

Women's Ways and Fancies

GAY PARASOLS FOR THE SUMMER GIRL



Nothing surpasses the giddy colors of this season's parasols, which are built lopsided oftentimes, or pagoda shaped, and are tucked, ruffled, fluffed, painted and appliqued. This rather serviceable one, however, is of natural toned pongee, with green and black butterflies sailing across its ribs. Parrots, swallows and poppies also adorn late models.

HER REST ROBE.

Latest Notes About the Fads and Fashions For Negligees.

For the fashioning of the artistic, fascinating robe *intime* there is a variety of suitable materials these days. For instance, there are broadcades and quaint flowered silks that might have stepped straight out of the seventeenth century, combined with some of the modish sheer fabrics. One lovely robe is made of ivory fadde silk embroidered with empire leaves in gold. The classic cut at the top recalls the commencing outlines of a Greek peplos, and this is continued in princess to form a pointed tunic in front and a short train drawn into a bell rope point at the back. The underdress and the lining of the broadcade and sleeves are of the most delicate shell pink chiffon, while an effective touch of contrast is given by a folded sash belt of chartreuse green satin, turned over at the top with a line of old rose.

The edges of the sleeves are worked with little pale gold silk loops and gathered at the wrist into a ruffle.

Odd Touches on Small Gowns.
Sometimes it is just the small touch that is different which will lift the embroidered frock or jumper suit out of the ordinary class. It is well to keep one's eyes open for just such details and then make good use of them on the frock or jumper in the sewing bag.

A little girl's dress made in a long waisted style has a peplum with scalloped outline put on at the long waist. The peplum falls downward at the sides, but at the front and back it is held upward in bib fashion, after being split and buttonholed, and the ribbon sash passes through these two tabs. Crocheted buttons hold the front and back sections in place.

THE MINUTEMAN, 1916 MODEL.



—St. Louis Republican.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Interesting Ways to Do Your Work Easily and Well.

Never blacken a gas stove. Instead, rub the outside frequently with a cloth dampened with kerosene which will remove the grease. About every four weeks wipe it with an oily cloth, and then rub briskly with a woolen one. The inside of the stove should be wiped with cottonseed oil every fortnight or so.

To keep parsley fresh for a week or so wash it thoroughly and place in a tightly covered fruit jar.

The old method of scalding tomatoes to peel them sometimes renders them soft. A better way is to scrape them carefully with the back of a knife, which loosens the skin and allows them to be peeled easily. Never use too much salt in cooking vegetables. It toughens the fibers, destroys the delicate flavors and helps to extract the valuable mineral contents.

Never cook potatoes of an uneven size together, as the small ones are sure to be overdone by the time the larger ones are cooked.

Most vegetables, excepting cabbage, cauliflower, kale, brussels sprouts and other members of the cabbage family, should be boiled in as little water as possible.

Boiled potatoes, to be light and flaky, should be served almost immediately after draining. Every housekeeper knows their soggy state if dinner is delayed. If a dry cloth is stretched tightly over the kettle holding the potatoes it will absorb the moisture and keep the potatoes in a palatable condition for at least half an hour.

Recipes always state that to prevent cream of tomato soup from curdling a pinch of soda should be added to the tomatoes before mixing with the milk or cream. If this precaution does not always prove efficacious try mixing the soda with a scant teaspoonful of cornstarch and add it to the cream before pouring into the tomato mixture.

To Keep Wall Paper Clean.

To keep wall paper from becoming blackened from hot air furnace try this: Purchase as many wire dish drainers as you have registers, cover with thin unbleached muslin, a few pins only being required to fasten the muslin covers; turn over the registers. It is necessary to wash covers occasionally, but your paper and curtains will not be blackened. Wire dish drainers may be purchased at any house furnishing store.

Boston Brown Muffins.

To two cupfuls of whole wheat flour add one-half teaspoonful of salt, two well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-third cupful of molasses and a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of warm water. Mix well and bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven.

For the Baby.

Get a store box about three feet square and eighteen inches deep. See that inside and edges are made very smooth. Make easily laundered pads for bottom from an army blanket or table felt.

Place a baby and his playthings inside. If he is inclined to throw them out fasten by strings or ribbons to edge of box so that he may haul them in again if he likes.

