

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

The importance of fitting girls to earn a living cannot be overestimated. For riches are uncertain all times, and the sight of helpless femininity is pitiable. Girls who have grown up to hardships have not the keen sensibilities of those who have been shielded from all trouble and they can often get a foothold in places which sensitive girls find exceedingly slippery. The helplessness of reduced gentleness is wholly unnecessary if parents will only cultivate the talents of girls to the money-making point.

Royalty considers it quite necessary to educate the feminine members of the family so that necessity would find them ready to fight their own way in life. The daughters of millionaires are often found among the best workers of the day, and the business success of women who have been shining lights in the fashionable set. The daughters of the poor are taught to work as a matter of course, and only in middle class life do we see the senseless indulgence which cripples a girl's whole future. There is certainly no fairness in fitting a son for a profession or a business career and leaving daughters at the mercy of fate.

The daughter of one society leader had a talent for landscape gardening and her clever mother had her perfected in that branch of learning. Then came a day when the parents separated and the girl chose to remain with her mother, even though she had to earn money for the support of both. The two women have had a lovely life, for they were not dropped by the members of their set, among whom the younger finds her patrons. Architecture furnishes many a woman with a fine living, and designing frocks and hats has been the mainstay of several women who had achieved a reputation for good dressing.

It is not necessary to go out into the world and compete with workers who have to earn a living because one has mastered a trade or a profession or has developed a talent to the point of perfection. The necessity for putting ability to use may never arise, but in the event of loss of fortune it is comforting to know that one can earn the comforts of life in open competition with other workers. A few years ago the daughter of a prosperous business man abandoned her college course and learned bookkeeping stenography, and afterwards that she might assist her father in the management of his business, she was invaluable to him at a critical time, and it was at her father's office that she met the man who is now her husband.

I remember that her mother and other relatives were aghast at her action, but they are glad to be on visiting terms with her now that she is the wife of a millionaire. There are numberless instances where mortgages are being paid on homes by devoted, hard working daughters, who were not brought up to labor of any kind, and in nearly all cases they are working in overcrowded and, consequently, poorly paid fields, when perhaps they have talent that might have yielded large returns had they been properly trained. Occasionally a woman graduates from poor work to the kind for which she is fitted, but our usual attitude toward the future is that of waiting—for the right man—and it hampers our efforts to be self-supporting. Of course, it is a pity to spend years of preparation for a career and throw it over for matrimony, but we are not all sure of wifehood and the future must be safeguarded in some fashion.

Fifty Out of Ten Thousand Girls.

Nine thousand nine hundred and fifty girls out of every 10,000 are sacrificed in our method of education, according to Katherine Eggleston, in Woman's Home Companion for July. Out of every 10,000 girls who enter our primary schools only fifty go to college, yet every one of the 10,000 is prepared for college. The 9,950 who will be wage-earners and home-makers are entirely neglected.

For example, says Miss Eggleston: "Helen's school has not made work popular, so to-day Helen has several ideas firmly implanted in her brain. First, education offers a sure escape from domestic work, which is of all work the most mental. Second, the woman who has an income of her own is more independent than the woman who makes a home for a man who provides the income, therefore she is to be emulated. Third, the simplest method of acquiring one's own income is to seek work in the commercial or industrial world."

"Right here we find Helen destined to become the victim of sex competition. Helen does not know this, but in time she pays the price of the conditions. When Billy Smith, her long-lost matrimonial possibility in Billy's eyes. She has become a business rival. And if Helen has been secretly nursing any affection for Billy, she soon faces the realization that this dream is over. But she does not know why. For all her 'education,' Helen is less the woman, less the Eve, less subtle than her mother was before her."

SCARF DRAPERIES.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The scarf seems to be an all-important item of dress at the moment.

It is seen in a new guise, in close imitation of the shawl.

This is arranged with a cross-over fold at the back, making a graceful little dip, then falling away from the shoulders, leaving the neck uncovered.

Worn over a muslin frock was a lovely scarf of ivory-white satin, embroidered in white silk and gold thread, and bordered with gold fringe.

White gowns with colored hat, gloves and scarf are very popular, since all white seems to be somewhat in the background at present.

Among the most practical and graceful of the many forms are those with the ends riveted with steel or laced with beads and spangles, these furnishings being weight, and holding the drapery in graceful lines.

A striking model is made of densely black gauze hemmed with old rose satin and striped to match.

Lovely, too, are those darned with silvery white silk upon a white background.

Day Is Passing.

The day of the wide and lussy neck ruche is passing.

MORNING CHIT-CHAT.

THE BEAUTY OF HOMOGENEITY.

