FOR THE FAIR SEX

ABOUT THE POMPADOUR

HEADS OF SOME WOMEN LOOK QUEER

Restaurant Man Tried to Make Waitresses Do Their Hair in Rational Manner, but He Failed — Smooth Heads Are a Great Charm

The restaurant keeper who, a few weeks ago, objected to the manner in which waitresses arranged their hair, made an excellent suggestion which might be followed with profit by girls in other walks of life. The way in which some of the girls of the present drag all their hair toward the front of their heads and then pile it high over the left eye is enough to make angels weep. This the waitresses had done and the proprietor saw that these exaggerated heads made a smile go about among his customers and he requested a change. But he lost and the girls retained their pompadours.

As a rule a man in business has no right to dictate how his employes shall dress or arrange their hair, but in the case referred to the proprietor was certainly justified. There should be a limit established by law beyond which pompadours should not be allowed to go. It is but natural that a person should think that a girl has no end in view but to attract attention when she makes her head look like nothing in heaven above or the earth beneath. This pompadour way of doing the hair is the best and most comfortable thing yet devised if not carried to extremes. It is, too, almost universally becoming. All I would say to the girls is, however you do your hair, make it neat. It is very pretty to read in novels about the girls with beautiful golden locks that curl naturally all over their heads and refused to be confined. But in real life these curly locks make one look a fright. What a relief to the eye at church or theater to see a feminine head that is smooth and neat with no flying ends. If a girl finds her hair is unruly and will fly, let her wear a close face veil to keep it smooth. It takes a great beauty to look well with her hair rough.

There is another thing that girls might do which would improve them. I am not talking now of anybody but girls who have to be down town nearly all day and a great deal in the street. They should wear gloves, if possible, and not finish their toilets in the street cars. Another thing which is horrible is to see women coming out of restaurants with tooth picks in their mouths. This is very common at the noon hour and it is quite unnecessary to add that it is vulgar in the extreme. Indeed, the toothpick business is one that should be carried on in private, to say nothing of the streets.

To return to hair, the pompadour is now going out for younger girls and they part it in the middle, roll it on the side and put it low in the neck behind. This is becoming to certain faces, especially young faces. It is rather ridiculous to see the process—alike in every case—of the girl arriving at the theater. First she settles her various belongings, takes her hat off and pins it on the back of the seat in front of her. Then she takes the comb out of her back hair, combs her pompadour with it until she thinks it is standing sufficiently, combs up her back hair and then replaces the comb. By this time she is nearly ready to watch the play. But no matter at what stage of the performance she comes in, this hair business must be gone through with.

Women are queer, but not unduly so, and there was surely never a woman who had not something nice about her. So on this page we love them all, even though we must scold once in a while. But, girls, if possible, keep your hair smooth.

Marie

FASHIONS FROM VOGUE

Prepared Specially for THE GLOBE

Picturesque wraps, varying in size and shape from straight, flat stoles of chiffon to quite deep shoulder capes are one of the noticeable features of this summer's costumes.

The latter are generally made of the same material as the gown with which it is worn, while the stoles and other neck pieces are usually of a different color that harmonizes with the gown.

The illustration shows a charming old-fashioned costume of two toned jade green taffeta made with a quaint shoulder cape reaching to about the elbows.

The upper part of the cape is cut very full and is shirred at the neck, at about the top of the shoulders and again four or five inches below and is trimmed with full double ruches of the taffeta silk. Below the second ruche is a shaped flounce of the silk and the neck and long, broad ends are edged with a double ruche. The bodice has a stock and front of deep cream colored Venetian lace and full sleeves finished with vertically tucked cuffs edged with tiny ruches and with Venetian lace frills below.

The skirt is cut in five gores and is encircled by five gathered ruffles headed by vertically tucked bands of silk edged with ruches.

Other pretty capes are made of alternate bands of lace and silk, or whatever the material of the gown is, joined together by silk ruches or quillings, and still others, of white or black chiffon, are made of alternating clusters of puffs and ruches and are edged with full plaitings. These may be worn with different costumes and add greatly to the smartness of a simple frock.