By holding to edge of box he will learn to walk and will be protected meantime from cold and drafts, to which a creeping baby on the floor is always exposed; also from fire, hot liquids and many things of which the little child who has the range of the house is always in danger.

If the baby has not previously been spoiled he will be happy and contented in his little pen.

Almond Rusks.

A cupful melted butter, a cupful milk, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, a teaspoonful almond extract. Cream butter, add sugar, eggs well beaten, baking powder with flour and milk alternately. Roll like leaves of bread in shape and bake in hot oven. When done and cool cut up in slices and halves (about one and one-half inch slices) and put back in moderate oven until golden brown; then keep in oven with door open about one hour.

Honey Muffins.

To two cupfuls of white or entire wheat flour add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, two well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two-thirds cupful each of milk and strained honey. Beat well and bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven about twenty-five minutes.

ROOMMATES

By HELEN I. GREENE

MISS EMILY GRANGER, a maiden lady of thirty-eight and nervous, had never been fifty miles from her country home. Then came the announcement that an aunt had died and left her a house and lot in a distant city. There was a mortgage of \$1,000 on it, which Miss Granger desired to pay off. No other way of doing this suggested itself to her than to take currency to the person holding the mortgage and receive in return a release. So she drew the money from her bank and started on her journey.

Now, the problem before her of taking care of herself was quite enough without having to look out for her thousand dollars. She arrived at her destination at 11 o'clock at night and was driven to a hotel. A night clerk received her and told her that the only room he could give her contained two beds, and one of them was already occupied by a lady. Since there was but one other hotel in the place and that was undesirable Miss Granger was obliged to accept a roommate.

Being shown to the room, she noticed that the two beds were at opposite ends of it. On one side was the door, opposite which was a window. The roommate was apparently asleep. Miss Granger disrobed, and taking the money from that part of her clothing in which she had pinned it, she put it under her pillow. Then she went to bed and to sleep.

She was awakened by hearing some one moving in the room and that which resembled a white cloud passing across a dark sky passed without further sound to the door and seemed to go through without opening it. Miss Granger raised herself in bed and kept her eyes fixed on the apparition, repressing a desire to scream until it had disappeared. Then it occurred to her that what she had seen was her roommate. This led her to thrust her hand under her pillow. Her money was gone.

Getting out of bed, she turned on a light. True enough, the woman was gone, and so was her clothing. Near the door a stocking lay on the floor. Miss Granger picked it up. A wad of something in it was evident. Miss Granger, with woman's intuition, thrust in her hand and withdrew a roll of bills.

Miss Granger was counting the roll of bills when she heard persons in the hall. Hastily turning off the light, she jumped into bed. She had scarcely done so when the door was opened, and the night clerk, entering, turned on the light. He was followed by a half-dressed woman.

"This lady," said the clerk, "accuses you of having stolen some money belonging to her."

"That's exactly what the horrid thing

did to me!" cried Miss Granger, trembling with excitement.

The clerk looked puzzled.

"She took it from under my pillow," continued the lady, "and put it in her stocking. Then she tried to steal out of the room without my knowing it. But she dropped the stocking, and I've got my money back."

"Oh, my goodness gracious!" cried the roommate. "What a story to back up a theft! I heard you moving about the room, and—"

"You didn't hear any such thing," retorted Miss Granger. "I didn't get out of bed till after you had left the room."

"Maybe you were nervous," said the clerk to the roommates. "The last person to occupy this room complained of mice in the walls."

"Why don't you make her show what she's got?" replied the roommate to the clerk.

"Did you have money with you?" asked the clerk of Miss Granger, "when you came here?"

"Yes, a whole lot of it."

"How much?"

"A thousand dollars, besides money for expenses."

"Let me see it."

Miss Granger produced the roll she had taken from the stocking.

"What denomination?" asked the clerk before making an examination.

"Ten \$100 bills and \$30 in smaller bills."

The clerk opened the roll and found a ten, two fives and six one dollar bills.

"Oh, heavens!" exclaimed Miss Granger.

"You contemptible thief!" snarled the roommate triumphantly.

Miss Granger did not hear. Without remembering that there was a man present and she was in her nightgown, she jumped out of bed and began to pull it about. While she was doing so the clerk took up another roll of bills from under the head of the bed. Opening them, he found that they tallied with Miss Granger's description of her lost funds.

