

THE NEW SUMMER BLOUSES

DELICATE COLOR SHADES THAT ARE NOW POPULAR.

Striped Battistes Made Up With Little Trimming—Lavender and White and Delicate Greens Much in Favor—Soft Silks That Give Good Service.

The princess frock may have undermined the popularity of the lingerie blouse, but there seems but little evidence of the fact among the rank and file of women. To be sure, the well dressed woman seldom appears on the street now in a lingerie blouse and colored skirt without a coat. The day of that comfortable and practical

To put the situation tersely, the lingerie blouse is too comfortable and practical to lose its hold on feminine favor altogether. Each season the designers develop new blouse ideas, although after all these seasons the thing would seem an impossibility. This year the novelties have to a large extent taken the form of the introduction of color into smart blouses, and though here again we find problems for the laundress charming effects are obtained by these touches of color.

The blouse material may be of white and color, fine striped battistes being popular in this class and showing all the modish colorings in combination with

cotton marquisettes, as is often the case, a little fine braiding is frequently used, as in the blue and white model of our sketch. Some of the most charming blouse models in white and color are of cool, delicate lavender and white, and there are delicious little models of this coloring in sheer fine striped battiste, with creamy Valenciennes edging the double jabot, and tucked collar and cuffs and with a little black oval bow heading the fluffy jabot.

In light, clear green—the willow and the lettuce tones—with white these blouses are exceedingly dainty and cool looking, and there are numbers of effective blues and rose shades and yellows.

White linen or batiste blouses are often hand embroidered in color, the embroidery running through various grades of elaboration. Some very smart models have nothing more intricate by way of embroidery design than graded dots of color. One attractive line of blouses was in white dotted swiss with very small dots thickly set. The blouse was simply made, with wide tucks on the shoulders, a group of pin tucks down the middle front and pin tucked collar and cuffs. The only dis-

There are two little daisies in each group, one rose color with a white center, the other white with a rose center, and the two stiff, straight little stems are in white. Here again the embroidery would not tax the cleverness of any one who can embroider at all. The cleverness lies in the posing of the design.

More comparatively simple blouses are shown this year than in earlier seasons. To be smart they must be fine, hand made, perfect fitting, but with these expensive attributes elaborate and complicated embellishment is not required—would in fact detract. There are still of course blouses all oobwooby with lace and wonderfully embroidered, but for any general wear these are not as good form as the modern version of the "tailored blouse," and since for dressy purposes the lingerie blouse has lost caste the very elaborate blouse has not the prestige it once had.

The fine cotton crepes embroidered in white or color are practical for traveling purposes, since they can be washed out quickly and worn without ironing, though they must be carefully smoothed and stretched into shape. These cotton crepes may be bought in various color-

NATURAL WAVES IN THE HAIR

CURLY EFFECTS BECOMING TO ALMOST ALL WOMEN.

For Automobiling Unusual Efforts Must Be Taken—The Classic Dressing for Newport Which Must Keep in Shape All Day—Some New Shampoo Recipes.

"The secret of keeping the hair in curl," said a woman whose hair is always curly, "lies in the care of each individual hair. The woman who does her hair hastily and as a whole will never have waves when she wants them. And now that the bang has returned her forehead fringe will always be straight.

"The average woman finds herself in one of two situations. Either her hair, being freshly done, is curly to the point of kinkiness or else, after it has been done a few hours, it is as straight as an Indian's.

"There was once a time when my own hair was either too curly or too straight. If I had just taken it out of its curlers it was positively grotesque in its curliness. But in a few minutes it was out of curl. My work had been in vain. But that was before I learned how.

"One weekend I went down on Long Island where there are no tog and showers and where all nature combined to take the curl out of a woman's hair. My own was straight as an arrow in a few minutes. But the hair of my hostess, I noticed, was waved just right.

"How do you do it?" I asked of her. "You are the twentieth woman who has asked me that question this summer," said she, "and I'll tell you as I have told all the others: By taking care of my hair!"

"And then she gave me the secret. Each day about noon she takes a quart of sour milk and sets it away where it will grow still sourer. And each night at 10, just before going to bed, she douses her head with warm water, afterward rubbing in the sour milk. Then comes a final rinsing with warm water, and then the hair is rubbed dry with towels. The operation takes a full hour. Finally the hair is done up on wavers and the owner sinks to sleep. Her head feels cool and refreshed and she has the joy of knowing that she will be presentable next day.