A favorite combination is a gown of a small checked silk trimmed with stitched bands, pipings or buttons of plain silk and a fancy cape of plain silk trimmed somewhat with the checked silk. Of course all figures cannot stand capes and, in fact, unless one has a large wardrobe, a cape costume is not as useful as other styles, but if quaintness and up-to-date picturesqueness is desired, no better style can be found.

Mainly About People

Claude C. Bartram and wife, of London, Eng., who are in America on a brief professional and pleasure tour, are visiting the former's father at Merriam Park. After playing a brief Chicago engagement next week, they sail late in September on their return to Europe, for the winter season.

Arthur Smith, of Winslow avenue, is at Buffalo, N. Y., as a state delegate to the Luther League convention.

Mr. T. C. Jones, of Grand avenue, has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schwartz, of Laurel avenue, left Saturday night for Boston to visit relatives.

Mrs. Feldhauser is entertaining Mrs. Cordes and Miss Cordes, of Denver, at her country house at Frontenac.

Dr. S. D. Flagg, of Laurel avenue, left Sunday night for a two weeks' trip to Buffalo and New York.

Miss Emily Robbins, of Summit avenue, has been visiting at White Bear.

Miss Gilford, of Minneapolis, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Camp, of Western avenue.

Army Nurses Convene

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The annual convention of the National Army Nurses' association, with the president, Mrs. Addie Ballou, of San Francisco, in the chair, was held in Tremont temple today. Following the president's annual address came the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Salome M. Syewart, of Gettysburg, Pa., and reports from six of the department presidents. The convention adopted as an official emblem a badge designed by Mrs. Ballou, a medallion representing a nurse caring for a wounded soldier, with the words, "Civil War," above and below.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Clad from top to toe in lavender, Mrs. William F. Sheehan came to town the other day from Esopus. She had luncheon in Sherry's and her lavender linen gown met with nods of approval from the other women. Mrs. Sheehan is inclined to be stout, and the dress fitted her in the paper-on-the-wall way. It was made simply, with a three-quarter coat. The hat was of chip straw, dyed lavender, and there was a long veil of the same tint that floated over her shoulders. Mrs. Sheehan wore white silk stockings with violets embroidered across the instep. The Sheehans are having a gay time in Esopus and Mrs. Sheehan has her guest chambers filled. She is a Chicago woman and retains the Western twang.

Residents of Monmouth Beach are telling about the little keeper of a grocery who thinks Mrs. W. Goadby Loew is perfection. He will rattle on like this: "I have some nice spinach today, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew has bought some." "I have just sent some corn up to Mrs. W. Goadby Loew." "You want stringless beans? Why, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew says stringless beans have no flavor." But the grocer is not the only person in that section who kowtows to Mrs. Loew. Her social advance has not escaped the attention of her neighbors, and there are persons in Monmouth Beach who hang on every word she utters. Her husband, before he married, was known as "Billie" Loew, not W. Goadby.

Every morning at 10 o'clock Mrs. Loew starts out marketing. She never intrusts those details of housekeeping to her employes. She views the cutting of every pound of meat. Mrs. Loew drives a basket phaeton with a pongee shade. Often her children go with her, and sometimes her sister-in-law, Mrs. Howard Brokaw, of whom she is exceedingly fond. Mrs. Loew takes housekeeping seriously, which is in contrast to the careless methods of most women of fashion. A glance at the tiled villa of the Loews would convince even a casual observer that Mrs. Loew understands the art of running an establishment.

Looking pale and thin, Miss Dorothy Whitney may be seen driving about in Bar Harbor. Miss Dorothy has cast aside mourning, although she declines all invitations for formal entertainments. Miss Beatrice Bend continues as her companion, and later Miss Adelaide Randolph will join them. It is said Miss Whitney is looking for a country home on Mount Desert island. She prefers Bar Harbor to any colony, although her friends are in Newport. The young heiress has made no plans for next winter. It is probable she will live with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, her sister-in-law, as the two are congenial. The Whitney mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street is being refurnished. Miss Dorothy has not made her formal debut, but next winter some entertainments will be given for her. The Charles T. Barneys are in Bar Harbor, and Miss Dorothy is seen often with her cousins, the Barney girls.

