

FOOTWEAR MORE FANGFUL

SLIPPERS OF BRONZE, GOLD AND SILVER THIS WINTER.

The Bronze Boots and Slippers Especially Pretty—Gold Slippers More Than Ever in Demand—Boots of Tan and Suede—Footwear for Out of Doors.

The woman whose hobby is pretty footwear and who has the money required for the riding of that particular hobby may gallop space this season.

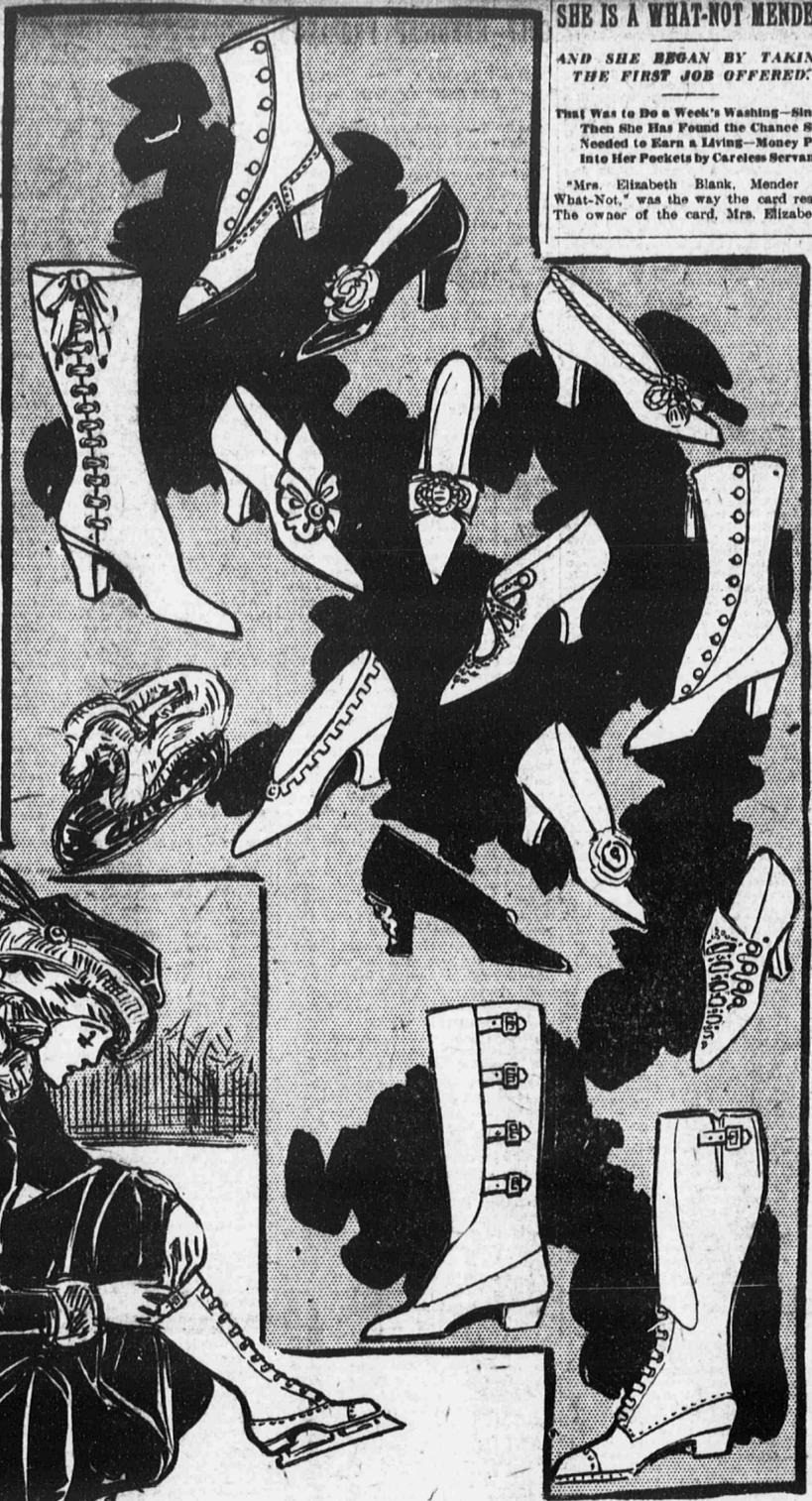
Nowhere save in staidland have we seen before such fanciful variety in slippers, shoes and boots as has been achieved this year, and though there is much fancy displayed in the new models turned out by clever shoemakers a majority of them are quite possible even for the woman of fastidious taste, and the few that are too conspicuous or bizarre for good taste are as a rule attractive enough to make one forgive their eccentricities even if one will not wear them.