"I went home and tried the experiment of doing my hair that way. I found it to work like a charm. The following morning my hair was light and cool upon my head and, wonder of wonders, it was waved in soft waves which stayed in. Positively they defied the weather. My friend told me that twice a week would be sufficient for this operation, and I have found it so.

"Where it isn't convenient to get sour milk, and where one cannot have the hair washed at night, there are other expedients which I have found very good. One of these is the fresh fruit shampoo. Just now I make a berry shampoo. It sounds good enough to eat and smells still better than it sounds.

"It may seem a waste of the raw material, but I take a full saucer of red berries, and after straining them in hot water I drain off the juice. To this I add a teaspoonful of powdered borax and a tablespoonful of powdered soap and I churn the whole until it is a mighty geyser, positively bubbling over the pan.

"Over my washbasin I have a spray arrangement and under this I put my head and then I have the pink geyser poured upon it. It is poured slowly and by my assistant pours I massage my scalp. It is very satisfying precisely for it cools the head, nourishes the scalp and at the same time takes the dust out of my hair. There is a final rinsing and then my hair is dried in the air by lifting each lock separately.

"My hair, I will say, is now being done in the French manner. It is parted demurely, while the sides are rolled softly back over big rolls. At the back the hair is twisted into a knob so big and so outstanding that my hat does not seem to rest upon it. When this has been done I survey myself with satisfaction, for well I know the softening, youthful effect of the side rolls. My hair lies in waves that are positively beautiful.

"I have seen rebellious hair which would not wave with ordinary treatment and this hair must receive the Newport treatment, which is the kind essential to hair which gets a dash of spray each day. Even with the spray it does not fail to curl nor with the weather does it fall out. The Newport treatment preserves hair beyond all question of its coming out. But it is a tiresome routine of hair washing.

"The hair is divided into strands, each one as big as my thumb. Each strand is held under running water until it is rinsed, and after the rinsing it is dipped into soap jelly. It then hangs loose while the next strand is being done. The operation takes a couple of hours, but I have had hair stay in artistic wave through a sandstorm, a windstorm and a land breeze after this treatment.

"Many persons make the mistake of doing the hair on hot curlers or over irons. The hot iron does not materially injure the hair, so I am told, unless it be hot enough to burn it off, but the hair does not stay in wave as readily. Hair that is done over hot irons soon comes out of wave. We study it, have sketches made to illustrate how the enduring quality of the hair that is waved over curlers or over old-fashioned rolls of tissue paper.

"I saw the hair of a belle done one night in June while I was in London. Before being put to sleep her hair was sprayed with a weak dose of alcohol. The spirits were rubbed into the roots to keep the hair from coming out. I understand that a little brandy and water is about the best thing for this purpose, but there should be three times as much water as brandy. Then the hair was shaken in the breeze and finally it was done up for the night. Along the forehead the fringe was lightly twisted upon rolls of pink tissue, and on top the pompadour was piled over a big soft roll of the same invaluable tissue paper. The sides had a few curls, but the style and make was to cover the ears, and then the whole thing was brought high up on the head and concealed beneath a very thin pink tissue sleeping cap. It made a very pretty coiffure for the night.

"Making a pretty coiffure for the sleeping hours is a distinct branch of our art. We study it, have sketches made to illustrate our ideas and finally we sell these sketches to women who can afford to buy them. And it would astonish most persons to know how willingly women will spend money on the pictures.

"It may be a digression from the topic, but I will say that I have an artist friend who makes a splendid livelihood doing nothing at all except coiffure designing and mostly night coiffures at that. She looks at a woman, takes the style and general measurements of her face, glances at the tone and color of her hair and goes home and makes a sketch. She submits the sketch to the woman, who realizes its practicability and buys it. She has done lace sleeping caps galore and silk nightdresses until she begins to wish that night and sleep had never been invented. "But the whole thing is comprised and encompassed in the one general thing of keeping the hair well groomed. Hair

that is sticky will never cover a pompadour nicely and hair that is lanky will not stay curled. There are ways of dressing the hair so that its curls appear to be at advantage. I take the naturally curly side of a woman's hair and make it beautiful.

"If you study your own head you will find that one side of the hair curls more readily than the other. This is the signal for you to dress this side of your head with more care. You can coax the natural curl to appear and you can so fix your coiffure that each individual lock will come out to best perfection. The woman who has discovered the naturally curly side of her hair is wise if she has her hair made to show this side, for there is no doubt that the curly side is the prettier side of the face.