Parisian dressmakers are making use of "mulberry color," a cross between magenta and purple. The actress, Mme. Hading, has found one of these mulberry dresses becoming to her brunette beauty. It is not an easy color to wear. Mulberry is used principally for cloth gowns, although panne velvet in the mulberry tint seems to have possibilities.

FAME THRUST UPON HIM

The story in the Sun of last Sunday of the man who for a year carried about the reputation of being the author of "The Bread Winners" reminded another man of what came to him.

"I was living in Kansas City," he said, "when the book hit the Middle West. I was doing more or less scribbling to keep on good terms with my landlord, and my work had caused me to be pointed out, sometimes, in a crowd where there was no competing attraction.

"While people were talking about the book I received a letter from a publisher in the East asking me for a sketch of my life. The sun, moon and stars seemed to glow upon me all at once. I could not understand why such a request should come to me. I said so in my letter of reply.

"Ten days later the publisher renewed his request, and in doing so inquired if I would consider a proposition to connect myself exclusively with his publication. Although I was young enough to be susceptible, I was timid.

"Walter Scott said that the poet Campbell was afraid of the shadow which his greatness cast before him. I never saw any shadow ahead of me, and this offer did not create any. I replied that I could not consider any proposition, and that I had no sketch which would be of any interest.

"I heard nothing more about the matter until a month after. Two men walked into my office. One was an old friend, the other I had never before seen.

"When the latter was introduced I recognized by the name the publisher who had honored me as I have just stated. My friend confessed that he was the cause of the beginning of the correspondence.

"Still timid, I inquired why I had suddenly been put in the limelight. The publisher informed me that if I would give him an assurance that I was the author of a book which was the talk of the hour, I could name my own terms, and that, if I insisted, my name as the author of the book referred to would be kept sacred until I saw fit to remove the ban.

"I told him I had never written a book, and, what was more, I had never thought of such a thing. I did not even know what book he had in mind.

"He replied that my friend was his authority. I appealed to my friend to know why he had thus placed me in what was now an awkward position. Instead of coming to my relief, he insisted that he had the best of reasons for believing that I was the author of 'The Bread Winners.'

"'Save me from such a friend,' I said, almost in anger.

"The publisher seemed loath to accept my denial. He showed me clippings of a number of my articles which my friend had sent him. I say to you, candidly, that in that moment of—I do not know what to call it—instead of a feeling of exaltation, I felt myself growing smaller and smaller.

"I begged of my friend to stop up his trumpet. I begged the publisher to take up another trail.

"He went away reluctantly. He said he could understand why I wished to wait. He asked me, in case I reconsidered my disavowal, to give his offer the preference.

"I never heard from him again."—New York Sun.

Good Night—Good Night

Now Morpheus bestow on thee
Dreams brightened by the days gone by,
Anticipating joys to be;
May fancy fair and vision high,
Immaculate as thine own soul,
Through all the darkling hours roll,
Then sweetly sleep.

In these thy dreams, if need there be
Of shadow to lend harmony,
Of darkness to oppose the light
And make the brightest seem more bright,
I offer, as a bit of shade,
Myself—pray dream of me, fair maid,
Good night, good night.
—Town Topics.

Temperament

(The London Times says: "Miss Ethel Barrymore is an actress of temperament, capable of giving jaded playgoers the sense of nature and freshness.")

"Temperament." What word or phrase
Imports so much? In daily use.
Like a good rule, it works both ways,
And serves as virtue or excuse.
The ancients mixed it up with "bile;"
But that was all they knew about it,
How did they, such a weary while,
Contrive to get along without it?

