

THE ABUSED FEAR OF FANCY FEMININE FOOTWEAR

By ELEANOR HOYT BRAINERD.

FANCY footwear has been one of the feminine fads for the last few seasons and, like all fads, has been shockingly abused.

It is an expensive luxury. The woman who dresses to attract attention is willing to offend all laws of good taste, and that means many pairs of shoes and boots which if really admirable are sure to be costly.

For the high glove fitting, exquisitely made boots of soft leather in patent kid or colored kid, which are one of the triumphs of the bootmakers' art, any price from \$12 to \$25 is asked and some specialists of high reputation even charge \$30 and \$40. Low shoes and slippers of very beautiful material, handsomely trimmed, bring prices as high. So it may easily be seen that the woman who goes in for ultra-moish footwear of the best quality is pledged to wild extravagance.

Lackluster there are plenty of attractive boots, shoes and slippers at much lower prices, but if one is going to spend less money a tinge of conservatism is wise. The conspicuous must be of the best quality if it is to stand criticism, and even in the best quality the extremely conspicuous is in bad taste.

So much by way of warning. Then with a clear conscience one may talk about footwear, faddish and plain.

High boots—which means boots considerably higher than the ordinary street boot of tradition—are promised much popularity this winter. The very short skirt is doubtless responsible for rise in favor and leather, but even for the woman who wears her pair of ankle length these boots are well made and fitted, very trim and attractive. One can buy them in any size and grade from the heavy walking boot to the thinnest of dress boots and from a three dollar quality to a twenty-five dollar quality, but perhaps the most satisfactory type is that of which mention has already been made—the high boots of thinnest, softest kid without trimming other than stitching and possibly some note of originality in the shaping of its vamp or top or casing.

These boots are most chic in one sense and effect and are offered in many of the fashionable colorings, midnight blue, African brown, purple, gray, tan, etc. The gray boots are particularly charming and many women will prefer to wear with dark or bronze toned costumes, the high boots of strong patent kid rather than those of colored leather.

Satin high boots, plain or leather trimmed, are among the season's novelties and were displayed at the Paris openings in connection with model forms. Many of the mannequins wore them and Miss Jenny herself sported such boots in black with narrow bands of black patent leather.

The shoe shops are showing satia boots in all the evening colors for wear with dance frocks and in beautiful brocades as well.

Bronze boots of very soft leather are among the good looking fancy models and of course there are some dress boots that show sharp color contrasts, though such conspicuous combinations of leather are less in evidence than they were last year and, save in tan and black or gray and black, walking boots are considered less chic than the one tone effects or the one tone boots merely attached in contrasting black or white.

The dress high boot of color contrast is likely to take the form of a black patent kid vamp, associated with a top of light gray or fawn antelope or suede or softest glaze kid.

These high boots may be laced in front, back or may feature buttoning. The French favor inside lacing for these dress boots and if the boot is made to order or very perfectly fitted, though ready made, the inside lacing gives good results, drawing the soft kid closely about the instep and ankle and making the boot actually give a better fit than the one, however, must absolutely stretch softly



Really Admirable Things That Appeal to Women of Good Taste Are to Be Had, but They Are Sure to Be Costly

or gray tops with black patent or leather vamps are still much worn. Of white and black boots so distressingly abused last season little is seen where really well dressed women congregate.

The Spanish heel has gained favor and is considered quite as comfortable as the man, yet more graceful of line. It may even be made more comfortable if cleverly handled, its outward curve at bottom making a straighter base line at back possible without clumsiness. For actual dress wear the shoemakers advocate the "X," but many women insist upon having the Spanish heel even on dress boots.

Among shoes and slippers there is tremendous variety—variety so great that description seems hopeless; yet the conservative slipper lines hold, and if an air of novelty is given them it is provided by some note of buckle or bow.

