

Women's Ways and Fancies

HERE'S A NEW FAD IN VEILS



Draped short in front to convenience tea drinkers while fulfilling fashion's desires from other sides, this "tea veil" is beautifully patterned in a scroll design. It comes in popular colors and is cut in worn with a black tulle straw turban set off with airship wings. Some of these veils come in fancy meshes without patterns.

NEW WINDOW TREATMENT.

Suggestions For Renewing Your Curtains After Housecleaning.

New window treatment gives opportunity to make the most of cretonne that most charming drapery stuff for summer rooms. There are long side curtains from rod to sill, made of flowered cretonne lined with tinted sateen in the usual manner. These hang from a brass rod, which, instead of going straight across the window, bulges up in a curve at the center, where the valance is slithered over it. This valance is very full and is in two portions, each section six inches deep at the center of the window and ten inches deep at the outer side, where it meets the side curtain. Cords are run through the lower edges of the section and left unfastened, to be pulled up when the valance is adjusted.

When curtains and valance have been shifted to the pole and the pole set in place over the window, the outer lower corners of the valance are tacked to the side curtains under rosettes of the cretonne. The edges at the center, where the valance is divided and is only six inches deep, are tacked together. Next the cords are drawn up toward the center, tied and tucked out of sight. This draws up the sloping edges of the valance in puckered effect, and the drawn up valance brings forward the side curtain at the point of the rosette. The whole effect is dainty and graceful and suggestive of a French bonair. Shades of the cretonne instead of ordinary window shades will complete a charming window treatment.

For the Chinese room or any other room where black and white is desirable for background effects, there is a new window curtain material of woven black and white checks in very open effect, like coarse net. Graduated black stripes in clusters cross the fabric, and

stuart looking curtains are arranged so that the black striping comes directly across valance and side curtains about six inches from the top of the window.

Tulle Much Used.

Great quantities of tulle are being used on evening gowns this season not only for fashioning the gown, but for trimming purposes, in wisps of draperies, scarfs and in one gown as a train. A black and gold evening frock shows a wide piece of tulle caught across the back of the frock and held with jet bracelets to the wrists.

Queer freaks are to be seen among some of the latest importations. A midnight blue taffeta coat is lined with blue serge, reversing the order of things generally. In a rose and black velvet evening coat, where the waist portion is of the lighter shade and the skirt portion of the other, the lining of satin reverses the color, the rose velvet being lined with black and the black with rose. A venetian purple evening coat is lined for a depth of eight or nine inches with a flowered and broad velvet ribbon, another proof of the ribbon craze.

Chiffon Powder Puff Bags.

It is not a difficult feat to manufacture a wide mouthed bag from pink, blue or lavender chiffon gathered on to a round or oval embroidery ring. Hangers of satin ribbon to match the bag should be fastened across like the handle of a basket and tacked to the ring on either side with rosettes of the ribbon and small chiffon or satin roses. Within the bag put a dozen small puffs made of absorbent cotton, drawn in at one side like a made puff by a string of narrow ribbon. Hung in the guest room or on any dressing table these individual puffs will prove useful where there are visitors, and the puffs can be replaced as those used are thrown away.

ANOTHER SMALL ARMY.



—Washington Star.

YOUR SHOES.

How to Take Care of Your Nether Garb and Keep Neat.

If it were possible to lay in a spring and fall supply of, say, three or four pairs of shoes we would give our feet a good chance of always looking neat. However, it is possible on a more limited number to accomplish the same end if we are careful with those we do buy.

In the first place, it is much more advisable to pay a good price for one pair than to buy two pairs of cheap shoes. Cheap shoes get out of shape so quickly they are never an economy. Cheap shoe leather is dear at any price. To preserve the shape of a shoe you must have a pair of trees, and immediately you take off your shoes put them on the trees. Never allow your shoes to run down at the heel. As soon as they show the least signs of wear send them to be fixed. If you wear them until they are right down at the heel it is not only bad for your feet and looks most slovenly and untidy, but you get them so out of shape that no amount of subsequent repairing will put them right again.

If you happen to get your shoes wet don't put them near the radiator to dry. This cracks the leather and makes them hard. Put them on the trees and let them stand somewhere warm and dry. Wait until they are quite dry before having them cleaned.