Now, if a thug elects to crown
With homicide a life misspent,
Or if a poet wins renown,
It's "temperament"—his temperament.
When Brown devotes a lengthy life
To cards and bibulous excesses,
Or Smith runs off with Jones' wife,
His temperament he thus expresses.

Playgoers in the days called yore
Must have been jaded now and then;
And there were as great as Barrymore
To rouse and set them up again.
"Temperament" was then unguessed,
And no one was at pains to grow it,
Do you suppose that they possessed
It all the time—and didn't know it?
—Puck.

WILLIAM WANTS A NEW SCHOONER YACHT

American Doubtful as to Ability to Comply With His Order

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 15.—Six score of yachts, 104 of which flew the New York Yacht club pennant and all bedecked in nautical finery of many hued signal flags, with five United States warships, all but choked the entrance to the Thames river today, and, excepting a few hours of rain, made a marine picture of great brilliancy.

The day was devoted to visits, among the more important official calls made being that of Commodore Bourne and staff to the commander of each of the warships. The Florida, Chesapeake, Texas, Arkansas and Nevada were visited in succession.

There was considerable gossip in the fleet today regarding the correspondence between his majesty, Emperor William, and the Herreshoffs over the building of an American schooner for the German emperor.

It was said that Emperor William's desire to have built a schooner twenty feet longer than the Ingomar, owned by Commodore Plant, and the possibility of the Herreshoffs being unable to send over a relatively faster yacht, had occasioned lengthy correspondence which is still in progress. Furthermore, the personal advisers of the emperor were generally loath to have a yacht built for him without the regulation German style in the gunwale, about eighteen inches high, in contrast to the style of the modern racing yacht on this side of the Atlantic, with an inch rail. The emperor's advisers desire a rail of sufficient height to prevent the possibility of slipping overboard.

The cruise to Newport will be continued tomorrow.

Contradict Admiral Sah

CHIFU, Aug. 15—Midnight—Despite Chinese Admiral Sah's statement to the contrary the Associated Press learns positively that two Japanese torpedo boats entered the harbor while several cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers remained outside. One of the torpedo boats communicated with the Chinese admiral. The Russian consulate fears an attack upon the wireless telegraph plant here, which is reported to have been working perfectly. The Japanese torpedo boats covered the vicinity.

The Associated Press launch tonight failed to discover the Japanese squadron, but it is certain the squadron is not far away maintaining the blockade against the Russians.

The Japanese consul, in an interview, said that his nation is fighting for its existence and cannot consider the nice points of Chinese neutrality, which he declared had been so often violated by the Rusisans. The cable office continues in operation night and day under the heavy pressure of official telegrams.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati's searchlight was thrown on the harbor entrance for a few minutes endeavoring to discover the warships.

EXPOSES RUSSIAN LEGAL METHODS

Konigsberg Political Trial Results in Humiliation for Germany

Special Cable to The Globe

BERLIN, Aug. 15. — Public opinion has been disgusted by the astounding revelations made at the Konigsberg political trial, just concluded, of Russian duplicity and the undignified zeal shown by the German government to curry favor with the czar by the sacrifice of some of its own subjects.

The prisoners, nine in number, were all men in the lower walks of life. Most of them could neither read nor write. They lived near the Russian border in East Prussia, a district from which, with the connivance of the corrupt Russian police, a brisk business is done in smuggling goods into the dominion of the czar. They were accused—firstly, with being concerned in a conspiracy or secret society; secondly, of circulating books and pamphlets inciting to the murder of the czar and the overthrow of the Russian constitution; and, thirdly, of being guilty of "lese majeste" against the person of Emperor Nicolas II. by circulating these books and pamphlets.

For nine months that were occupied in a preliminary investigation the men were kept closely confined in jail. During this period the German authorities were in communication with Russian officials for the purpose of procuring all possible evidence against them.

Authorities Cry Wolf

Meanwhile, it was loudly proclaimed that the object of the prosecution was to stamp out a nest of dangerous anarchist and nihilist conspirators whose threats against the czar rendered their extermination desirable in the interests of law and order throughout Europe.