"To fix a woman's hair for automobiling is as difficult as the dressing of a head in a hairdresser's window, but as satisfactory if well done. I begin by giving the automobile shampoo, which is a half and half shampoo. It is half air and half water. I take the hair down and shake the dust out of it. Then I take out of a perforated box some very fine cornmeal, into which I mix a little powdered orris root. This I sift into the hair, letting it settle next to the scalp. By my side I have two rather soft brushes with silver backs and these I heat constantly upon a little electric stove so as to keep the bristles in just the right state of warmth. With these warm brushes I brush the cornmeal out of the hair and scalp. As a rule the hair is found to be perfectly clean after I have finished.

"I have two automobile shampoos, both of them quite wet. One is a spirit shampoo with a solution which dries quickly, being mostly cologne water. This I spray upon the hair, which is then shaken dry. When almost to the point of dryness it is put up in curlers and left to become fully dried out of its curls. The kind, whether it be a little nape of the neck curl or a full front wave, will stay in.

"I thoroughly approve of veils when worn in the auto. Indeed, there is no way out of the hair dilemma except by veiling. A woman may, to be in the swim, wear three veils. The first one is a very thin chiffon veil just to cover her hair dressing. It is little more than a fine net for the hair. It is a pale cream color and covers the entire coiffure. Then comes the pretty little pink complexion veil which falls just over the tip of the nose, leaving a pair of rosy lips on view. And finally there is the big dashing white automobile veil which covers the hat, the head and the neck and which swatches the shoulders and acts as a fly-away to give the speed appearance. Women, by the way, are wearing a panel which gives the effect of flying over the road. Anything that will float behind is destined when one gets out to auto.

"There is being an effort made to introduce the curly braid, and this means that a woman's hair must be curled for its entire length. It must then be braided and a big ribbon tied around the braid. In this style of hair doing a woman may auto until 5 in the afternoon. And along the Sound it is being quite extensively used for mornings.

"For an automobiling whose hair is hopelessly heavy, having been in first a wig and then in a dust shawl, there is the egg shampoo, which has been considerably improved of late. It begins with a thorough wetting of the hair in water that has been cooled in the channel. The yolk of an egg beaten to a foam is then poured upon the hair and rubbed in. Next comes the white of the egg, which is also beaten and rubbed in. The hair is now in a foamy mat which feels cooler and more comfortable than one would suppose.

"Now with a soapy lather in which there is a dash of lemon juice the head is rubbed well. And then comes the rinsing, which should take ten minutes by the clock. The head is never massaged heavily, but the scalp is gently tapped with the finger tips and the hair is squeezed all the time to get the dust and the grime out of it. If done slowly it is a slow process, and after comes the matter of the wave.

"There are those who always do up the hair with water in which there is a little bluing. But this is not advisable except for very blond hair or hair that is snow white. Others advise doing up the hair after moistening it with cologne. But here again one should be careful. Very black hair will turn white if deluged with alcohol or with cologne. The careful worker will go to no extremes. Borax and water is usually quite safe and it is also sure.

"Glycerine and water, applied in liberal doses, was the prescription given to an American tourist by a Parisian hairdresser who turned out automobile waves that, though stiff, did not come out of wave. Another Parisian hairdresser took a spoonful of quince seed and after steeping it in water used the water on the hair. He made it soft with borax and he added just a drop of alcohol to the water. It kept the waves in for a long time. To soften the stiff automobile wave one need only to rub the comb

three or four times through the hair to loosen up the wave.

"Women whose hair is balky in the matter of staying in curl are advised to take an air bath each night. The hair is let down and the patient sits in the breeze. An old straw hat is placed upon the head and the hair is pulled up through a hole in the top of the hat. This gives the roots a chance to dry and air. A still better plan is to place an old lamp shade frame upon the head and to draw the hair up through this frame.

TREE STARTED FROM A STAKE

Story Told of Big Cottonwood in Grounds of Kansas Capitol.

From the Topeka Capital. In an article concerning a large old cottonwood tree which stands near the east wing of the State House Mr. D. O. McCray claimed that the tree sprang up from a seed and that after being up for many battles with both the elements of nature and with man it had survived until it had grown into an exceedingly large and magnificent shade tree.

