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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

LETTERS OF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WOMAN TO HER NIECE

IS it possible that in two or three weeks you will actually be through with that school and ready to begin earning that bread and butter in earnest?

Well, my child, let me give you one piece of advice as emphatically as I possibly can. Don't be too ready.

Of course, I know you are anxious to begin using all that newly acquired knowledge, but a few weeks or a month or two spent in resting and taking your time about getting a really good position, isn't going to send you to the poor farm.

And by the right position, I don't mean the one where you'll get the most money immediately. There are several things more important than your initial salary. One of them is the salary you can get later.

There are lots of places where the business simply can't pay a stenographer over a certain amount. I know a girl who went to one of these places eight years ago at \$10 a week. She was a good stenographer and a very clever business woman. With her ability she ought to be getting at least \$20 or \$25 a week now, but she's getting just \$14. She has learned a good deal about the details of the business, and is almost invaluable to them, but they can't pay her more because the money simply isn't there. There wasn't a great deal of dictation, so her stenography has gotten rusty, and the business details learned there wouldn't do her much good elsewhere, so I imagine if she took another position she would hardly get more than \$10 or \$12.

That's the kind of place to keep out of, niece, no matter if the initial salary is pretty good.

I have two stenographers and one clerk working for me now, Joan, so maybe you're going to say next will sound rather queer, but I'm going to say it just the same. Don't get a place where you have to work for a woman. I don't like to go back on my own sex, but honesty compels me to admit that women are usually about half as pleasant to work for as men. A man boss never thinks of being jealous, because no matter if you do three-quarters of his work, he's too conceited to even consider you as a rival, but a woman boss is perpetually afraid you're going to creep up on her, and so she has to be perpetually showing her superiority. As you value your peace of mind and your chances of success, don't get a position where you have to work for a woman.

Don't take a position without inspecting the material conditions under which you are to work. I know a girl who refused a good position with chances for advancement, for just one reason—artificial light. I think she did right. Obliging any one to work by artificial light ought to be forbidden by law, just as making girls stand up all the time at their work is prohibited in some States. But as long as it isn't, make that your own law.

See what kind of a typewriter you're going to have. There's no worse handicap than a poor machine.

And last, if you are to work for one man, pick that man carefully.

In some ways, business man and stenographer is a closer relation than man and wife. It can't help but be. Many business men see their stenographers eight hours of the day, their wives four.

Wish I could lend you my experience for this important performance of getting a position. Then again, maybe it would make you too cranky and critical, and you'd get along better without it.

Her's hoping, anyway.

But whatever kind of blank or prize you draw in the lottery, niece, be sure to write straight off quick about it to

Your Absorbingly Interested Old Aunt,

RUTH CAMERON.

EXAGGERATING SMALL ILLS.

Physicians Say Many People Feign Sickness to Attract Attention.

"It sounds like a truism to say that people prefer to be well," said a prominent physician a few nights ago to a reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial-Appalachee, "but as a fact there are many who prefer to make out that they are ill—and they have solid reasons for doing so." By feigning illness people get sympathy and attention they obtain relief from duties, they have special food, and that food is always the best, and they are the spoiled members of the family.

"From the constant belief that they are ill and the worry over their imaginary diseases, they develop a mono-idealism and in the end they may set up changes which constitute a morbid state. On the other hand there are people who really are ill and unfit for work, but whose condition cannot be diagnosed as a definite ailment. They are toyed with by these pretenders until they either become physically fit once more or develop tangible symptoms. In the latter case they drift back to the paths of orthodoxy, from which they have strayed.

"A man always can limit his pleasures, but such is not the case with his work. There is greater strain and stress in pursuing life's pleasures than there is in life's work. For the reason that pleasure is emotional and emotion is veering. Therefore, love entanglements, turf excitements, gambling sensations and the like tend to produce nerve exhaustion. Stimulants then are resorted to because of the craving for excitement and pleasure. The power of the system to resist strain is enormous, but it finally is overcome.

"However, it is having nothing to do that makes people exaggerate their small ills, and for the reason that it is best to have some pleasure to fall back on. Shooting, riding, golfing and fishing, all are favorite hobbies that help take the mind off business cares. A man enables himself to grow old gracefully by not taking himself too seriously. If one has some sport to fall back on when the time comes for him to work no longer he will find the continuation of his work in rational pleasure, just as in his younger days he found his pleasure in his work."

TIRED OF MODEL HOUSES.

Why So Many Londoners Are Going to the Suburbs.

The Londoner is getting tired of "model" dwellings. He is objecting to the noise above and below, to the common wash-houses and the public stairs and passages, says the London Evening News. More than that, he is tired of paved yards. He wants a garden. He has realized that some of the borough council's new housing is a garden in an enclosure which, since it has gripped the householder, gives no peace until he can boast of his little patch.

This is the expression of many of the central boroughs of London from which the people are going to live, where, for the same rent as they pay for their room in "models," they can get a house, or half a house, with a share of a tiny garden and a penny tramway car ride away.

