Woman's Viewpoint

WHAT ANNE RITTENHOUSE SAYS

Fringe of Hair for the High Forehead.

BLACK HORSEHAIR TURBAN, TRIMMED WITH WHITE ROSES AND GREEN LEAVES, AND WORN WITH A STRAIGHT BAND ACROSS THE FOREHEAD.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, April 28.—When you are not looking for it you are apt to see something new. So it was the other day at the tea hour. I cannot see why any one should be surprised at meeting new or startling things in clothes at the tea hour, in Paris, especially near the Rue de la Paix, which, of all short streets in the world, is the most crowded with smart clothes in and out of the shops.

With us, in America, the women take the morning for their shopping as a rule, but over here they take the afternoon. This fashion makes for a smart display of afternoon gowns that are elaborate enough for the theater at night.

The hat I saw was worn by a charming little ballerina from the opera whom one sees at the smart restaurants and for whom the dressmakers design the newest hats and gowns. It was a turban without eccentricity of line, and that, in itself, is a startling fact this season. One welcomed the simplicity of line in this hat for that reason.

Waving Fronds.

The novelty was in the trimming, which consisted entirely of natural colored cock's plumage arranged in a straight band around the hat. The red, yellow, black and bright brown plumage was deftly mingled and formed a close circle of waving fronds in the air. Not a strand of hair showed except two accroches coeur at the ears.

This method of arranging the hair is still in its infancy and still unbecoming to those whose faces are not marked by youth and freshness. However, there is a strong feeling that a way will be found out of the dilemma that now faces women to whom the new coiffure is a trial and a sorrow.

The straight bang across the center of the forehead is also back in favor and it provides a little encouragement to those whose brows need a covering. The sketch shows a turban which is intended to be worn with such a fringe. It is made of black horsehair with the top of the crown covered with white roses and a few green leaves. These are fastened on a plateau of varnished straw, the kind that has made friends with the world of fashion.

Whether it will last we do not know, and unless a woman has paid an extra price for her hat she is not much concerned. She realizes that wind and sun destroy the value of any straw hat before changing fashion has made much impression on it.

Japanese Collie Hat.

That queerly shaped hat introduced by Suzanne Talbot as a fantasy has many admirers, but few followers. It should prove admirable for the land of hot suns because of its lightness, its cool color and its shading brim that protects the face, the neck and the ears.

She makes it in the usual straw that we get from the east in its natural color, and at the top of the crown, which is a miniature sugar loaf, she mounts three tan and pink feathers. This garniture is too conspicuous for the average American, but the shape is good.

THE DAINTY SOUFFLE.

The souffle, as its name shows, is something raised, or light. It indicates a delicate form of cookery that can be utilized in the concoction of numerous dainty dishes. The foundation of nearly all souffles is the white sauce, but after the foundation is laid the souffle may become, by skillful combinations and adaptations, one of cheese, fish, meat, rice, potatoes, fruit or custard, as occasion demands or the cook decides.

White Sauce.

Heat together in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and a heaping one of flour. When frothy, add a quarter cup of hot milk and stir to a smooth, velvety cream. Add salt and pepper to taste, unless the souffle is to be one of fruit or custard, in which case they may be omitted. The foundation being ready, the yolks of two eggs and whatever seasoning is to be employed are added, the mixture cooked just enough to thicken and then cooled. When quite cold, the stiffly beaten whites should be beaten in, not stirred, and the souffle baked in individual dishes or in a large dish set in a pan of hot water.

To Bake a Souffle.

In baking souffles have the oven quite cool, as too sudden exposure of heat causes the air bubbles to break and a crust is formed on top so that they cannot rise. Bake from ten to thirty minutes, according to the ingredients of the souffle. If served on platters, souffles are to be accompanied by a sauce. The following recipes will serve as examples from which others may be readily deduced.

Meat Souffle.

Make the foundation of thick, white sauce, and season with a little onion juice, chopped parsley or celery salt. Add one cup of finely chopped meat, solidly packed. This may be beef, veal or lamb, alone or in combination. Chicken and fish are also delicious. When chicken or oysters are used, a bit of nutmeg is often added to the seasoning. When hot add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, then cool and fold in the stiffened whites. Bake in a buttered dish from twenty to twenty-five minutes and serve with tomato or mushroom sauce.

Potato Souffle.

Liberally season one pint of mashed potatoes with butter, salt and pepper. Moisten with a little hot cream. Beat the whites and yolks of three eggs separately, and cook the yolks in with the hot mashed potato. Cool, fold in the beaten whites and bake in a buttered pudding dish.

