, healthy student body winning teams must come inevitably. But I can't help thinking that too many of our educational institutions have started at the wrong end."

"I have been asked whether I shall encourage other institutions to use our field," continued Dr. Storey. "Well, I expect to keep it so fully occupied that there won't be much time for others. But whenever there is opportunity I shall be glad to allow representative bodies to hold their games here. I think this is the place for the Public Schools Athletic League, for instance. My friends on the faculty have seen to the dramatic end of our Hellenic renaissance; I must take care of the athletic end. Well conducted municipal exhibitions here ought to do as much for the education of New York as the Greek games did for the Athenians."

The vision of an entire student body engaged in healthful exercise is one to grow enthusiastic over, isn't it? And yet I feel uncertain when I remember that so far the city has made no appropriation for the equipment and maintenance of this splendid structure. The land on which the stadium is built is worth far more than \$1,000,000. The stadium itself cost \$200,000. The cost of equipment could be only a fraction of this sum. It is a small price to pay for teaching some 2,000 boys to play intelligently both now and later. Ought not the city to pay it willingly?"

WRAP WAR BABIES IN NEWSPAPERS

Belgian Mothers Cannot Get Clothes—British Relief Sends Kits.

The British War Relief Association sent a packing case of babies' clothing there, to Paris Friday for the refugees there, and plans to send another soon to Henry van Dyke, the American Minister, for distribution among the war babies of Belgium refugees in Holland.

A letter recently received by the association from a member of the Paris medical staff tells how some of the Belgian women, having no clothing for their newborn babies, bring them to him in newspapers. A gift of 100 babies' blankets has been received from a friend in Washington. Such gifts will be forwarded by the association each week from their headquarters, at 132 West Twenty-seventh Street.

During the last week the association received gifts in money amounting to \$376.

Local committees of the Commission for Relief in Belgium report a successful collection of money and supplies throughout the state for the second New York State relief ship. This boat, the Effland, will probably sail some time next month. The commission acknowledges the gift of twenty cases of milk for Belgian babies from Miss Edith B. Davidson, of Locust Valley, Long Island.

Mrs. William Borden announces recent gifts to the Turner's Field Hospital Fund amounting to \$110. The total is now \$2,142. The Chicago branch of the Lafayette Fund has recently promised the Turner's Fund a completely equipped motor ambulance costing \$1,500.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee received \$72 yesterday, making their total \$68,243.29. The Persian War Relief Fund received \$500 from "The Christian Herald" yesterday, \$209 from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, \$138 from the Westminster Church, of Buffalo, and other gifts amounting to \$204. Their total is \$94,317.

Bruere to Open Library. City Chamberlain Bruere, Cleveland H. Dodge, of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, and Alderman William D. Brush will be the speakers on Wednesday evening at the opening exercises of the George Bruce branch of the library, 78 Manhattan Street. This branch became a part of the system in 1901 when it was in West Forty-second Street. The proceeds from the sale of that building are to be used for the new structure and site.

Care of the Baby in Summer

Nursing the Baby Prevents Summer Diarrhoea.

This is the first of a series of articles on the care of babies during the summer, prepared by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, which will appear on the Woman's Page.

A mother may shield her baby from suffering and illness in many ways. Her wise and loving care is never so invaluable as in the first year of the baby's life. In this country thousands of babies under one year of age die during the summer because mothers who love them do not know how to take care of them.

No other one thing a mother can do for her baby means more to him than to feed him at her own breast. Babies who are fed entirely at the breast usually do not have diarrhoea, unless overfed, but bottle-fed babies are very likely to have this trouble, even if their milk is carefully prepared. This is true at all seasons of the year, but is especially important in summer, when the heat and flies make bottle feeding so dangerous.

The mother knows that if she gives her baby the breast she is giving him:

- 1. Pure milk—never sour.
- 2. Fresh milk, made and used as needed.
- 3. Milk of the same temperature throughout the feeding.
- 4. And, most important, milk most especially adapted to the needs of the baby.

If she feeds him from a bottle she is not sure of any of these things, for in no way can cow's milk be made as good as breast milk.