You can keep patent leather shoes from cracking by rubbing vaseline into them before wearing them for the first time.

French Coffee.

One quart of water to one cupful of very finely ground coffee. Put coffee grounds in bowl, pour over about half a pint of cold water and let stand for fifteen minutes. Bring remaining water to a boil, take coffee in bowl and strain through a fine sieve; then take French coffee pot, put coffee grounds in strainer at top of French pot, leaving water in bowl; then take boiling water and pour over coffee very slowly; then set coffee pot on stove for five minutes; must not boil; take off and pour in cold water from bowl that coffee was first cooled in to settle. Serve in another pot. The French, who have the reputation of making the best coffee, use three parts Java to one part Mocha.

Crumb Cake.

Mix three cupfuls of flour, two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of lard and half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg together thoroughly, then take out half a cupful of these dry crumbs. Now add two cupfuls of sour milk with half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it and put cake in pan. When cake is in pan sprinkle over the top the half cupful of dry crumbs which you took out in the beginning. Put in oven and bake slowly.

WHAT SCOUT LAW REQUIRES.

First and Foremost It Asks That You Be Trustworthy.

The scout law, covering the twelve fundamental principles, requires a scout first of all to be trustworthy. That means that he must not tell a lie, cheat or deceive, but keep every trust sacred. A scout is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due, including his scout leader, his home, his parents and his country. Furthermore, a scout is helpful, prepared at all times to save life, help injured persons and do at least one good turn daily. A scout is friendly to all—a brother to every other scout. A scout is courteous, especially to women, children and old people, and he must not take any pay for being courteous. A scout is kind to animals and does not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly. A scout is obedient. A scout is cheerful, even when facing hardship and drudgery. A scout is thrifty. He works faithfully, wastes nothing and makes the best use of his opportunities. A scout is brave and does what he knows is right in spite of jeers and threats. A scout is clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits and travels with a clean crowd. Scouting.

"The Bookbinder."

The following game, called the book-binder, is a very interesting one. Let the players stand with their fists closed, knuckles up and a book laid across the back of the hands. The leader in the center of the circle must snatch a book from a pair of hands and rap the knuckles before the owner of the hands can snatch them away. If the hands are snatched away when the leader does not really take the book, thus letting the latter fall, the one making this mistake must become the bookbinder, or if the book is snatched and the knuckles rapped before they can be drawn away the person thus rapped must become the book-binder.

New Fire Friction Record.

A new fire by friction record among boy scouts has been established by Deputy Scout Commissioner Robert M. Yergason of Hartford, Conn. On Feb. 22 Mr. Yergason produced fire in 15.25 seconds. The time was taken from the first stroke of the bow until the flame appeared. The best previous record, 17.35 seconds, was established by Scout L. M. Knight of Newton, Mass.

LOVERS STILL

By LEHIGH A. MEEKTON

AMOS CHIDLEIGH sat at his desk one hot July morning mopping his brow. Then he said to himself:

"Why should I stay in this hot town when I can just as well go where it's cool? Tomkins can run the business as well as I. I don't care whether there is any profit for a couple of months or not. Why should I? My securities pay me \$10,000 a year, and that's enough for a lone bachelor without any other income."

The only objection to Mr. Chidleigh's going to the country was that he was too old to join in with the young persons he would meet and he wouldn't know what to do with himself. He was forty-two years old. However, he made up his mind to get a stiff of sea air, and leaving his business in the hands of his chief clerk, he got into his car and after a hundred miles' spin pulled up in front of a summer hotel overlooking the ocean.

As he went up the steps he noticed a lady sitting on the piazza whose face was familiar to him.

"I do believe," he said to himself, "that's Del Smith."

Del Smith had been a "flame" of Chidleigh's twenty years before. If indeed it were she he need not be lonely. He might get some amusement by remaining in town, and making her acquaintance as a stranger. Going to the hotel office, a clerk placed the register before him, and he signed his name so that it looked like A. Chidleigh.

The next day he was sitting on the piazza near the lady he supposed to be his old flame, she being in company with an elderly woman who looked to Chidleigh very much as he remembered her mother twenty years before. They were regretting not being able to hire an auto for a ride.

"Ladies," said Chidleigh, "I have an auto which is at your service, and I will be happy to drive you wherever you wish to go."