The slipper with some form of ankle strap or lacing which came in with the dancing craze has led to new models cut high in the back like a shoe, but low at sides and front. Sometimes the high back is cut in one, with an ankle strap. Sometimes the ankle strap or lacing is merely attached to the high back. These models of course are the extremes, but they are shown in gold and silver, cloth of gold and brocades.

Less radical are the slippers of patent kid, glove kid, satin, etc., with cross straps of the material, or with straps of velvet ribbon fastening at the side with a smart buckle or ornament. This side trimming is newer than the centre trimming but less generally liked and ordinarily the trimming is left to the toe of the slipper while the strap is plain.

Beads figure largely in slipper trimming. The bronze slippers in particular are often elaborately bead embroidered; but many of the toe ornaments are very popular, as are jet and rhinestone beads trimmed. All kinds of tiny bows had edge embroidered in beads—crystal, pearl, jet, steel color. Little ornaments of solidly massed pearl or crystal or jet beads with single or group rhinestones in the centre are very popular, and one sometimes sees combinations of innumerable kinds, and, of course, there is a bewildering variety of exquisite buckles and ornaments entirely of rhinestones.

A bit of gold or, more often, silver lace creeps into some of the slipper ornaments, and one sometimes sees a touch of the ubiquitous fur on a slipper toe, but this is the exception. As for the fur trimmed boot top, it was a thing too quickly vulgarized to be taken seriously by women of

her own. She didn't have it when they married, but her father had it. She didn't have to work while they were waiting those five years. Evenings she had a comfortable home to see him in. I don't wonder they didn't run around to the movies and other cheap shows. We go to cheap shows because we can't afford better ones. We get married because only in that way can we see each other and save money. I live in a rooming house, sharing my room with another girl. There is no parlor, so we have to go out. We don't want to spend all our evenings and holidays on a park bench.

"By getting married we are not only saving the cost of going to the movies every night but we will also be in almost the amount the young man is paying for his room at the Y. M. C. A. We have rented a two room flat with a bath and a kitchen for only a very little more than I am paying for my half of a furnished room. I'm going to keep my job here until we pay for our furniture and maybe add something to our bank account. By that time he will get a raise and be able to take care of us both.

"Oh, yes, I talk about it in the office. The girls who are not already married are planning to be, so I'm not afraid of their telling the manager. He's all right when you know him—kind and considerate—but he thinks what was best for him fifteen or twenty years ago is best for us to-day."

The next person consulted was a young woman who, though two years married, is still at her desk in a law office.

"You can say that neither of us re-

dampened in kerosene. Though kerosene cuts the dirt, it is also true in the case of painted furniture of the cottage type that it usually if not always causes the enamelled surface to show a myriad of tiny lines. In time these lines deepen and widen to considerable cracks in the paint down to the wood itself. All that is necessary to keep such furniture fresh and lovely is a daily wiping off with a soft cotton rag moistened, not wet, with warm water. After this it should be gone over with a dry cotton cloth to make sure no moisture is left to behead the polish. In case of a soiled spot white soap with tepid water should be used, being careful to dry thoroughly.



When it comes to keeping properly waxed furniture not only is kerosene forbidden, but many careful housekeepers assert that many of the much vaunted patented varnishes are equally as injurious. Though kerosene does not crack the polished surface, since there is no enamel on wax, it leaves behind the slightest bit of moisture, on which dust settles and forms a gum that soon beclouds the beauty of the grain-
The best way to polish such furniture, whether mahogany, walnut or oak, is to give it a brisk rubbing with wax and a woolen cloth every week or two. The rubbing must not be too violent nor must there be too much wax on the cloth. Care should be taken to rub off all the wax that is not on. The cloth must be soft and free from dust to insure against scratching.
To clean waxed furniture it should be gone over with linseed oil, either double boiled or raw, thinned with benzine, on a woolen cloth. This mixture should be applied sparingly. After leaving it two or three minutes it should be polished by a brisk rubbing with a dry woolen rag. A brisk rubbing does not mean scrubbing. In the case of large pieces it is best to apply the oil to a small section, then scrub back and polish; after this going on to the next part. Great care should be taken either to rub in or rub off all the oil used. Even a very little residue collects dust and forms a gum. To make sure that not the slightest bit is left dampen the palm of the hand with alcohol, touch the palm with a soft, clean woolen rag and go quickly over the surface of the furniture. This is an exceedingly delicate task and should not be trusted to any but the most careful servant.
During the months when artificial heat is used an open vessel of water should be kept in each room. Evaporation will neutralize the extreme dryness, which is particularly injurious to both painted and waxed furniture. This furniture also needs fresh air. Without it the wood becomes lifeless and loses lustre. When a house has to be kept closed for a number of months care should be taken to see that there is sufficient ventilation to keep the furniture "alive."