The bronze boot and the bronze slipper are with us once more, and if ever a prettier thing than either of these in its own field moved women to covetousness we do not know what the thing was.

Of course the bronze boot is not practical for all purposes, not harmonious with all colors. Its sphere of usefulness is far more limited than that of its relative, the bronze slipper. The latter too has its limitations and cannot, like a patent leather or black suede, be utilized for house wear with all sorts and conditions of frocks, but it is so dainty, so becoming, so coquettish, and when it does harmonize with a frock it harmonizes so delightfully.

Moreover it is more comfortable than patent leather. As for its wearing qualities—well, it needs good care, and the surface will sometimes peel lamentably if scuffed; but one hates to mention faults in the face of so many virtues.

A metal buckle matching the slipper in color and a bow of the same color or a smaller bow with bronze beads is the



SUEDE SHOES, SLIPPERS OF GOLD, BRONZE AND BLACK AND COLORED KIDS AND TAN BOOTS FOR WINTER SPORTS.

usual finish for the bronze slipper, and silk stockings may be admirably matched with the slipper.

Patent leather slippers with rhinestone buckles are liked by women who want a dressy slipper for general use and cannot afford footwear matching various costumes. Black suede too is much used and vastly more comfortable than the patent leather.

Black satin and black velvet also have a large sale for evening wear in this day of modish black toilettes, and rhinestone or gold buckles are the usual finish, though some all black effects are shown with jet buckles or with bows and toes beaded in jet.

Among the bizarre ideas is the ornamenting of both toe and heel with ornaments of rhinestone, after the manner illustrated in one of the sketches. A year or two ago such an effect would have been classed as of the stage stage, but nowadays smart society has smiled upon that which would once have been considered bad form in footwear.

The gold evening slipper has gained a firm hold upon feminine affection, and this winter gold is so generally used in the trimming of evening frocks that the gold slipper is more than ever in demand. It is shown both in gold cloth and gold leather and sometimes in combinations of the two.

The gold cloth or cloth of gold is preferable, and the plain slipper with a little bow or a small gold and brilliant buckle or ornament on the toe is the smartest finish. A line of gold leather around the top of the slipper and a small bow of the same gold leather is another popular finish, and one maker shows attractive cloth of gold slippers with fine gold cord edging the slipper top and tied in a small bow with tasselled cords at the front. Cloth of gold slippers strapped all over with narrow bands of gold leather are in all the shoe shops, but are not so chic or becoming as the plainer models.

A good gold slipper costs more than one of satin, the prices ranging from about \$5 upward, but where economy is to be considered this initial extravagance is perhaps offset by the fact that one pair of gold slippers may be made to do duty for several evening frocks, while if the pretty and conventional satin slipper is used there must be a pair to match each delicate lined frock.

Silver slippers are made up on the same lines as the gold ones, but there is comparatively little demand for them this winter.

Of the plain satin slipper there is nothing new to be said. It is as dainty and as supremely uncomfortable as ever, and why makers do not devise some way of

cutting or vamping it so that it can fit becomingly and comfortably to the arch of the foot, instead of being hopelessly flat beneath, remains a mystery.