After some parleying the offer was accepted, and the trio spent a pleasant afternoon visiting various points of interest in the vicinity. That was the beginning of an acquaintance or, if the lady was Chidleigh's old flame, the renewal of one. On the beach the next morning she sat alone—her mother preferred to remain in her room—and Chidleigh joined her. He did not ask her name, but he propounded some leading questions, the replies to which convinced him that he had been mistaken in the person.

He was disappointed in this, but the lady gave him every encouragement to be friendly, telling him that she and her mother knew no one at the hotel and would be very glad to see as much of him as he liked during their stay. To this Chidleigh declared that he was in the same lonely condition.

Notwithstanding the replies to his leading questions Chidleigh could not divest himself of the feeling that the lady was Adele Smith. Going to the hotel register, he hunted up the name, but not finding a recent arrival of Smiths he asked the clerk for information, and he showed him the name, "Mrs. Turnlee and daughter." This confounded the investigator, but he would not give it up that the daughter was Del Smith.

However, Chidleigh found association with Miss Turnlee more and more pleasant every day. He took her and her mother out in his car every day that the mother would go, and when she declined his invitation he took the daughter.

One day when they were driving alone together they left the car and sat on a dune overlooking the ocean. Chidleigh felt that they were drawn nearer together from the fact that they were far from any one else and the expanse of sky and water above and before them were so vast.

"You remind me," he said to her, "of a girl I knew when I was a youngster. I was twenty-two; she was eighteen. I was drawn to her, but at that age there are so many girls for the boys and so many boys for the girls that one is not inclined to choose and pick. I wish now I could be the age I was then. I would provide against my present solitary condition."

"I, too, have such a memory. I knew a young man whom I considered the pink of perfection. I wished he would make love to me, but he didn't. You men have a great advantage over us women in that respect."

"Do you remember his name?"

"Do you remember the girl's name?"

"Yes."

"Let us make an exchange."

"Very well; she was Adele Smith."

"He was Amos Chidleigh."

Amos turned and looked at her fixedly.

"How is it that you are Miss Turnlee?"

"I'm not; I'm Miss Smith. My mother married a second time."

"Do you know that I am Amos Chidleigh?"

"Of course I do. I recognized you when I saw you come up the hotel steps the day of your arrival."

"Do you regret being a spinster?"

"Of course I do. Every spinster does."

"Let's make up for lost time. Will you marry me?"

"I will."

Given a man of forty-two and a woman of thirty-eight sitting on a dune overlooking the ocean in the twilight, a crescent moon overhead, just betrothed, and despite their middle age we may conjecture the rest of the picture.

Religious Work

Strive to Unite Nations.

Efforts to heal the breaches of war through religion characterized the program of the World Alliance of the Churches For the Promotion of International Friendship which was executed at Garden City, N. Y., recently. Many prominent clergymen were on the list of speakers.

The general theme of the first session was "The Church and the New Internationalism." The Rev. Dr. Julius B. Reimensnyder, chairman of the commission on peace and arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, presided. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of the Princeton Theological seminary. Other speakers on the program were the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown university, and John R. Mott, general secretary of the World's Student Christian federation.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, opened the second morning session, the theme of which was "The World Task of the Church—a Practical Program." The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Woolfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York. "The Task in the United States" was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and "The Task in Europe" by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Council, and the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church.

The oriental problem was discussed on the second afternoon, and among the speakers were Robert E. Speer, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. Dr. Frank Alton North, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist church, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian board.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal church of New York presided the second evening, when the theme was "The Church and International Government." The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn. The principal address, "Toward International Government," was delivered by Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the school of journalism at Columbia university.

"The Spirit of Jesus in International Relationship" was discussed on the third morning, and among the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Gains G. Atkins, pastor of the Congregational church of Providence, R. I.

CHARM OF ODD NUMBERS.

Ancient Superstition That Lingers in Present Day Customs.

Odd numbers have always and everywhere been held in peculiar reverence, and if that is mere superstition, then it only proves that, despite our civilization, we are still superstitious.

A hen is always given an odd number of eggs to be hatched. Why?

There is no reason at all except superstition. Salutes from warships, torcs, etc., are always given in odd numbers, yet no valid reason can be adduced. It is a remnant of the old "odd numbers are lucky" superstition.