"What rot," he exclaimed impatiently, "to make all this racket for nothing! I'll know better another time than to put two women in the same room."

He gave each lady her funds and was about to depart when the roommate refused to pass the rest of the night in the same apartment with Miss Granger, and he was obliged to put her in another chamber. Miss Granger locked herself in, but there was no more sleep for her that night. The next morning she paid off the mortgage and found herself infinitely more contented and happy with a bundle of canceled documents than with good money.

THE MAKING OF TUNNELS.

An Industry That Is Almost as Old as the World Itself.

While tunneling is among the most ancient of enterprises, yet more progress has been made in it the last century than in the twenty centuries which preceded it. It is now known that back in the semi-mythical days of the Theban kings the long tunnel into the mountain rock, expanding at a distance of 400 feet or so into some lofty chamber, was a common work of princes. The rock temples of Nubia, too, and of India show that in certain matters, at any rate, moderns may still learn from ancients.

Then again in Algeria, Switzerland, wherever the Romans went, are to be found tunnels of all kinds and designed for all purposes, for roads and drains and water supplies. Pliny makes mention of one notable achievement, the greatest of its kind in his day, the great tunnel constructed for the drainage of Lake Fucino. It was by far the longest artificial tunnel in the world at that time. More than three and a half miles long, it was driven under Monte Salviano and required for its construction shafts of no less than 400 feet. Some 30,000 men were employed on it for eleven years.

From the time of the Romans until the latter end of the eighteenth century no great advance was made in tunneling methods. Old engravings of mining work in the early years of the seventeenth century show the pickax or hammer and chisel as still the chief tools employed. With the advent of the railway, however, tunneling became one of the grand necessities of construction, and progress was more rapid.

TOLD IN FEW WORDS.

Some Famous Nominating Speeches in Presidential Campaigns.

On the third day of the 1860 convention when other business had been disposed of and nominations were in order Mr. Everts of New York in fewer than thirty words presented William H. Seward for the nomination. Mr. Judd of Illinois was equally brief in presenting Abraham Lincoln.

The names of William L. Dayton of New Jersey, of Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, of Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, of Edward Bates of Missouri and of John McLean of Ohio were presented, but fewer than two dozen words were used in any instance.

It is not by elaborate and eloquent nominating speeches that the choice of presidential candidates is determined. The reasons influencing delegates are of a different character. But if speeches must be made a reasonable brevity will make them all the more effective.

Two of the best remembered nominating speeches ever made in a national convention were by Robert G. Ingersoll for Blaine in 1876 and by Daniel Dougherty nominating Hancock in 1880—one a Republican, the other a Democrat—and neither speech occupied more than ten minutes in delivery. —Philadelphia Telegraph.

MARK TWAIN STORIES.

An Unintended Joke and a Bit of the Humorist's Wit.

England fairly reveled in Mark Twain. At one of the great banquets a roll of the distinguished guests was called and the names properly applauded. Mark Twain, busily engaged in low conversation with his neighbor, applauded without listening, vigorously or mildly as the others led. Finally a name was followed by a great burst of long and vehement clapping. This must be some very great person indeed, and Mark Twain, not to be outdone in his approval, stoutly kept his hands going until all the others had finished.

"Whose name was that we were just applauding?" he asked of his neighbor, "Mark Twain's?"

But it was no matter—they took it all as one of his jokes.

He was a wonder and a delight to them. Whatever he did or said was to them supremely amusing. When on one occasion a speaker humorously referred to his American habit of carrying a cotton umbrella, his reply that he did so because it was the only kind of an umbrella that an Englishman wouldn't steal was repeated all over England next day as one of the finest examples of wit since the days of Swift.—Paine's "Boys' Life of Mark Twain" in St. Nicholas.

Queen Elizabeth's Coal.