This is by way of encouragement to plain girls—God bless them!

To parody Lincoln, I think the Lord must have loved homely girls, he made so many of them.

From a general survey of the situation I have made up my mind that the pretty girl has just about half as much chance of keeping her husband eternally in love with her as the plain girl.

Why? Well, it is largely a case of hare and tortoise.

The tortoise knows he is just naturally handicapped and he makes a tremendous effort to overcome his handicap and succeeds.

The hare never doubts his ability to win the race and consequently just goes to sleep and loses it.

The plain girl—if she is wise—says to herself: I know I am not pretty. I can't be loved for beauty. I must try to cultivate other qualities to be loved for. I must be jolly and good tempered. I must dress as neatly and becomingly as possible. I must cultivate any talents that I may have.

The pretty girl says—not in so many words, of course, but by her attitude—it is enough that I am pretty. I do not need to bother to cultivate myself.

Prettiness is a splendid show-window exhibit.

A man is naturally anxious to meet the pretty girl who attracts his eye. Just as he enters the shop with the attractive girl, he will not trade there, no matter how thoroughly he may approve of the arrangement of the show window.

The girl who has developed every charm, every talent, every good quality that she possesses has far more chance of holding a man's affection "till death us do part" than the girl who has lolled back all her life on the support of her prettiness.

A very handsome man, a desirable party in every way, fell in love with one of the plainest girls in town.

I heard Anne's mother talking about the match one day.

"I know everybody thinks it's a wonder John fell in love with Anne," she said, "and I guess it is rather remarkable, for even if I am Anne's mother I know she is pretty homely; but I want to tell you one thing, and that is that now it's happened it's going to last."

"John certainly didn't fall in love with her for any qualities that are going to vanish. He loved her for herself, and I don't believe he will ever have reason to get over it."

He never has.

They have been married ten years this spring, and besides being a good husband and father, John is still Anne's absolutely adoring lover.

RUTH CAMERON.

CHINA PAINTING TO FILL IDLE HOURS

Little girls—and often little boys as well—sometimes find themselves at a loss what to do with the long summer afternoons when they have to keep quiet. How they long to make something with their hands—gifts, perhaps, to hand against future birthdays and Christmases. But many children do not know how to make anything worth while, nor are they given materials to work with, says the Boston Herald.

If only their parents would give them a few lessons in some useful arts and crafts work, how much happier and better behaved it would make the little folks. Now while china painting does give scope to real talent, it can also be managed quite easily by the grammar and high school child, and sometimes real artistic ability is called forth by the pastime.

The young artist, even though she cannot have the advantage of actual study in painting, should make it a point to note colorings, forms, and general conditions of flowers and scenes, and no matter how crude, try to reproduce them. The day will come when opportunity for real endeavor will not be wanting. Don't wait until some one tells you you have talent. Find it for yourself, work it out, try things. If you see a simple forget-me-not and think you can paint it, do so, or if something more difficult presents itself, as a bunch of grapes, and their form or coloring appeals to you, don't hesitate to attempt it. Though the effort may be crowned with many-cornered grapes, the very fact of your noticing the corners is a step toward curving them the next time.

POINTS FOR THE SHOPPER.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

French embroidered chemises are to be had for \$1.25, and some really charming ones for \$1.50.

Glendy's flannels for the hair of imitation shell cost 25 cents.

Three-corner silk sailor ties, of good quality, for children's sailor suits or to go with the new sailor collars which girls are wearing, are 50 cents.

Colored embroidery for making frills and ruffles for the front of shirtwaists may be had for 10 cents a yard.

Chantilly crepe, in almost every imaginable design and color, is selling for 11 cents a yard.

Rather wide broadcloth skirt facings may be had for 30 cents a yard.

Parasols, said to be all silk, the prettiest of which is one of dull, cool green, are reduced to \$2.50.

Among the inexpensive jewelry so widely exhibited at this time of year, for varied wear with summer frocks, are some interesting belt buckles and belt pins. Among these is one of dull silver, set with a single stone, which either is, or is made to imitate, an aquamarine. Another is of dull brass, set with pale amethyst.

Reward of the Faithful Servant.

From the Woman's Home Companion.

The Merchant Prince had sent for the Faithful Clerk, who confronted his master tremblingly.

"Jenkins," said the Merchant Prince, "you have been in my employ for twenty-five years."

"Yes, sir," faltered the Faithful Clerk.

"Twenty-five years to-day, is it not?"

"Yes, sir. Thank you, sir, for remembering it."

"That! You have been an honor to the house."

"Thank you again, sir."