THE CORN POPPER RESURGEON

THIS fall after a sleep of a season or more of years chestnut roasters and corn poppers are being routed out of their corners in attics, freshly burnished and being beside the fireplace of the living room. With a return to favor of the open fire in the living room as the heart of the home, the meeting place of the family, the nut roasters and corn poppers are once more in demand.
Not only are the old copper and brass roasters of a generation or more ago being hunted up and restored to the place of honor beside the stove and tongs, but the homefurnish shops report a growing demand for new ones. The most popular of the new roasters are modeled after the one in use in England upward of a hundred years ago. Indeed one popular shape is said to be an exact reproduction of that used by Queen Elizabeth before she ascended the throne. It is called "The Bishop" and is supposed to represent a man in clerical robes with outstretched arms, the perforations scarcely larger than the joints of a hand and a hand which is held down with a catch and so prevents chestnuts from hopping out as the skin bursts.
Another popular model is like a tin brass or antiqued bellows and may be had with or without a top. One model resembles a top ball on a long handle, while still other pretty shapes are to be had perforated in more or less conventional designs. They never designs are generally without a top, as it is now known that splitting the skin of a chestnut with a sharp knife will prevent it from jumping from the roaster.

When buying a chestnut roaster a corn popper care should be taken to get one with a long handle. From eighteen to twenty-four inches is the desirable length, as the shorter ones bring the face too near the fire for comfort. In roasting chestnuts, as in popping corn, the first requisite is success, aside from having good nuts of kernels, is a red hot bed of coals.

AMULETS IN FAVOR AGAIN.

THE revival of the amulet and talisman jewelry, which is so popular just now, is said to have originated in Paris and to have been brought about by the war. At first the women began wearing regimental buttons and badges. From these it was only a step to talismans and amulets.
The setting and carving of many of

Some owners of these mystic necklaces, as though not satisfied with the protection of the stars, have a crystal ball attached as a charm. These little balls are exact imitations of the larger ones used by crystal gazers. The more expensive are said to be made of rock crystal mounted in gold or platinum, according to the necklace on which they are to be worn.
For those who do not want the trouble of remembering their particular signs of the zodiac there are numerous other necklaces. Those of turquoise besides being handsome were considered by the Hindus lucky things to have around when the moon changed. Necklaces of jade are of various lengths, with the stone plain or engraved in various shapes. The more expensive of these are of the Chinese stone, while the less expensive, though to the amateur's eye equally attractive, are of that green stone known as New Zealand jade. An enormous mass of this beautiful green stone is to be seen at the Museum of Natural History, with a statue of a Maori warrior executing a war dance on it. This was given to the museum by the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Besides rings, brooches, scarf pins and cuff links, designed with some occult sign as luck bringers, there are numerous heart shaped lockets. These are from two inches in length to three or scarcely as large as a baby's finger nail. They are of the Virgin crystals of stannicite, a tiny little one which is said to be their natural shape. Their origin is described in one of the most beautiful of American legends. Near where they are found in Patrick county, Virginia, there wells up a spring of limpid water. Long ago a bright day in spring, when the fairies were dancing about this spring, a elfin messenger winced his way through the air and lighted in the midst. He told them of the crucifix or Christ, and so mournful was the story, so vividly he described the sufferings of the Saviour, that the fairies burst into tears, and these fair tears, as they fell to earth, crystallized into the form of the cross.