Mr. W. H. Fernald of 821 Tyler street, who has lived in Topeka for forty-six years, said there seems to be a mistake about the real origin of this product of the forest. At the time when the east wing of the State House was built Mr. Fernald was a small boy, and yet he remembers distinctly about the tree. At that time he earned his first money carrying water for the stone cutters who were engaged on the building. During that time he claims that the tree found its origin.

"In speaking of the cottonwood he said: 'I remember distinctly the day I went to work for the first time in Topeka. During the day the foreman cut down a cottonwood tree almost twelve or fourteen inches in diameter and from it he obtained a post about fifteen feet long. This post was set in the ground five or six feet below the surface and it was used to hold a guy rope from a large wooden derrick which hoisted the stone for the building.

"It was wet weather at the time and within a week or so the post had begun to grow. It kept on growing and as no one hindered it it soon took the form which was most natural for it and grew into a good sized tree. The peculiar shape it has since assumed is due to the way in which it was removed while it was still in the form of a post is that the stones which had been piled around it while the building was being built were not removed until several years after the post was set in the ground."

RIVER ON A RIDGE

Bed of an Oklahoma Stream Higher Than the Surrounding Country.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Save one other, the kakon in Alaska, the North Canadian River in Oklahoma is the only stream in the United States whose bed has a higher altitude than the country on either side of its course. Throughout almost its entire course in Oklahoma this stream flows in a groove on the crest of a ridge and has no important tributaries. Generally flood water in the country adjacent to the North Canadian would have to run uphill to find outlet into this channel.

The watershed of Oklahoma slopes from the high plains country of the extreme western part of the State eastward to the Arkansas River and in some portions of the State southward and southwesterly to Red River, which separates Oklahoma from Texas, the decline in altitude being from about 3,000 feet in the west to much less than 1,000 feet at the eastern edge of the State.

The North Canadian River, sometimes called the north fork of the main or South Canadian River, is formed by the junction of Wolf Creek and the Beaver near Fort Supply in Woodward county. It runs parallel to the Cimarron, the Salt Fork, the South Canadian and for a considerable distance the Deep Fork, the waters of all of which finally find their way to the Arkansas. Though the streams comparatively are close together, the North Canadian practically is 300 feet higher than the Cimarron and 180 feet higher than the South Canadian.

None of the tributaries of the North Canadian extends further back than five or six miles from its channel. In several instances, notably at Oklahoma City, it is only about two miles northward from the channel of the river to where the watershed of the Cimarron begins. At Shawnee, thirty miles east of Oklahoma City, two miles south of the North Canadian, begins the watershed of the South Canadian. In the Creek Nation in the neighborhood of Lanna the Deep Fork of the North Canadian are only about three miles apart, the former being a mud stream and the latter filled with dangerous quicksands.



LINGERIE BLOUSES, WHITE AND BLUE AND WHITE WITH EMBROIDERY AND LACE.

arrangement is past, and one who adopts it bids defiance to all the fashionable proprieties, but in spite of the popularity of the one-piece trailing frocks women cling to skirt and coat suits of linen, serge, tussor, etc., and while they wear the coat on the street even when the heat makes such costume unpractical they can at least take off the coat indoors or for country purposes, and the sheer blouse is cool and comfortable.

One-piece summer frocks in sheer materials are legion, but the skirt part of such a frock must be so easily, and as for the one-piece frocks in linen, well, they are too hot for comfort on many a summer day and they so complicate laundry problems.

white. There are, too, some dainty battistes and linons barred in color which make up smartly, and occasionally one finds a pretty blouse of white embroidered all over in some small design of color, usually a dot or ring.

The striped battistes are as a rule made up very simply, with only a touch of lace at the throat, and perhaps for jabot trimming. Some of them are quite devoid of trimming beyond the tucking of the yoke and collar and cuffs, or are made collarless and intended for wear with some of the dainty separate lingerie or linen collars or stocks.

One finds some of the white and colored material hand embroidered in white, and where the material is one of the soft

textive feature about it was a line of embroidered dots in rose or dull blue or khaki or lavender set down each shoulder tuck to yoke depth and graduated in size from large at the top to small below. A line of the colored dots ran around the neck of collar and cuffs. Nothing more for herself, and yet, as has been said, these blouses achieved distinct smartness.

Another model in curious German linen, sheer but loosely woven, so that it almost suggests marquisette, has a very few inset lines of narrow real Cluny insertion, but owes its distinction to stiff little hand embroidered groups of daisies scattered or rather set primly down the sides of the front and on the sleeves.

ings, but the white blouse embroidered in color to match the frock is first favorite.