A mother can usually nurse her baby if she has been properly cared for before the baby's birth and at the time of birth, and no mother who wants to give her baby a good start will consent to deprive him of breast milk, at least during the first few months of life.

After the mother's milk comes, usually on the third day, the baby may be nursed every three hours, at 8 and 9 a. m., at 12 noon and at 3, 6 and 9 p. m., with one feeding during the night. On the four-hour plan the nursing will come at 10 a. m. and 2, 6 and 10 p. In the intervals she should give him a little water which has first been boiled and cooled. When the baby is four months old he should no longer be nursed at night, and at six months the mother should begin to lengthen a time between feedings a quarter of an hour each week until the length of time between nursings is four hours. If the milk is plentiful the breasts should be nursed alternately, but it may be necessary to give both breasts at one feeding in order to satisfy the baby. The baby requires no other food, save breast

Fresh, well cooked vegetables, good soups, bread and butter, milk, eggs, meat, fish, poultry and fruits should form the principal part of the diet of a nursing mother. All good food is milk-making food. It is better to do without tea or coffee, unless the mother has always been accustomed to them. If so, she should cut down the amount to one cup of each drink a day. Cocoa but milk, both sweet and buttermilk, and plenty of cold, pure water are the best drinks for the nursing mother.

The nursing mother should have plenty of sleep at night, and should learn to relax and rest whenever the baby nurses. As far as possible she should be relieved of the heaviest part of the household work, because if she is tired and worn the baby will not thrive as he should.

The nursing mother should have a full movement of the bowels every day, but should not use medicine to induce an action unless absolutely necessary.

Ripe, raw fruits, stewed rhubarb and prunes and well cooked oatmeal and other cereals are laxative. Graham and bran breads are most useful in constipation. Bran bread is made as follows:

- 1 cup of cooking molasses.
- 1 teaspoonful of soda.
- 1 small teaspoonful of salt.
- 1 pint of sour milk or buttermilk.
- 1 quart of bran.
- 1 pint of flour.

Stir well and bake for one hour in a moderate oven. It may be baked as a loaf or in gem pans, as preferred. The bread should be moist and tender, and may be eaten freely, and it will usually have a good effect if used every day for weeks.

To keep the breasts from becoming sore they should be washed with warm water and good castile soap every night and after each nursing. For a few weeks before the baby is born the nipples should be washed in this way every night and covered with vaseline.

The responsibility and the authority for punishment rest with the parent. The position of an elder brother or sister, or of a nurse, in relation to the discipline of a younger child is very much like that of the police. Force must be used only where necessary, and only to the extent of preventing serious damage. When it comes to passing judgment and executing judgment for wrong done, the responsibility goes back to the parent. The police must arrest or stop wrongdoing; the judge and executioner must be given the case to deal with as seems best. In making it a rule of the household that members hold delegated authority, whether children or hired helpers, we must be sure also to support these in the exercise of their authority. If it is to be a rule, for example, that Johnny is not to "punish" Mamie for impudence or disobedience, we must follow up his complaints consistently and justly. Mamie is not to be allowed to take advantage of Johnny or of her nurse. Every complaint against her should be treated as though the offence had been committed in the presence of her parents. Thus can delegated authority be made effective without the danger of misuse.

The child often feels a conflict of authority between the home and the school; yet most children have the feeling that the parent is the ultimate source of authority, and would follow the home orders where these come in conflict with school orders. But as the children grow older, they come to recognize that there are special fields in which the teacher is supreme and others in which the parents are supreme. They are then likely to be seriously distressed if they receive orders from home with regard to books or other school matters that are not in harmony with the school regulations; or if they receive directions from teachers with respect to dress, food, sleep or other matters that are supposed to be the exclusive concern of the home. In recognizing this feeling of specialized authority we shall be able to avoid friction.

Another source of difficulty in the matter of authority arises in connection with the hasty conduct of nurses or governesses. A person placed in charge of a child acts upon the authority of the parent, not upon her own authority. In this position she has the responsibility for guarding the child against injury and against gross violations of the recognized proprieties. She is not authorized, however, to chastise the child for any misconduct.

The Child and Authority

By SIDONIE MATZNER GRUENBERG.



"She shook hands, curtsied and said 'How do!'"