Cheese Souffle.

Make a white sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of butter to one of flour, one-half cup of warm milk, a speck of cayenne and a salt-spoonful of salt. When cooked smooth, stir in the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and one cup of grated cheese and set away to cool. When cold, fold in the well-whipped whites of the eggs, and bake in a well-buttered dish for half an hour.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Spoons.

IT is probable that spoons, as well as forks, were "made before fingers." Being the simplest, the spoon is apparently the oldest artificial appliance for human feeding. The form we use at the present day—a small oval bowl provided with a shank and a flattened handle—is not that which has been universally adopted.

If one looks into the manners and customs of the peoples less civilized—the Kabyles, for example—he will find that they use a round wooden spoon.

The Romans also used a round spoon, which was made of copper. One might be led, from this fact, to infer that the primitive form of this utensil was round, and that the oval shape is a comparatively modern invention.

But such is not the case, for in the excavations made on the borders of Lake Paladin, the waters of which had been partially drawn off, there were found, in a state of good preservation, wooden spoons which in shape were like those in use today, the only difference being in the form of the handle, which was no wider than the shank. The Neolithic people used oval spoons made of baked clay.

NAMES FOR THAT NEW BABY

THERE are many mothers of imagination and education and various other admirable characteristics who are at a loss for names for their children.

Family jealousy often makes it necessary to avoid family names. The first grandson can only be named for one of its grandfathers, so the result is that it is named for neither. And if there are seven aunts the first niece honors them all by singling out none of them as a pattern—so far as the name goes.

The danger of confusion makes it advisable often not to repeat the mother's or father's name. Every one has known the household where the sounding of some name brought three or four persons—perhaps Julia the daughter, Julia the mother and Julia the grandmother.

Then personal dislike, through association, makes other usual names undesirable. The father once knew a Margaret he did not like—so that name will not do. A little boy who used to pull the mother's brains when she was a schoolgirl was named Frank—so that disposes of Frank and its allies for name.

* * *

The state of doubt of the young mother who cannot decide a name for her baby is understandable in view of all these things.

Here are some names to help such a young mother out of her predicament. They are unusual to most persons, but they are not exotic.

There are not so many helpful names to suggest for boys. If possible it is better to give them names that have already been established in the family. The variations on boys' names are not so great as the variations on girls' names and therefore the range of names is more limited.

Adrian, Arnold (a name from the eagles), Basil, which means kindly; Eustace, Justin, Joyce, Martin—these are all strong names that are not much used. Then there are the number names—not very graceful in sound, to be sure, but at least distinctive—Tertius for the third son, Octavius for the eighth, Septimus for the seventh and so on.

The Irish Aileen is a lovely girl's name that we are neglecting now. It is one of the Irish forms of Helen, originally a Greek name meaning light.

Amabel, which comes from the Latin "amare," to love, is another good name. It is from the same root as Amy, and in nowise connected with Mabel.

The Annys, a Greek name meaning complete—a name that has pleasant meaning and attractive sound both in its favor.

* * *

Alda signifies rich, and is a name of Teutonic derivation.

Alethia, another neglected name at this end of the alphabet, is from the Greek and means truth. Then there is Alexia, one of the forms of Alexander, another Greek name—which signifies courageous.

Allson, a pretty form of Louise; Annora, from Helen, and Avis or Avice, an old German name, are almost extinct, but are withal very attractive in sound.

In the b's there is Barbery, a quaint form of Barbara, and there is Beryl, an old jewel name.

Cecily or Cicily are both softer forms than Cecelia and have much strength, to boot—although they signify blindness. Constance is a delightful but unusual name that also deserves attention.

Drusilla, as soft in sound as a name could be probably, means strong.

E'speth is a pretty Scotch contraction of Elizabeth. Enid is attractive and so is Evaline, one of the descendants of Eve. Fenella is an old name that means white, and in both sound and meaning it is attractive.

Among the g's are Gabrielle, a name full of spirit, and Gresélda, equally strong. Honora is an attractive rendering of Nora, a lovely name that has been almost too widely used to be popular nowadays.

Ivy is one of the attractive and unusual flower names. Most of them, in their English forms, are too usual.

* * *

Jacqueline, a feminine form of Jacob or James, is really lovely in sound and it is unusual enough to suit the most particular. Jennifer, a Cornish form of Gwendoline, and Joceline, from the old Latin names of gladness, are both good.