Queen Elizabeth was the first English monarch to realize the value of the coal mines as a state owned monopoly. She obtained a lease of all the Durham fields for £30 a year, and then proceeded to manipulate a corner in coals with much success. She annexed the private pits of the Percys when they were profitably developing themselves and only consented after a time to allow them a small percentage on their own stuff. She chartered a company in Newcastle as virtual monopolists in the sale of Northumbrian coal to shippers and so engineered matters that the lord mayor of London formally complained that Newcastle freemen's rights had been bartered away to a monopoly and begged for some limitation to the price, which had now been forced up to a pound a chaldron. Coal had previously been sold in London at 4 shillings a chaldron.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Bird's Wing.

In proportion to its owner's weight a bird's wing is twenty times as strong as a man's arm.

A Place For the Boys and Girls

KAISER'S GRANDSON BECOMES

A LIEUTENANT AT TEN

Prince William Now Member of German Army—He May Some Day Be Ruler of His Country.

Prince William, the oldest son of the crown prince of Germany, was made a lieutenant on his tenth birthday, which fell on the 4th of July. This is the usual form followed with princes in that country. After his grandfather and his father he is next in line to become the ruler of his country.

Characteristics—A Game.
A game called "characteristics" furnishes good fun among friends whose personal peculiarities may be hit off good naturedly.

Have as many cards as players, and at the top of each card write the name of one of the players. In a column on the left write the following: Intelligence, piety, courage, obstinacy, humor, taste, tact, generosity, truthfulness, affection. Or you may substitute other characteristics if you prefer, but all the cards should be the same.

Explain that 10 is the normal percentage for each characteristic, that any number less or more than that is below or above the normal and that the whole must add up to 100 per cent. Distribute the cards so that no one receives the one with his own name upon it.

Each one then fills in the percentages, according to his ideas of the person's character or in a jesting spirit, as he chooses. After all have been filled in gather up the cards. Have ready ten slips of paper, on each of which has been written one of the characteristics, one of the company, blindfolded, draws one of the slips out of a basket. The player who has been given the greatest percentage in this characteristic is required to do some "stunt" proving his claim to the quality.

After this each card is read aloud, and the misfits cause much amusement.

Fire Worshipers.

The Parsees of Bombay are called the "fire worshipers" of the east because they hold in great reverence the fire they brought with them from Persia and have never allowed it to be-



Photo by American Press Association.

come extinguished in their temples and because they worship the sun as the author of life.

The Parsees have always held aloof from other people and are famed for their commercial ability. As a consequence of this ability they are the wealthiest, most cultured and influential class in Bombay. So numerous are they that Bombay has been called the "city of Parsees."

The religion of the Parsees is one of the ancient religions of the world and was the religion of Persia when that country was second in power of the four great empires of the world—Babylonia, Persia, Greece and Rome.

Yankee Doodle Game.

One player goes out of the room. During his absence the rest decide on a proverb, and each player is given a word of this proverb to sing to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." There may be many players singing the same word, and the plan of giving out the words should be in irregular order. When the player returns he hears the

tune "Yankee Doodle," but he finds each person repeating some word continually. He passes around, gathering up the words, one by one, until he can announce the proverb. The player is sent out whose word gave him the clue and the game continues.

"Hypnotizing."

In order to play this game you must have two small dishes, each with a little water in it. On the bottom of one of the dishes rub the black from a burned match. Give the dish with the black on to the person to be hypnotized, and take the plain one yourself. Place the person so that he faces you, and tell him to look straight at you and do exactly what you do. Then place your finger in the water, rub it around on the bottom of the dish and rub it across your forehead. Do the same thing again, this time rubbing it on one cheek and again on the other cheek. Of course the other person does the same thing with the exception that he rubs a black streak on his face each time while you rub just plain water. It is essential that the two persons look at each other during the entire process and never at their hands or the dish. After the person is hypnotized he must look at himself in the mirror.

Game of Cities.

In this game the players sit in a circle around a table, and each one is provided with a piece of paper and a pencil. The leader asks them to write at the head of the paper the name of a city, each being different. They are allowed five minutes to make up a sentence, each word of which must begin with the letters composing the name of the city. For example: City—Chicago. Sentence—Came home in carriage after going out.

If any one fails to have a correct sentence at the end of five minutes he must pay a forfeit.

Conundrums.

What is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailer? One sells watches, the other watches cells.

What word becomes shorter by the addition of a syllable? Short.

What month of the year is a Hebrew falsehood? July.

What kind of a robbery is never dangerous? A safe robbery.

If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you? Your mother.