"You have proved yourself worthy of my confidence."

"Oh, sir."

"You have grown gray in my service."

"Yes, sir."

"Jenkins, as a slight token of my recognition of this fact I have a present for you. Pray accept this bottle of hair-dye."

THE OPTIMIST COLUMN.

Contributions by the Members of The Washington Herald Optimist Club.

Thoughts on Gratitude.

"Let me both diligently work and daily pray, let me be kind in word and deed just for to-day." EMMA LE CLERU.

Takoma Park, D. C.

Kindness is active charity, civil behavior, favorable treatment, or a constant and habitual practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions. With this principle in full operation among mankind it would soon restore unto us a modern paradise; this divine trait reaches the heart of the individual and is the golden band of all.

Shakespeare says: "Kindness in women, not their beautiful looks, shall win my love." It is clearly manifested in looks, deeds, words, and actions, not only to humanity, but to beasts.

Kindness is a description of charity, the fruits of a good and useful life. The very essence of the goodness of God, the manliness of a true man, the right life of a good woman, the refreshing showers for the distressed, the spirit of all philanthropic gifts, the foundation of all good, the motive spring of every blessing, human and divine.

The poet Whittier says:

Which seeks again those cords to bind, which loosen'd from the heart that's broken, To heal again the wounded mind, And bind again the broken heart.

This disposition is a necessity, a golden rule, a panacea for many ills, the sun of our dark days of life, the flower to the bereaved in their affliction, the cooling breeze of life's summer days, the winds of sultry hours, the tree of shade in summer, the arbitrator of disputes, relief to orphan and widow, the voice of the benevolent rich toward the poor, the reciprocity of all nations. The sympathetic help for the unfortunate, the cause of donations to institutions, building asylums, hospitals, schools and colleges of the land, the herald of life-savers, the blooming of life's sweetest rose, the abolition of selfishness, a helping hand to friend and foe. Pope says, "And he returned a friend who came a foe."

A little word in kindness spoken, A motion, or a tear, His often healed the heart that's broken, And made a friend's cheer.

H. W. SMITH, D. D. 168 Morton street, Washington, D. C.

An Old song.

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert young Who loved thee so fondly as he? For loving thy kind has been ever so true, And joined in thy innocent joys.

Be kind to thy father, for now he is old; His locks are white with sorrow and care, His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold. Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for, lo! on her brow May traces of sorrow be seen, Her eyes are dim, and her heart is so true, Remember thy mother, for she will be prey, As long as God giveth her breath; With accents of kindness then cheer her lone way, Even to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother, his heart will have dearth If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn; The frowns of feeling will fade at thy birth, If the dew of affection be gone; Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are; The love of a brother shall be An ornament purer and richer far Than pearls from the depths of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister, not many may know The death of true sisterly love; The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below The surface that sparkles above; Be kind to thy sister, once fearless and bold; Be kind to thy sister, nor show thy heart cold; Be kind to thy sister, nor show thy heart cold; 1433 Q Street.

TRANSFER PATTERNS.

(Upon receipt of this pattern, ordered on coupon below, please the receipt slip placed on pattern down on the back or smooth side of the pattern. Be careful not to let pattern slip.)

Paris Transfer Pattern No. 8076

Design of wheat to be transferred to a waistcoat of French batiste, linen or cotton lawn, nainsook, organdie or muslin, as well as China, taffetas or French silk, or crepe de chine, unbleached with mercerized cotton or silk floss in French embroidery. If preferred, the leaves may be worked solid and the wheat heads in eyelet embroidery which would be most effective and colors may be used, if desired; though all white is more stylish.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon.

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Address.....

Size desired.....

Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern, and inclose with 10c in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

ODD WEDDING CUSTOMS.

From Ainslie's.

The "old shoe" custom is generally supposed to come from the Hebrews, and is supposed to have originally implied that the parents of the bride gave up all authority over her.

In Anglo-Saxon marriages the father gave a shoe of the bride to the bridegroom, who touched her on the head with it to remind her who was now master.

The wedding ring was used among the ancient Hebrews, principally to signify that the delivery of a ring conferred power on the recipient, and thus the wife wearing her husband's ring shared his authority. The ring in the Roman espousals was a pledge of loyalty, and the idea that it should be worn on the third finger of the left hand because "a nerve connected this finger with the heart" originated with the Romans. Orange blossoms were worn by brides among the Saracens because they were held to symbolize fruitfulness. The very general use of these flowers in Europe and America for bridal adornment is comparatively a modern custom. The use of a bridal veil is a relic of the far-off times when the bride was not allowed to see his bride's face till after marriage.