Lettice and Letitia also signify gladness, and are decidedly soft in sound. Lola is a contraction of Dolores, a name that signifies sorrow but is nevertheless very beautiful.

Then there is Melecent or Melissa, which is a romantic old German name. Mona is a pretty name, made much of by the Manx, whose island home is known as "Mona's Isle."

Nesta is dainty—the Welsh form of Agnes. Patricia, Patience, Romola—which means fame—Serena, Tiffany—a name once used for women in England—and Vera, a name meaning faith, are all interesting and unusual.

PARIS SMILES OVER EPSOM SALTS BATH

Special Correspondence of The Star.

PARIS, April 27.—In spite of protestations to the contrary, the cult of beauty has ever been one to which women are endlessly devoted. Paris "ran out" of epsom salts the other day and the reason for this was a story that got into a paper to the effect that Mary Garden, the beautiful American opera star, had reduced her figure from over-fatness to its present ideal form by bathing in hot water and epsom salts.

Then the run on the drug stores began. Fat lady after fat lady amazed the clerks by buying Epsom salts in as large quantities as they could, often making several trips in order to get enough. Soon druggists were telephoning each other or wholesale houses for replenishment of stock, and the answer that almost invariably came from the neighboring shop was: "Sorry, monsieur, but we are having a great demand, a regular run on epsom salts today; we can spare not a bit of it."

One observing pharmacy clerk noted that all the purchasers of these salts at his place were fat. Again the telephone wires were busy—the word flew around, and then followed the question: "Why are all the fat ladies of Paris buying epsom salts?" Then came the answer. Oh, this business was too good to lose—some enterprising chemists would get her indorsement, scent the salts and retire independently rich. When the person who could speak authoritatively was found the indorsement was something like this: "Miss Garden cannot give any opinion regarding epsom salts baths, never having taken any."

The fat ladies of Paris are unreduced physically, although there has been a little lightening financially.

Raffia Embroidery.

SOMETHING very new, easy to accomplish and giving delightfully satisfactory results is raffia embroidery. It is effective when worked on plain white material in soft shades of blue raffia, including dark blue, pale blue and a third shade of a decidedly greenish tint to lend variety to the work.

This effective embroidery is used on screens, trays, fancy boxes, cushion covers and other articles too numerous to mention. For a foundation any loosely woven white material answers well. Cotton crepe serves the purpose admirably, but as it stretches considerably during the process of working it is necessary to use an embroidery frame.

The design you wish to transfer should be placed behind the material, which is semi-transparent, and traced through. Blue water color paint makes a nice outline, a fine brush being used for the work. The raffia must be soaked in water for a short time before using to render it soft and pliable. When used damp it is not so liable to split.

Crewel needles are the kind to use for this work. The method of working is extremely simple, satin stitch being employed for the most part, though many outlines are formed of strands of raffia laid on the surface and couched down with narrow threads of raffia of the same color.

If You Are Artistic.

If you have artistic tendencies which are crying for expression there is no better way to express yourself than in your personal appearance and the arrangement and decoration of your home. Make yourself and your home works of art. You will find this much more worth while than wasting a large amount of artistic vitality on second-rate china painting, sketching, modeling and the like.

For Your Plants.

Instead of buying expensive jardinieres for your potted plants, simply paint the ordinary flour pots and saucers with a flat oil paint in a color to harmonize with the color scheme of the room they are in. Flower pots painted a green-blue or a Chinese blue are wonderfully quaint and decorative.

FOREIGN FASHIONS FOR AMERICANS

BY LILLIAN E. YOUNG.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

VIENNA, April 28.—One always feels so comfortably "proper" when dressed in an entire outfit to match, but, alas—all too seldom do we see any startling successful examples of the nicety of detail and judicious combination of colors that are the essential attributes to this greatly to be desired result. How often one's teeth are set on edge to see a woman wearing a jumbled assortment of colors and materials, each perfectly good in itself, but forming a decidedly painful ensemble.

If you are one of those who appreciate consistency and appropriateness of general effects you would surely be interested and delighted in the perfection of Viennese costumes, for the Viennese are past masters in the art of combining materials and arranging color schemes. Things must "match," not only in the monotonous cut and dried sense, but in novel and interesting ways that are quite in conformity with the trend of present-day styles.

HATS, COATS AND GOWNS ARE MADE TO MATCH.

Special attention is given to small accessories as well as the main things. Shoes, hose, gloves, purses, neckwear and veilings are not to be neglected if one wishes to be properly equipped, but, of course, these are all things that must be got after the costume has been selected.