Apropos of devices to make a satin slipper more comfortable it is a good plan when buying to have rubber bands put in the heels. That is, have a narrow band of firm white rubber attached inside the top of the slipper a little forward of the heel at each side and at the middle of the heel in the back. If this is drawn taut it will form a triangle instead of curving outward to follow the line of the shoe heel.

When the foot is in the slipper the band is pressed out to the rounded curves and naturally this tightens it so that the back of the heel is held firmly and kept from slipping, while the rather shapeless sides are drawn back snugly and do not bulge, as they are prone to do if the slipper is comfortably large.

Colored suede is modish both in slippers and boots, and the vogue of the smoky grays has brought about a great sale for gray suede boots fastening with little gray pearl buttons. A more fanciful model in gray suede launched by one of the best makers is unusually high and laces up the inside. Black suede boots also have found favor and one sees some trim boots in brown suede, though the smartest brown boots are in leather or in combinations of leather and suede.

The fad for tan boots and shoes in winter as well as summer is only a year or two old, but it has grown amazingly, and for ordinary street wear the tan boot is now worn almost as much as the black, though for dress occasions it is taboo. Plain, well cut boots of brown or tan leather in all shades are offered, and there are various high tan motor-boots and sporting boots which are distinctly attractive.

A late model of this kind makes concession to a shapely calf by having gussets let in at the sides of the top with little leather straps crossing them and drawing the boot top to the required size. A sketch of one of these boots is reproduced here and also a sketch of the more conventional tan motor boot with its one strap around the top. These models are made in black as well as in tan.

Among the boots of ordinary street height many women will be glad to see an unusual number of models with black leather or patent vamps and cloth tops, the most comfortable and snug fitting of walking boots, though it does get shabby more quickly than the all leather boot.

Fur motor boots and fur motor shoes are legion, the latter being rather more practical for general winter use, especially if a high leather boot is worn.

LUCINDA'S EXPERIENCES.

Something of Interest to Her That Happened in a Street Car.

"Sitting opposite to me in the car I went down town in this morning," said Lucinda, "was a man. No, nothing remarkable about that, but something happened presently that made him of interest to me.

"On the same side with me but two or three seats down sat a woman who at the next crossing got up to leave the car and as she left her seat and started for the door the man sitting opposite spoke to her:

"Madam, is that yours?" "He pointed at something in the seat that the woman had just left; and she looked around and looked at it and said 'No, that isn't mine,' and passed on."

"What it was that he had thus pointed out I couldn't see because there was somebody sitting between me and it; but in a minute the man sitting opposite got up and came over and got it and then went back with it and sat down again in his seat; and then I saw what it was. It was a small pasteboard box. He looked it over a little and then in a minute he opened it and looked into it; and as he held it he could see into it as he opened it, and there were in it a few candies. Somebody who had brought this box into the car had eaten out of it all the candies they wanted and then had just left the box on the seat.

"Then of course I wondered what the man who had found it would do about it; whether he'd keep it or leave it or what he'd do; and in a minute he laid it down on the seat beside him. I didn't feel certain that he was going to leave it there for good; and when we came along to where I was going to get off he sat forward a little, getting ready to get up—he was going to get out there too—and I thought 'I'd wait and let him go first so that I could see.'"

"When the car had stopped and we were both standing up and I was holding back for him he held back politely for me and I had to go first; but I managed to look around enough as I went to see him pick up the box. He held it in his hand as he passed out of the car, but when he had stepped off he dropped it in his pocket.

"Now of course what he should have done was either to leave it in the car or hand it over to the conductor to be taken to the lost and found department. It wasn't his; but there it was, left in the car by somebody who apparently had got through with it. It wasn't his, but wasn't anybody's—and he took it. What would you have done about it?"