In Bermondsey the question of empty "models" has led to the discovery that in a very small area once thickly populated by the working classes there are 121 unoccupied tenements of 369 rooms, capable of housing 738 persons.

All over London there exists the same disposition to avoid the "models" which the county and borough councils have erected.

The London County Council is finding that cottages with little gardens are eagerly sought after, but block dwellings are neglected.

These dwellings do not pay their way. Many of these belonging to the borough councils are in the same position, and Bermondsey is so badly hit this year that it has been necessary to levy a rate of a halfpenny to pay the accumulated losses on the dwellings.

The Hatfield Charity Estate, in the neighborhood of Elephant and Castle, has had to cease its grants to charities in consequence of a loss of tenants.

Years ago the trustees had hundreds of waiting tenants on their books, ready even to pay key money. Today these waiting tenants and others have gone. The electric tramway cars have taken people out of the crowded districts for a ride to the outskirts.

In their trips they have discovered many things, one of which is that a little house with a garden gives them much more happiness at no more cost than rooms in a "model."

It is the tramway car which has brought about this revolution.

Massage Motions.

Quick service directions for facial massage: Rub in a skin food with a rotary movement of the fingertips, being careful not to push up the flesh in the lines. For crows' feet, place first fingers on eyelids, close to the nose, sweep outward just beyond the eye, then back underneath to starting point. For wrinkles across the forehead, use rotary motion and smooth the lines crosswise. Lines between the eyes: Place thumb at lower end of line and hold stationary, place first finger at upper end and smooth downward. Same treatment for line extending from nose to corners of the mouth.

Toilet Accessories.

Clothes brushes with velvet backs, shaped into the forms of animals, the illusion being helped out by beads for the eyes and a few judicious embroidery stitches.

Half-brushes with banks of ivory, the brushes of the teeth, cushion type, which, it is said, ventilates the hair in brushing and invigorates the scalp.

A "currycomb for the hair," a flat piece of leather 3 by 4 inches, with wire teeth whose points are turned backward. The scalp is massaged by combing with it.

A combination file, nail cleaner, cuticle pusher and buffer, made of bone and enclosed in an imitation leather case, and costing, complete, only 10 cents.

Tablets of rouge, just large enough and of the right color for lip painting, made in the form of cloth flower leaves, and sold by the four-petaled "flower."

Dental outfits, consisting of toothbrush, dental powder, mouthwash and dental floss, put up in individual packages and all inclosed in a rubber case.

Trays and mats, six, seven or eight inches wide, made of sponge rubber. They are thin, flexible and washable, and can be used on stone or metal washstands.

HEART and HOME TALKS by Barbara Boyd

A woman writes to know if I cannot advise her in some way how to live more economically. Her husband died recently, she says, leaving her with three children, one a girl large enough to take a business position; the other two, quite small. All they have to live upon is what this girl earns, as the money the husband had saved, not a very large amount, has been used. The father died of consumption, and the daughter who works is not very strong. She is in a factory, the mother writes, "and every day it seems to me she gets thinner and paler. I acknowledge I am not a good manager. I try to make both ends meet. But before the week is out my money is gone, and I do not know where. Can't you tell me how to plan better?"

This woman has rather a desperate problem on her hands, but she recognizes her defects, and she is so willing and anxious to remedy them that she surely will win out.

In the first place, the daughter should be taken out of the factory. Her health should be the first consideration. It would be a wise step for the little family to move to some small suburban town or country place, where rents are cheaper, living less expensive, because a few hens and a little garden will help, and where the kind of work the family can do can be found.

The best thing for the daughter would be to go into some nice family as a helper. There are plenty of housewives who would welcome her with open arms. Her health would be the better for such work, and in many a home she would be almost one of the family. She might not like the idea, but if she does her work well and conducts herself with dignity and self-respect she will not lose caste. She will make a place for herself and be respected and admired for her pluck. As time goes on and family finances grow easier, she might take a course in domestic science. Plenty of good positions are awaiting such graduates. It is a rather new field, and at present a very empty one.

If the family are in such straits, the mother might find work occasionally in the homes of the town. It is not a time for false pride. And any woman who does her work well, no matter what that work may be, has the respect of the right sort of people. In a certain small town is a woman who at one time was quite well off. She has a large, comfortable home on the suburb's finest street. But she has lost everything but this home, and this is heavily mortgaged. Her husband is an invalid, her son of little account, and the only other member of the family is a daughter too small to be of any help. That woman takes in washing, does housecleaning, anything by which she can earn an honest living and keep her home. And the neighbors applaud. When she comes to make a call they ask her to come the next day and do the washing. "They think all the more of her because of her pluck."

Since the writer of this letter says her money is gone before the week is out, and she does not know where it has gone to, it would be well for her to make a memorandum of each thing as she buys it. Let her keep a pencil and a piece of paper handy, and every time she spends a cent let it go down on the paper. At the end of the week, or even at the end of the day, since quick action is necessary to improve existing conditions, let her go over the account carefully and thoughtfully. She will soon see where she can retrench. Too much has been spent for this that need not have been. It is wonderful, when expenses are before one in black and white, how strongly wrong propositions in buying will stand out, how quickly one can see where to improve, how this expense can be cut out and that reduced. Knowing what she has to expend, she can by looking over the expense account see

A Trimming Revival.