CLEANING WAXED FURNITURE.

THE owners of painted and of waxed furniture, which is so fashionable just now, are beginning to realize that to retain the beauty and freshness of its finish it requires special care.
The first "bad news" prohibits the use of kerosene oil. Some people make a point of having their furniture rubbed once a week with a rag

MANY AND VARIED ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

THE Duchess of Marlborough was the only woman speaker at the mass meeting recently held at the Guildhall, London, to inaugurate a national campaign to promote the welfare of motherhood and infancy. In her address she gave statistics showing the appalling number of deaths in England and Ireland among babies during the first year. She laid stress on the fact that the working of the association had proved that much good could be done by preventive measures and instruction, and urged the appointment of many more qualified visitors and women inspectors. Besides the Duchess the speakers were the Hon. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General; Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir James Clouston-Brown, Sir James Yoxall and Mr. Broadbent.

starting out at the age of 17 without special training and with an outfit costing less than \$5, cleared \$50 a week from the start. "I had intended to become a school teacher," said Miss McGlashan when telling about her work as a butterfly farmer. "One day during the early summer when butterflies were flying around the yard of my home my father told me if I would devote myself to catching and selling butterflies he could show me a way to earn much more than I would ever get teaching."
"I took him at his word and he rigged me up a butterfly net, a cyanide bottle and showed me how to sugar vines and catch flies, kill them and mount them. This work paid from the very first. That is, I found ready sale at good prices for all the perfect specimens I caught. While doing this I hit on the plan of rearing butterflies. You see there are so many flies that become slightly broken or mused in the catching. Often these are the rarest varieties. But because they are not absolutely perfect they are not salable. That was the beginning of my butterfly farm. Instead of letting go the mused females of desirable specimens I keep them, in hatches, or boxes or any suitable receptacle that is handy. Of course I have to hunt out the food plant of each variety and keep them well fed while they are laying eggs. From these eggs I rear the perfect flies that command the highest prices."
"That first year, though I knew no more about butterflies than the average girl who, growing up in the country, is fond of outdoor life, I cleared \$50 a week. You see, my father was right in saying I could earn more with butterflies than by teaching school."
"Though I began the work for the sake of the money, I soon became so much interested in it and received so much encouragement from famous entomologists all over the country and Europe that I finally resolved to obtain a college education which would enable me to become an entomologist. With the money earned on my butterfly farm I entered the University of California. I am now in my junior year and have paid all expenses with the money earned during my sophomore year. I published a set of papers describing my methods and the little things that I had learned about rearing and caring for butterflies under the auspices of the Agassiz Association. These are being used in various high schools and other similar institutions where children are taught entomology."

Mrs. Zella Nuttall of Los Angeles is thought to be the only woman in the world at the head of the active work of an archaeological research fund. She is the field director of the Crocker-Relief fund of the University of California, established for continuous archeological research in Mexico. Mrs. Nuttall was one of the distinguished women to be specially honored by the woman's board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Since becoming field director of the Crocker-Relief fund she has made her home in a historic old palace at Oaxaca, in the most beautiful suburb of Mexico city. This palace is said to have been built by Alvarado, adjutant of Cortez. Mrs. Nuttall's most recent work, "The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilization," has just been published by the Peabody Museum, of Harvard.

Miss Ximene McGlashan of Truckee, Cal., is said to follow one of the most unusual professions open to women. She is the originator and so far the only recorded butterfly farmer. Unlike other farmers Miss McGlashan's farm includes the entire State of California and just as much outside territory as she cares to cover. Though there are laws against hunting all sorts of game and catching all sorts of fish, so far there has been no law protecting butterflies.
Miss McGlashan is thought to be the only woman in this country who,

good taste and the Russian boot has found few wearers among really well dressed women, though it has appeared very frequently upon the stage.