It seems such a splendid plan to have a smart frock with a wrap and hat to match, and I am showing an excellent example of this in the accompanying sketch.

Here a champagne-colored frock of crepe de chine is trimmed with odd embroidery done in a soft shade of purple. To go with this there is a graceful coat and a pretty hat of satin in the same shade of purple, the former being lined with champagne-colored silk.

This wrap is one of the new plain cut loosely fitting models that rather resembles a three-quarter-length peasant smock and is known as the smock coat. It is finished off plain at the neck, but the dress collar is turned back over it as a finish, and to match this there are turned-back detachable cuffs of the dress material. The fullness of the coat is somewhat held in about the lower edge under a covered cording that describes a downward rounding line across the back.

The dress has an odd and attractive blouse. There are long crepe de chine sleeves, let wide at the armsides, and these are set in a guimpe of champagne-colored net. The body part of the blouse is in the form of a sleeveless bodice set on over the guimpe and cut just the length of the waist, with its lower edge free of the belt and trimmed all round with the purple embroidery. Of course, some slight fitting will be required along the underarm seam to keep the lower edge from assuming too shirtlike an effect, but it should only be sloped in just a little near the end. There is a square neck and the fastening is a straight one down the back. That is the only point where the bodice is stitched to the guimpe.

The long skirt is slightly draped at the sides and over it is hung a two-flounced tunic. The upper one is plain and the crepe de chine and the lower one embroidered and attached to a net top. Both are gathered at the waist and joined under a belt to the net guimpe, and both dip a trifle to the back.

TODAY'S HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

The recent decision in the flour case has opened up the discussion of the effect of poisonous substances in small quantities upon the human system, and we are hearing upon every side the old contention which practically amounts to this: That poisoned food is good food provided the individual is sturdy enough to stand it. The efficient housewife has taken her stand upon what appears to her a perfectly logical platform.

Since it has been proved by certain reliable authorities and concurred in by honest and progressive manufacturers that food may be prepared just as inexpensively and advantageously without the use of various so-called preservatives and adulterants, why in the name of common sense should any one buy food which has these substances in it? If sulphate of copper and benzoate of soda have no food value, even if they are not harmful to some people, why should their use be advocated? If the denaturing of foods (the taking away from them of those mineral constituents which go toward the structural and tissue growth demands of the body) is going to result in malnutrition and disease, why should it be done?

If the parents are careless and do not realize the importance of knowing what is in the foods they give their children, then, indeed, is it proved that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. Take the case of a child who has been deprived of phosphorus in his food. Phosphates are teeth food; without them in sufficient quantities the teeth do not develop proper structural strength and begin to decay early. Bad teeth cause the food to be improperly masticated; such food goes into the stomach in an insufficiently prepared state, the stomach has too much work to do and soon resents it, indigestion begins, frequently more serious troubles, and a life which might have been happy and useful is a misery and care.

Statistics are at hand to prove that much of the intemperance about which so much is preached and for the lessening of which vast sums of money are spent is directly due to impure or adulterated food which is deficient in nutritive elements. The continual eating of food which is adulterated or impure or lacking the necessary properties of nourishment creates in the poor starved body a hunger or craving for something which seems to be lessened by stimulants. Little by little the habit grows and we see the results in our almshouses, prisons, insane asylums and reformatories. Where does the fault lie and how soon will the remedy be applied?

Color and Line.

There is no sign of abatement in the craze for colors in dress. Vivid colors are being employed in the newest blouse styles, and daring contrasts are the order of the day. It is common to find trimmings at the neck, wrists and fronts of the blouse in tints which seem out of harmony with the predominant color of the material itself.

The V opening is becoming still lower, while an extraordinary compromise between high collar and no collar at all finds expression in certain new blouse models.

Examined from the rear, these styles would appear to have a high, boned collar, or else one of the medici type, which is held up and away from the neck by silk wire loops.

From the front, however, the collar is cut away from the sides and front of the neck, leaving the throat bare, which accentuates the extremely low-neck opening.

In some styles the opening is continued in the form of an artificial slash to well below the bust.

The ultra-fashionable blouse is the one that succeeds in giving a wilted, round-shouldered effect to the wearer. This is achieved by means of special cutting of the shoulder of the garment and top part of the sleeves, the material being carried on without seams (except at the side) something after the style of a man's raglan coat.

Nagging Children.