It is said to be a curious fact that the wedding cake, that elaborate indigestible compound so indispensable at the modern marriage ceremony, is the direct descendant of the Roman custom of eating, and salt, of which at the Roman high-class weddings the married couple and the witnesses partook at the time of the signing of the contract.

POLLED 1,376,752 VOTES IN CONTEST.



MRS. ALLIE SHARPE BALCH.

Although not one of the grand prize winners, none of the contestants had more devoted and ardent supporters than Mrs. Allie Sharpe Balch. Her name was not entered until the contest was a month old, and then without her knowledge; but the nomination proved immediately popular and she received a most flattering vote. The widow of George Balch, who is affectionately remembered by many Washingtonians, Mrs. Balch is widely known and highly esteemed here and elsewhere. A regular and valued contributor to the Sunday issue of this paper, and a charter member of The Washington Herald Optimist Club, many who knew her only through the paper joined actively with her personal friends in swelling her vote. In spite of the handicap of a late nomination, her name was well up among the leaders until the avalanche of votes came in during the closing week.

She expressed herself quite happy in the outcome and especially delighted over the great success of the contest.

THE USE OF MILK TO-DAY.

From the Boston Herald.

If more women would make milk an important part of their daily diet few would be old before their time and the complexion of the average matron would be fresher and younger in appearance.

The firmly fixed idea that milk does not agree with the majority of persons is an error more often than not. Taken at meals—that is, with food—it frequently forms curds that are difficult to digest, but the same individuals who are made ill by drinking milk at mealtime will have no trouble in taking it between meals, if the liquid be drunk slowly.

However nourishing it may be, milk will not take the place of tea and coffee, because these are stimulants, we have heard women say; but here, again, they are mistaken. To begin with, something to nourish may act far better on the system than a stimulant, from which there comes a reaction, while nourishment is strengthening and gives actual help in building up lost energy. Besides this, milk, when hot, is a stimulant, and not an exciting, but a sedative.

Putting in salt makes it more palatable.

The common way of taking milk in great swallows, one after the other, is the principal cause of its being indigestible. It solidifies in the stomach, and the organs have difficult work to soften and assimilate it. Milk, whether hot or cold (and it should never be of an extremely low temperature), must be sipped if it is to be beneficial.

Taken slowly into the stomach, the curds become mixed with the digestive fluids, and assimilation is easy.

No one pretends that milk has the staying power of beef or whole wheat, but it is a perfect food, and for women who are working with mind or body, tired or in a hurry, it may many times take the place of other nourishment, or coffee, which ruins so many digestions and complicates in the actual effort of eating when one is tired is so great as to cause many women to avoid food when it is at such times that milk becomes invaluable.

With milk, if a tablespoonful of lime water or a pinch of bicarbonate of soda is used, acidity, that often disagrees with one, will be avoided. If woman would take a cup of hot milk coming home from work she would soon find that both nerves and body were quickly refreshed. The same amount taken in the middle of the morning and again several hours after luncheon, if she can arrange, will be tremendously helpful to repair the constant loss of energy.

When troubled with sleeplessness, to drink a cup of milk, heated, just before getting into bed will be found quieting and soothing, and another cuplet beside the bed to take during wakefulness often acts as a soporific.

FRUITFUL TOPICS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

For an unusually good strawberry short-bread or water ice use the following: To a quart of hulled and crushed strawberries add a pint of water and a pound of sugar. Boil twenty minutes. Strain and press all the pulp possible through a cheesecloth strainer. Add the juice into a white bag, and squeeze out. Then freeze and serve.

Some housewives like to stew strawberries and rhubarb together, half and half. Cook only till tender and add sugar to suit the taste. Serve as a sauce for supper or luncheon.

Rhubarb is sometimes stewed with raisins and prunes. One housewife's favorite way of making this dish is to add to a quart of stewed and sweetened rhubarb half a pound of stewed but un-sweetened prunes.

In Making Sleeves.

From the Boston Herald.

Sleeves for a stout woman that are to be of two different materials should be made so the dividing line will not be higher than the line of the elbow. Another point of equal importance is that the sleeve must be fuller at the top than at the elbow. The conventional jumper sleeve cut in one with the body, showing no shoulder seam and a slight flare to the sleeve, is an example of what a stout figure should avoid. What will best suit a fleshy woman is a sleeve showing a definite armhole with fullness there, the model tapering to the elbow and the lower portion close fitting.

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WILL CHANGE POSTS

Wilson Leaves Belgium to Fill Mexican Vacancy.