SHE IS A WHAT-NOT MENDER

AND SHE BEGAN BY TAKING THE FIRST JOB OFFERED.

That Was to Do a Week's Washing—Since Then She Has Found the Chance She Needed to Earn a Living—Money Put Into Her Pockets by Careless Servant

"Mrs. Elizabeth Blank, Mender of What-Not," was the way the card read. The owner of the card, Mrs. Elizabeth

Blank, was seated beside the table in the living room of her three room flat packing a satchel with a collection of articles that appeared to the reporter about as varied and miscellaneous as the contents of a small boy's pocket.

"Yes, that is my card and if there is anything that I don't mind I haven't yet found it," said Mrs. Blank. "Several times of late I have been called on to mend hearts, and I can't say but what I succeeded. They were all young girls and one has only to change the current of their thoughts. To get some other admirer is the quickest way."

"My real business, the way I earn my living, is not dealing in hearts, but repairing any and every thing from a silk glove to a kitchen range. I selected the word what-not because it was descriptive and aroused curiosity."

"I hadn't any particular training beyond that of keeping house and making the best of my husband's salary. We had always lived in the South and had negro servants, and as I had to show them how to do everything of course I had first to learn myself."

"My husband accepted a place in New York with a large cotton firm and just as we were beginning to get settled in our new surroundings he died of pneumonia. After all expenses were paid my capital amounted to just \$50 in money, this furniture, my ten-year-old son and my own determination to give my child an education."

"The first battle I had to fight was with the boy himself. He wanted to leave school and go to work; he even went so far as to hire himself out as a wagon boy at a butcher's shop. I persuaded him to go back to school and give me a week's trial at earning a living for the family. After seeing him off to school that first morning I got out to hunt work with this satchel in my hand."

"My first move was to select a middle class apartment house near Riverside Drive. I expected to have some difficulty with the telephone boy, but fortunately he was making a trip with the elevator, so I rang the bell to one of the first floor apartments. The door was opened by the mistress and I asked for work."

"She looked me over and then doubtfully inquired if I could wash. I promptly told her that I could. While I had never done more than wash pocket handkerchiefs and some precious bits of old lace I knew how it should be done. I knew also that I had only one week in which to make good my assertion that I could support the family."

"The woman led me into her kitchen. It was Tuesday morning and the whole place was upside down. I didn't need to be told that her general housework had dropped things where they were and left, bag and baggage."

"She asked what my charges were. After finding out that the woman whom she had hoped to get charged \$2.50 a day I agreed to work until 4 o'clock that day for \$2. It was then 9."

"My first move was to go to work and sort out the week's wash and put it in

soak in different tubs. While this soaking was going on I cleaned up the kitchen and began in the dining room. Before this second room was finished my employer became nervous for fear I wouldn't have time to finish the clothes. To set her mind at rest I began my first experiment as a washerwoman.

"By the time the last batch was ready to hang out the first batch was dry enough to starch. When this was disposed of I finished the dining room and served the woman with a cold lunch. It was while I was doing this that I got my first chance to talk to her about getting work."

"She was sympathetic and made several very helpful suggestions, though she frankly admitted that she was disappointed because she was already thinking of trying to get me to take the place of her maid of all work."

"While she was out looking for a maid that afternoon I did all that I could find to do in the apartment, and there was plenty of it. When 4 o'clock came she insisted on my taking \$2.50. She said I had accomplished more than any worker she had ever had, and from my knowledge of housekeeping I agreed with her."

"The next morning I went back and finished the ironing. As the new maid put in her appearance in time to get luncheon I filled in the rest of my time mending what-not. It really was what-not, for that woman turned over to me everything that she had in the apartment that needed repairing."

"I spent three days in that apartment, earning \$2.50 each day and one meal. The woman said she had several friends who she knew would be glad of my services for a few hours every once in a while, and she took the trouble to call them up over the telephone and make three engagements for me at 50 cents an hour, or \$3 for an eight hour day."