The ribbon lacing of a decade ago is being much revived. This is much used on simple house gowns, tea gowns or negligees. The buttonholes may be cut in the material and worked with heavy buttonhole twist to match, or if broad ribbon is used the openings can be bound in bias silk or velvet. These are never than crochet rings covered with heavy twist or rope silk to match the costume.

A soft, pliable ribbon is used, much wider than the buttonhole, so it falls into folds. The ends are drawn to a point with a gold or silver tassel or ornament.

Pickled Peaches.

Make a syrup of four pounds of sugar to one quart of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of whole cloves, stick cinnamon broken in pieces tied in a muslin bag and held in the vinegar and sugar. Rub the velvet from a peck of peaches and cook a few at a time in the syrup until tender then place them in a stone jar or crock, and after boiling the syrup down a little, pour it over the peaches and cover. These are delicious with oysters (fried or scalloped), and will keep a year.

Grape Catsup.

For grape catsup, allow a pound of sugar to five pounds of the fruit. Boil the sugar in a cupful of vinegar for a quarter of an hour with half an ounce each of cloves, mace and cinnamon. Meanwhile bring the pulp and skins of the grapes to a scalding point, cook and rub them through a sieve. Add the pulp to the vinegar and cook for twenty minutes. If the catsup is too thick it may be reduced with vinegar.

Good Enough.

From M. A. P. Wife—I suppose if you should meet some pretty, young girl you would cease to care for me? Husband—What nonsense you talk! What do I care for youth and beauty? You suit me all right.

OLD STORY OVER AGAIN.

When I was a maid, Nor of lovers afraid, I find, like my mother, my lessons all vain; Men ever deceive, Silly maidens believe, And still 'tis the old story over again.

Now teaching, in turn, I find my mother, my lessons all vain; Men ever deceive, Silly maidens believe, And still 'tis the old story over again.

So humbly they woo, What can poor maidens do But keep them alive when they swear they must die? Ah! who can foresee, As they weep in despair, Their cruel hearts in compassion to dry?

Yet, wedded at last, When the honeymoon's past, The lovers forsake us, the husbands remain; Our wail's check'd, And we never can expect They will tell us the old story over again.

—James Kenry.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

From the Baltimore Star.

Following are a number of reliable means of removing stains:

Blood—If fresh or recently dried, soak in cold or tepid water, rub out; when stain is brown or nearly gone, use soap and warm water. If very dry, soak and wash out; use javelle water or peroxide of hydrogen. Kerosene in water will remove obstinate stains.

Brass—Rub with rancid lard or olive oil before washing. Warm white wine vinegar is a solvent for brass or copper, but must not be used on colored clothes.

Coffee—Pour boiling water through it from a height. Borax or ammonia, if placed on the dampened spot, will bleach the blemish.

Fruit—Alcohol softens and dissolves fruit stains. If the alcohol is warmed over hot water it will be more efficient; later use boiling water poured from a height. If resistant, try sulphur fumes, dilute muriatic acid or javelle water.

Grass—Alcohol will dissolve the green coloring matter of grass.

Grease—Wash with cold water and soap first and use solvents after drying, if necessary.

Axle Grease—Rub with lard and let it stand and soften, then wash out. For fabrics that cannot be washed the material may be treated with gasoline. Rub always toward the center of the stain, to prevent the blemish from widening. When gasoline or any prepared liquid of an inflammable nature is used, apply in the sunshine, away from fire, and place a folded cloth under the goods to absorb the moisture and stain. Powdered chalk and blotting paper assist also when gasoline is used. Soak vaseline marks with kerosene. Chloroform and carbonyl are better solvents than gasoline, and there is no danger of flame or explosion in the use of the last two.

When College Girls Marry.

William Hurd, in Everybody's.

It can be definitely established by statistics here considerably omitted that the age of marriage of college girls is no later than the age of marriage of their noncollege sisters and acquaintances.

As the home ceased to provide its daughters with adequate education and with adequate employment, what was their situation? In the "working class" it was simply this: That they went into factories and that their sweethearts married them somewhat later than they had previously been the case, because their share as wives in the support of the family was increasingly smaller. But the "working class" man soon reaches his maximum earning capacity in his craft and stays there. His financial infamy is short compared with that of the "middle class" man. He therefore marries younger.

In the "middle class," however, science and system began to lengthen the mental and financial infancy of the men to such an extent that the "old maid" of twenty-three became common. What were the girls in the "middle class" to do while the boys were growing up to be men in mind and in money?

Gentle Art.

From the Los Angeles Examiner.

In her trim little bathing suit she sat on the white sand.

"I adore intelligence!" she cried.

"So do I," said he. "All the same though, beauty and intellect never go together."

"And do you think me intellectual?" she faltered.

"No," he confessed, frankly.

With a faint blush she murmured, "falterer!"

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