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W. F. SANDS GOES TO SALVADOR

Retirement of David E. Thompson May Necessitate Appointment of Henry L. Wilson to Fill Vacancy. St. John Gaffney May Be Sent to Portugal—Taft Finds Difficulty.

President Taft has decided to appoint Henry Lane Wilson, of Washington, who is now American Minister to Belgium, to be Ambassador to Mexico, succeeding David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, who has resigned from the diplomatic service, to take effect on January 1 next. Mr. Wilson has been in the diplomatic service since June 3, 1897, when he was appointed Minister to Chile. In March, 1906, he was transferred from Chile to Belgium.

The vacancy created at Brussels by Mr. Wilson's transfer to Mexico will probably be filled by Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, present Minister to Portugal. It is understood that St. John Gaffney, American consul general at Dresden, will be promoted to be Minister to Portugal.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, who is now secretary of the American Embassy in Mexico City, will be promoted to be Minister to Salvador.

Difficulty at Pekin.

Mr. Taft is having difficulty in choosing a Minister to China to succeed W. W. Rockhill, who was recently transferred from Pekin to St. Petersburg. The post has been offered to several prominent men, who have declined the appointment. Among them were former Senator Fulton, of Oregon; John Hays Hammond, and former Senator Hemenway, of Indiana.

The President and Secretary Knox are searching for a man who is qualified in every way to carry out the Oriental policies of the administration. Heretofore the policy of the United States toward China has been almost purely political in character. Within the last few months, however, better banking facilities have been established by American bankers in China preparatory to the investment of American capital in the Chinese railroad loan which is now being negotiated. The President is endeavoring to find a man who will aid in the work of extending American commerce in the Orient, and judging from the delay in filling the present vacancy at Pekin, it is no easy job.

LAMP SHADES.

The woman who wants her guests to both feel comfortable and look well should make a study of colors for her shades over electric bulbs, says the Boston Globe.

Pink will be found the most becoming; then comes the yellow and a very pale shade of green, strange as this last may seem. A dark green will make everybody look searish, but a pale tone will give a fresh, fair tint to the skin, becoming to blond and brunettes.

Lamp shades have a great faculty for collecting dust. They are as ugly as anything can be. To avoid expense make them and throw them away when they are too dusty for beauty. If the room calls for a darker tint than is desirable, select the first or lightest shade of white, and the effect will be secured.

It should be remembered that the average living room does not require a very bright light; the eyes soon grow tired and nerves affected where a strong white or light-colored light must be borne a whole evening.

CUBANS HAVE NO USE FOR US.

"I was in Cuba when the American troops evacuated the country," said Ralph A. Piner, a San Francisco capitalist, to a Baltimore American writer, "and not a single cheer went up from a native throat. In their hearts the Cubans were exulting at the withdrawal of the Yankee boys, but beneath their breath they called them 'pigs.' I was not the victim of any rudeness, but I learned that it was an uncommon thing for Americans to be collected as they pass along the streets of Havana. There are few people in Cuba of any intelligence who do not regard the resumption of American authority on the island as a certainty. It may soon come in more or less months, but it cannot be long delayed, for the natives are simply incompetent to maintain a decent and orderly government. They are inherently defective and it is simply a matter of time to give them any more rope. To think of what we did in freeing them from Spanish oppression and the ingratitude they have ever since shown makes the average American pretty sore, especially when he goes down there and gets a new view of things."

LUXURIOUS SILVER CLEANING.

From the Indianapolis News.

A young engineer who has lived much of his life on ships has adopted many of the conveniences of shipboard for use in the new home where he has taken his bride. Among them is silver cleaning by electricity.

A miniature motor, six inches long and four inches high, is used. It can be clamped to the kitchen table and put away when not needed. A wire is run from the motor to any convenient electric light fixture. It is supplied with a button on the switch.

To the shaft of the motor is attached a buffer wheel made of very soft leather. After the silver is washed free of dirt, it is set on the motor, when the silver powder is put on the wheel and the weekly silver is brightly burnished in a few minutes.

The leather is so soft it does not scratch. It is particularly good for repousse or simulated silver, as it gets into the cracks.

In any house lighted by electricity such a motor could be added for about \$5. The cost of running it is slight and would be more than equaled by the time saved for the maids.

A New Bread.

From the Atlanta Journal.

For using with soups or as an accompaniment to salads as a change from crackers, nothing is nicer than pulled bread, which is easily made at home if baking is done.

Cut the crust from a loaf of bread that has just been taken from the oven. With a fork pull it into thin strips four or five inches long. Dry in a slow oven until very crisp. The bread should be a delicate golden brown. If the oven is too hot, the bread browns too quickly and is not good.

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