We hear a great deal about nagging wives and even something about nagging husbands, but how about nagging children? There are plenty of them and they never give their mothers any peace. This habit should be broken. Children that are allowed to nag only become more and more restless and discontented.

The use of plaid materials is more and more evident, and smart street and house materials are trimmed with plaid.

Cutex For an EASY MANICURE

No More Cutting of the Cuticle.

No need of saying you're "ashamed" of your nails—or "haven't time to care for them"; CUTEX removes all ragged cuticle or shaggy hangnails in a jiffy, giving nails a beautiful outline—an untold comfort for busy and fastidious folks!

25c and 50c bottles—at all drug and dept. stores. If your dealer doesn't carry CUTEX send us his name and 10c in stamps for dainty CUTEX packet and orangewood stick. Special Product Co., 9 W. B'way, New York.

ARE YOU SURE? BE Safe—Always USE TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

Don't wait until you get the worst of it before you try this remedy. It is so simple, so safe, so effective. Positively antiseptic.

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER sets and cures boils, the standard antiseptic in all the world, the most popular prescription of the most prominent physicians, because in 20 years it has never failed.

25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes. At all drug stores everywhere. Look for the name Tyree—that's important.

J. S. TYREE, Chemist (Inc.), Washington, D. C.

IT'S SO GOOD

WAN-ETA COCOA

Full pound in a fresh glass jar. Ask your grocer.

25c

James M. Denty Wholesale Distributor. 461-63 C ST. N.W.

One Mop is Better than Another

only when it cleans better, polishes better, collects dust better, is easier cleaned, is easier renewed, and gives lasting satisfaction.

O-Cedar Polish Mop

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Office and all principal countries.)

Two Sizes—$1.00 and $1.50

Cleans, dusts and polishes all at one time—the same time—because it is treated with O-Cedar Polish. It collects the dust and cleans as it polishes. It is cleaned by washing, and a few drops of O-Cedar Polish renews it and makes it as good as new. O-Cedar Polish neutralizes the dirt and destroys its power to soil. An O-Cedar Polish feature.

The O-Cedar Polish Mop is round—that means it cleans, dusts and polishes everywhere. Makes it easy to clean those hard-to-get-at places. The heavy padding prevents the marring and scratching of furniture.

Try It Before You Buy It

No O-Cedar sale is complete until you are satisfied and delighted. Simply deposit the price [$1.50 or $1.00] with your dealer and try and test the O-Cedar Polish Mop. If you are not satisfied and delighted with the work it does your money will be refunded without a question. $1.00 size not sold in Canada.

Channell Chemical Company Chicago, Ill.

Channell Chemical Company, Ltd. Toronto, Canada

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP

608 TO 614 ELEVENTH STREET.

Store Hours: 9 to 5:45.

Cold storage of furs, with insurance against loss or damage by fire, moth or theft. Moderate charges.

Closing Out 500 Tailored Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices. Misses' and Ladies' Sizes. Plain Tailored and Dressy Models. Silk or Cloth.

$15.00 for Qualities Formerly Up to $25.

$19.75 for Qualities Formerly Up to $35.

$28.00 for Qualities Formerly Up to $50.00.

The Most Delicious OF ALL TEAS IS "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—BECAUSE OF ITS UNVARYING GOOD QUALITY . . . 014

Sold only in Lead Packets. By all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD—ST. LOUIS, 1904.

MANAHAN'S

Sure Protection from Moths

Buy Manahan's, the original Moth Bag—refuse imitations. Simple fastener, seals quickly and securely; absolutely mothproof and dustproof, garments hang from convenient hooks inside; takes up little space. Made in five sizes, for any coat, suit or dress. Demand Manahan's.

Tarine Moth Sheets

For wrapping clothes, rugs, curtains, etc., or for lining closets, boxes and trunks.

Manufacturers also of Red Cedarized Moth Bags.

Sold in Washington by Woodward & Lothrop, Housefurnishing Dept.

R. P. Andrews' Paper Co., 727 13th st. Or at any drug, hardware or dept. store.

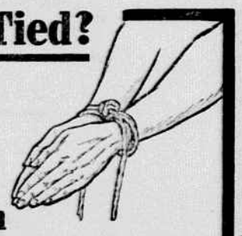
Factory, 370 Pearl St., New York.

Has defied moths for over 30 years.

MOTH BAGS

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

Are Your Hands Tied?



by a chronic disease common to womankind? You feel dull—headachey? Backache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets'. Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women. I recommend it to all my friends and many of them have been greatly benefited by it.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Relieve Liver Ills!