The new satin evening boot and other boots and slippers for all occasions.

SHOULD THE OFFICE GIRL WED; AND SHOULD SHE TELL?

THE rapid increase during the last five years of the number of married women among workers has gone on so quietly and in many instances so secretly that investigators are only just beginning to take note of it, while employers, it is asserted, are still prejudiced against having married women clerks and stenographers. The reason for this is credited to the broadening influence of woman suffrage, while the secrecy with which it has been accomplished is attributed to prejudice on the part of employers.
"There is no doubt about employers being prejudiced against having married women clerks and stenographers," said the assistant office manager of a downtown firm. "We have fifty-odd employees in this office, only five of whom are men. I know that at least a third of the girls are married. But my chief, the office manager, doesn't know it. I learned soon after coming here from hints he let drop that he would object to married women working here."
"I have not taken on any married women knowingly, but I see no reason for discharging a girl who is doing her work as well, often better, after she has slipped away and been married. Yes, many girls do better work after they marry than before. Nowadays many girls going into business are trained workers, just like the boys. I never knew an employer who didn't prefer married men to single men. They say matrimony makes a man steadier."
"That is just what I have found to be the case with girls. When I notice a giggling sort of girl settling down at her desk on time and keeping up her work without having her memory jogged I know she has either married or is thinking seriously about

it. I also begin to look out for a girl to fill her place when she hands in her resignation. Sometimes that doesn't come for two or three years, or she may leave within a few months. They don't waste their money after they marry; instead of running around to the movies and eating in cheap tables, those restaurants they stay at home."
"They never tell me when they are planning to marry. They all know how the office manager feels about it and if I don't know I cannot be blamed for keeping them on. Some of them being prejudiced against having married women, I don't want to be in a sort of apologetic position for staying on. The last one explained that they were buying a home over in New Jersey. By staying on and letting his mother, who was living with them, look out for the house during the day they were able to pay for the home. She was here nearly three years after marrying and I never had a better worker in the office."
The office manager of another firm employing more than fifty women as stenographers, cataloguers and filing clerks, when positively asked if he objected to married women.
"A married woman should stay at home," he said, with the air of a man stating a truth that could not be disputed. "A girl has no business to marry a fellow who can't give her a home. My wife will tell you that we waited five years until I got a raise big enough to marry and support her in the style to which she had been accustomed. Young people nowadays are too impatient. They are not content to work and wait as we used to do."
"I'm!" exclaimed a stenographer in his office when told of his remarks. "Everybody knows his wife has money

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grets it," she said, as she slipped a fresh sheet between two sheets of typewriting paper. "My husband has been taken into partnership—he's a lawyer—and besides paying for our furniture our bank account has increased from two to four figures. You see I worked my way through college and came to New York willing to do any kind of work except teaching. Because I had had experience filing I was taken into this office. My husband, who also had worked his way through college, was here studying law at night. The evening he obtained his degree he asked me to marry him, and a year later he was offering me a partnership. I was willing to marry, but I wasn't willing for him to go in with the two men who wanted him. So we were married with the understanding that we would both continue our jobs until he received a better offer."
"When that offer came it seemed a pity for me to give up a \$25 a week job to do housework that was costing us only \$5 a week, especially as the girl who was doing it did better than I could have done and had no desire to give it up. Now I am giving up a partnership, and I don't like my working in another man's office. If I should have any spare time I can get work of his firm and do it at home."
"Personally, I feel that any girl who has a good steady man wanting to marry her and a good steady job, which she enjoys is foolish not to keep the job and take the man. The average girl has little to do in the first few months after she marries. After a while she begins to tire of doing nothing. It is then that so many of them fall into the habit of running to matinees or playing cards. A girl can easily pay to have her housework done out of her own earnings and save something besides. As for her work in the office, the store or any usefulness certain to be increased. My salary has been raised twice since my marriage."

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