"From that time on it has been pretty plain sailing for me. I have usually gone from one engagement to another. There are few weeks in the year that I do not earn my eighteen a week."

"No, I have never been called on to wash since that first day, but I feel that if I hadn't taken the job then I would have missed my opportunity. So far as I can see the trouble with women coming to New York to earn a living is that they make up their minds to do one particular thing, regardless of the demand. If they would be willing to take the work offered them and push toward the goal of their ambition there would be fewer failures."

"Another point is that so many women are not contented unless they can boast of having the very wealthiest as patrons. The greatest opening is not among the wealthy class but among the people with a comfortable income only."

"They are not able to pay exorbitant prices, and for that reason do not succeed in getting the most competent servants. It is this incompetence among the servants that gives me my living. One careless servant will break and nick a surprising amount of good china, not to mention the paper they scrape off the walls and the furniture they abuse by rough handling. All this puts money in my pocket."

"I have now been a what-not mender for four years. My son is paying his own way by working in the afternoon, and we find time to see each other to do our own household work we keep our expenses down and save money."

"It isn't the materials—I mean the food and fuel and such necessities—that cost so much in New York. It is the rent and labor. I pay \$15 a month for this little flat of three rooms with kitchenette attachment. That seems high until you recall that I earn that amount by five days work."

"The cost of our food averages \$3 a week the year around. While I don't get to fruit or vegetables but a little, I keep a good table and am never skimped. My son invites his boy friends in whenever he feels so inclined and I often have guests at dinner. They are friends of my more prosperous days and all cost him but a few cents. I have never seen a man who has been so well off as I am, but I don't think many of them ever sit down to more tasty little dinners than they get in my little dining room, cooked and served by myself."

"The secret of my success has been taking what I could get to do and working toward what I wanted. I now devote nearly all my time to what might be called fancy mending, but when a piece of rough work offers itself I do it. It is my theory that work is degrading only when done in a degrading manner."

"Where the worker is incompetent or coarse then she degrades the work, not the work her. I didn't feel the slightest bit degraded by my two days washing and ironing, nor did the woman who had taken dinner here with my son and me on several occasions."

"Speaking to women who may think of undertaking such work I would advise them to begin by detaching social equality. Indeed I would not advise them to demand anything but spot cash for their work from untried customers. Let a worker prove herself a woman of refinement and she will be apt to be treated as such. One of the first evidences of refinement is to do conscientious work and give her patrons the worth of their money."

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Miss Shigeno Mitobe, Miss Atko and Miss Take-ko Nagishi, all graduates of the Women's University of Yokohama, have come to America to complete their education. Miss Mitobe is sent by the Women's University for the purpose of taking a course in English literature at the University of Des Moines, Ohio. On returning to Yokohama she will become full professor in that branch.

Mrs. Nora Stanton Blatch De Forest, granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is said to be equipping a factory at Newark, N. J., for the manufacture of electric condensers. She is a graduate of the civil engineering school of Cornell University and since her marriage has been studying electricity.

Miss Ella G. Wilcox has just been elected to the school board at Malden, Mass. This is looked upon as a great triumph by the women of Malden, as both political parties refused to nominate her and she was forced to run independently. In Everett Miss Belle D. Curtis was elected to the same office without opposition. In Somerville the regular Republican candidate defeated Mrs. Mary B. Brewer on the Citizens' ticket, while in Haverhill Miss Anne Wheeler was elected by a handsome majority over her male competitors.

Miss Mary C. Dickinson, instructor in biometrics at the Leland Stanford University in California, has accepted a post in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

One of the three memorial windows unveiled the other day at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, showed a group of four distinguished American women, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard and Catherine Esther Beecher, described as the four great educators of American womanhood.