Virgil records all sorts of charms and spells practiced round odd numbers—never even ones. And we still, after two failures, make another attempt and murmur hopefully, "Third time lucky!" The odd number again, and the old superstition!

Seven is the favorite Biblical number, and old divines taught that it held a mystical perfection. It's an odd number. Three is the number of the Trinity—an odd number again.

Falstaff, in the "Merry Wives," is entrapped for the third time. He himself said, "They say there is a divinity in odd numbers" because of the old belief that the odd time would be lucky.

Physicians of other days always insisted that "bleedings" should be in odd numbers—one, three, five, etc., and never an even one. Baltimore American.

Origin of the Name Siberia.

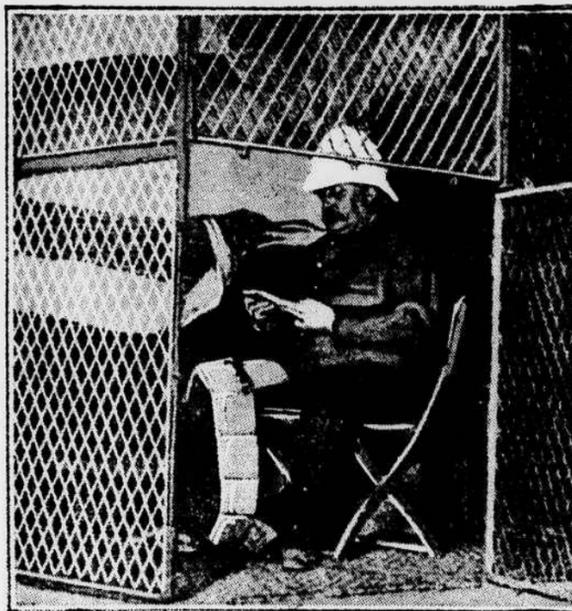
In 1582 Yermak, a Cossack chieftain, with a band of warriors "chosen for their bravery rather than for their morality," set out to chastise and subdue a powerful Tartar tribe east of the Ural mountains. When Czar Ivan IV, heard of it he was badly frightened, for he feared to stir up the fierce Tartars. He frankly sent orders for the expedition to return. But it was too late. Yermak and his men had already crossed the mountains. When they approached the city of Sibir, the stronghold of the Tartar chief, they found an army thirty times as large as their own awaiting them. But they were far better equipped with arms and ammunition than were the Tartars and administered to them a crushing defeat. Sibir was captured and became the nucleus of the expansion of the Russian empire in Asia, giving its name to the new country—Siberia.

Marked Resemblance.

"Before entering a pond or stream a moose or other water snake fills himself with wind and" helpfully began Professor Pate.

"The average Hon. does exactly the same before he enters the legislature," interrupted the old codger. "The said wind keeps him afloat on the surface of things for a short time, but when it is finally expelled he either sinks to the bottom or gets out."—Kansas City Star

THIS MAN STUDIES MONKEY TALK



Professor Richard L. Garner wants to learn more about the monkey language, so he is again going into the African jungles for that purpose. Several years ago he made a study of the language of the apes. This time he is going into what is known as the French Congo. When he arrives there he will set up a big steel cage near the homes of the monkeys. In this cage he will live, eat and sleep during his entire stay, while the monkeys chatter and talk all around him.

Biddy Didn't Care.

Little Ruth was helping mother feed the hens. As they scrambled for their food one ill-natured biddy pecked at another, pulling out a bunch of tail feathers. Ruth looked at the feathers, then at the unfortunate hen. Then a great idea dawned upon her, and with visions in her mind of a hat with plumes, she called her mother's attention to the feathers on the ground. Mother misunderstood. "Never mind, dear; they'll grow back," she said. As Ruth pictured her dolls with plumed hats, she doubted her mother's statement. Hopefully she tried again. "Mother, can't I have the feathers? I don't think they'll grow back."

Boy Scout Work.

Some of the big features of work of the Boy Scouts of America, reported on at the sixth annual meeting of the national council at Washington, were these:

A scout department of education has been provided for by two special gifts. Scout training courses have been established in several universities and colleges, and the scout program has been adopted for regular use in two boys' schools.

In some forty cities, in all parts of the country, budgets have been raised, most of them for three years, and executives employed to direct the scout organization work.