IF WE are to deal effectively with children, whether at home or in school, whether at work or at play, we ought to understand their attitude toward authority. A study of this attitude was made a number of years ago in this country and in England. Large numbers of children were asked to write their answers to the question in the following story:

Johnny's mother was going out, so she told him to look after his sister, Mamie. After the mother was gone, Mamie began to scratch the table; Johnny told her to stop, but she went on scratching it. Should Johnny have punished her, or should he have waited and told his mother? The reasons that the children give for their decisions are even more significant. On the side of punishment by Johnny, one girl said: "It would not be right to let her do wrong when she was placed in his charge." This means that authority goes necessarily with responsibility, and that seemed to be the view of most of those who gave any reason for having Johnny inflict punishment on his sister. But the reasons given by the children on the other side are just as significant. One boy wrote: "I think he should

have waited and told his mother, because his mother was boss of them both." And a girl of the same age (fourteen years) wrote: "It was not right for him to punish his sister without his parent's telling him to do so." These answers imply a certain feeling on the part of the children that the authority delegated to Johnny was not "plenary," but was limited perhaps to preventing serious injury to the younger child. In order to test this further, another group of children was asked a similar question, but playing with fire was substituted for scratching the table.

A comparatively small proportion of the children, and these chiefly among the older ones, can find any means for meeting the emergency presented by these hypothetical cases other than a resort to "punishment." One boy in a group of forty-two children in England thought that it would have been John-

ny's duty to put the fire out; about a per cent of the children suggested that Johnny should stop Mamie in her lawless career and then report to the mother for further action.

The last type of solution would seem to be the most logical, if we take into consideration both the limits of delegated authority and the responsibility that go with it. Those children who would wait and tell mother would apparently evade the responsibility with which they were charged. On the other hand, those who would punish the younger child would exceed the authority delegated to them.

The problem is to get a clear recognition of the extent of responsibility and at the same time a realization of the limits of the authority. This the children can learn if we are fairly consistent in our own delegations of authority.

The child often feels a conflict of authority between the home and the school; yet most children have the feeling that the parent is the ultimate source of authority, and would follow the home orders where these come in conflict with school orders. But as the children grow older, they come to recognize that there are special fields in which the teacher is supreme and others in which the parents are supreme. They are then likely to be seriously distressed if they receive orders from home with regard to books or other school matters that are not in harmony with the school regulations; or if they receive directions from teachers with respect to dress, food, sleep or other matters that are supposed to be the exclusive concern of the home. In recognizing this feeling of specialized authority we shall be able to avoid friction.

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MRS. DUNLAP GETS JEWELS ON LINER

U. S. Returns Them When Woman Sails—\$10,000 Held for Duty Debt.

Mrs. William Allen Dunlap, from whom \$50,000 worth of jewelry was taken two years ago by special agents of the Treasury Department, sailed for Bordeaux yesterday on the French liner Chicago. Several days ago she was permitted to get back her gems by the payment of the full duty of \$6,301, and certain pieces were given to her on board the vessel yesterday by a representative of Collector Malone. Gems valued at \$10,000 were returned as a pledge that the full amount of the total assessment would be paid.

Probably the most conspicuous feature of the Dunlap seizure was the loss of the gems by the special agents within an hour after they were taken from their owner. The agents who took the Chicago, before the jewels left it on the White Star pier soon after the Olympic docked, they accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap to Garden City, Long Island, and on arriving there found that neither Mrs. Dunlap nor they themselves had the gems. The telephone to this city was kept busy for a long while, but it was not until that evening that it was known the \$50,000 worth of gems had been found in the waiting room of the White Star pier by a customs watchman.

The government had considerable difficulty in making a case against the Dunlaps, who had brought in the jewels on the privilege of foreign residence.

Mrs. Dunlap left the Biltmore Hotel on Saturday evening and went direct to the Chicago. Before the vessel sailed, at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, a clerk from the collector's office went aboard and delivered gems valued at \$26,148, for which Mrs. Dunlap signed a receipt.

AN ENGAGEMENT. Montclair, N. J., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Hawkins, of 44 Gate Avenue, Montclair, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor McNeal Hawkins, to Wilfred J. Funk, also of Montclair.

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