For serviceable wear the soft China or India silks are good blouse materials and these are at their best in the striped effects of white and color. Particularly fresh and dainty silks of this type are offered in the various shades of khaki and white, and the green and white, blue and white, gray and white and rose and white stripes are attractive. In color schemes these resemble the striped battistes of which we have spoken, and while not quite so smart as the battistes they are quite as cool, launder well and have the merit of not musing under a coat as do the sheer linen and cotton materials.

years at a rent to be fixed by the national association. They plan to bring under one roof the national, State and local suffrage headquarters and also those of the College Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is to be national press chairman and editor of Progress, Prof. Francis Squire Potter corresponding secretary, with Prof. Mary Gray Peck to cooperate as secretary.

FASHIONABLE ROMPING. English Lament on the Decay of the Sportment. It is all very well to hold up the hands in horror at the romping in fashionable ballrooms—and no doubt the lack of grace therein displayed is deplorable, says the *Lady's Pictorial*—but one must give people what they want. They will not come and tread stately measures, but they will romp, and one must fain maintain, therefore, that those hostesses are wise who try to make their guests enjoy themselves. After all, we do not invite our friends to our houses in order to teach them deportment. It seems practically useless to give a dance at all this season unless a cotillon with absolutely novel figures is included in the programme. Now, the cotillon is not a dance, strictly speaking—you can chase, romp, skip, leap through it if you like; it does not make for elegance. If there is no question about it, it is indispensible this season, and to this favor we must give it when we pipe in our guests we expect them to dance at all.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

A group of suffragists on being ordered from the beach at Nantasket, Mass., the other day donned bathing suits and plunging into the surf delivered their speeches.

Mrs. William C. Grant, 75 years old, and her sister, Miss Catherine Baker, 73 years old, have just returned to their home in Chicago after a trip around the world and extended tours in India and the Orient. Their trip made a total of more than 30,000 miles. They were away eight months and neither was ill during the entire time.

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser has been selected to work for the single taxers under the Joseph Fels fund at a salary of \$2,000 a year. For the last several years Miss Hauser has been connected with the National Woman's Suffrage Association at its headquarters at Warren, Ohio.

Miss Lucy Burns, who was arrested for taking part in the suffrage meeting in London June 29, is a Vassar graduate and a student of modern languages at the University of Bonn. Miss Alice Paul, who was among those taken in charge by the London police, is also an American woman and holds the degree of master of arts.

Prof. Frances Squire Potter of the Minnesota State University was recently chosen to be corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association to fill the place vacated by Miss Gordon of New Orleans. Prof. Potter is a native of Elmira, N. Y., and at present occupies the chair of English literature at the University of Minnesota. She will move to New York in time to open the new suffrage headquarters in the fall.

Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared that girls needed manual training as much as boys. "For its realising of her family she should be taught the machinery of her home and how to care for it as well as the boy who is trained to be an engineer or for some industrial enterprise knows his plant," declared Mrs. Richards. "The family, the house, its furnishings, its management, its daily care, its needs in mechanical appliances, its ethical standards and the share of the income needed to carry it on under twentieth-century conditions should be taught every girl. She must be taught that a home cannot be maintained without labor. She must be made to feel the sense of power over things and conditions in her realm."

Miss Chrystal Eastman, who has been appointed by Gov. Hughes on the commission to inquire into the question of the employers' liability and the causes and effects of unemployment, is the only woman on the commission. She is the daughter of the Rev. S. E. and the Rev. Annie S. Eastman, joint pastors of Park Church, Elmira, N. Y. She is a Vassar graduate of the class of 1903 and later graduated from the New York Law School. Instead of taking up the practice of law on her graduation Miss Eastman began investigations for the Russell Sage Foundation.

That the national headquarters should be moved from Warren, Ohio, to New York city was one of the important decisions reached by the Woman's Suffrage Association during their recent convention in Seattle. It is said that the move is made largely because of the demand from men and women of New York of large number. Believing the best interests of the movement at stake they engaged to pay the entire cost of the national press work in case the move was made, and to furnish suitable quarters for two

A New Coiffure. From the Queen. The flat cascade coiffure is becoming more general and is very noticeable, for a small, tightly dressed head among so many that are generously adorned with curls and braids stands out with distinction.

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