Of the four perhaps Catherine Beecher is the least widely known. She was the daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher

and the elder sister of Mrs. Stowe. For several years she was the head of a large girls' seminary at Hartford, Conn. Mary Lyon was the founder and first president of Mount Holyoke Seminary, now Mount Holyoke College.

After persistent efforts the clubwomen of California have succeeded in inducing the State Board of Health to take the first steps in carrying out their plan for a travelling clinic. A railway car furnished by the Southern Pacific company is being fitted as a laboratory to illustrate methods of preventing disease. It is to have special exhibits showing how tuberculosis, fevers and other diseases may be prevented. Both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé railroads have expressed willingness to transport the car and its managers free over their lines in California.

Mrs. James P. Cahon, president of the New York City Mothers Club, announced at a recent meeting of the club that a site had at last been selected for the working girls' hotel which was being so long planned by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. The site is on Washington Square South, in the heart of the central New York factory and wholesale district. Besides having the advantage of opening on one of the largest public squares in the city it is conveniently near several car lines.

Mrs. Gibson Arnoldi of New York city is at the head of the recently incorporated Infants Science Academy, the object of which is to teach incompetent mothers how to care for their infants. According to Mrs. Arnoldi the academy plans to secure the use of a room in each hospital in the city and to provide instruction for mothers in the middle class who cannot afford to employ first class specialists and who would not be received at the dispensaries provided for the poor. The organization will be largely charitable. Nurses and medicines will be provided where necessary, but people who can do so will pay a nominal fee.

Mrs. Jennie L. Doane of Brockton, Mass., has been appointed to administer the half million dollar estate of the late R. N. Packard and also to have complete control of his large shoe factory. Mr. Packard died suddenly without making a will. His heirs were a brother and two sisters, none of whom knew anything about his business. Mrs. Doane had been in the employ of Mr. Packard for a number of years and he had often spoken of her ability to his relatives, declaring that she had more brains than any two men of his acquaintance. For that reason his heirs asked to have her appointed and put in full charge of his business.

Through the death of her father the

Countess of Bathurst has become the sole owner of the Morning Post of London. She was the only daughter of Lord Glenesk and since the death of her mother she did the honors of her father's house, both in London and in Scotland. During the war in South Africa she was with her husband while he was in command of the garrison on the island of St. Helena. It was during this time that she tried to buy Longwood, famous as the home and death place of the emperor Napoleon. On the application of the Countess of Bathurst to purchase the place it was discovered that it no longer belonged to England. Through the arrangement of Queen Victoria it is presented to the French nation by England during the reign of Napoleon III.

It is said that the Countess of Bathurst has expressed her determination not to change the policy of the Morning Post as directed for so many years by her father.

The two sisters of Mrs. Humphry Ward are said to be as ardent in advocating votes for women as she is in opposing them. Miss Ethel Arnold, the younger, is secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in favor of giving women the ballot. Mrs. Turner, the second of the three gifted women, was one of the speakers at the great London meeting to which Ellen Terry sent a written declaration of her advocacy of the cause.

Among other things Mrs. Turner speaks for on that occasion was equal pay for teachers. Referring to the unequal salaries in use she declared that it was just as hard work to teach the multiplication table to girls as to boys. Now some of the anti-suffragists are busy getting statistics to prove that it is even harder. They intend to use these statistics in their argument against giving women the vote.

A society composed of charitable women of the middle class in Germany has been trying the exchange of children between the country and the city with satisfactory results to both the parents and the children. The poorer people in the German cities who cannot afford family outlays send their children to the peasant families in the country and in return receive an equal number of peasant children into their homes in the cities. In this way the country children get a chance to see the wonders of the city and brighten up the lives of their elders on their return home, while the children from the cities gain in health and strength besides learning the many valuable lessons taught by contact with nature.

The promoters of the movement declare that the interest of parents in their own children insures their consideration of visitors in their homes. Those in favor of extending the scheme are proposing an international exchange of children a little older between the different countries. They declare that this would be a great benefit all around.

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