But after a trial lasting nearly a fortnight, in which the presiding judge displayed the bitterest hostility toward the prisoners, all the major charges of the indictment, which covered 200 pages, were dismissed.

On the technical charge of conspiracy, it is true, six of the prisoners, who were shown to belong to a secret society, were condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from three weeks to two months. As a matter of fact, they were simply smugglers.

The prosecution failed ignominiously in its purpose. But the exposures made at the trial of the deceit, lying and downright forgeries resorted to by the Russian officials to obtain the conviction of the prisoners have furnished an object lesson in Russian judicial methods which Germany will not soon forget. And Russian institutions have been pilloried in a manner which will effectually prevent for years the growth of sympathy for the neighboring state which the German government is seeking so assiduously to cultivate.

The alleged seditious literature was all in the Russian tongue. A selection from the books and pamphlets seized by the police in the homes of the prisoners were sent to the Russian consul general at Konigsberg that he might translate extracts from them for the benefit of the German authorities. He took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to "make the evidence fit the crime in accordance with the most approved Russian methods.

Trip Russian Translation

He sent back an alleged transcript of certain passages which would have justified the charge that the accused men were engaged in circulating printed matter "inciting to the murder of the czar and the overthrow of the Russian constitution." But he had not reckoned on the license allowed in cross-examination in the German courts. He was asked to point out in the original text certain passages in which, according to his translation of them, "terrorist" methods were approved and recommended.

The sensation produced in the court can be imagined when, after fumbling nervously over the pages for some time, he had to acknowledge that he could not find them. Further examination revealed the fact that the most incriminating of the quotations that he had furnished in his own handwriting were pure fabrications—absolute forgeries in short.

Others had been mutilated and distorted so as to coincide with the Russian official view of revolutionary doctrines. For example, where the original text arraigned the absolutism of monarchical government in Russia, and condemned it as a nefarious institution, the inventive genius of the Russian consul had substituted the personal designation of "Nicolas II.," making it "lese majeste" beyond a doubt.

He left the witness box virtually self-convicted of doing that which were he amenable to the laws of any free country, would send him to jail. But if his own government censures him—of which there is no indication at present—it will be not for forging and distorting evidence, but for making such a mess of it that he was found out.

Double Cross for Germany

In another matter in connection with the trial it was shown that he had exposed the German government to well merited ridicule and contempt. The proceedings against these German prisoners for sedition against the czar and his empire was undertaken on the understanding that reciprocal treatment would be meted out by the Russian government for similar offenses against the German emperor and Germany, that being the essential condition of the validity of such a course in Germany.

This Russian consul general supplied the German authorities with a translation of the paragraphs of the Russian criminal law in which this reciprocity was alleged to be guaranteed. But the wily official omitted from his transcript the saving clause which demands that the reciprocity must be explicity guaranteed by treaty.

An express understanding of this sort exists only between Russia and Austria. There is no such treaty between Russia and Germany. In law, therefore, no proceedings could lie against these German subjects for inciting sedition among the czar's subjects. And had the prosecution been successful Germany would have had no guarantee that Russia would undertake to prosecute Russians who might try to sow the seeds of sedition in Germany. The net result of the trial has been a great waste of money and a humiliating exposure of the German government's anxiety to do anything to please the czar.

Poison in Woman's Stomach

NEW LONDON, Mo., Aug. 15.—Dr. Lilly, who, with Drs. Hildredth and Briggs, of St. Louis, has been making a chemical analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Jones Watson, of New London, testified at the inquest today that he had found traces of morphine in that organ. Drs. Briggs and Hildredth testified that Mrs. Watson did not die from drowning or external injuries.

Mrs. Watson's death followed a buggy ride which she took with her husband, Dr. Jones Watson, of New London, July 5. The doctor said he was knocked unconscious when thrown from the buggy as a result of the horse's shying. He did not know what happened to his wife, he said. The funeral of Mrs. Watson was held two days later, without an inquest. Mrs. Watson's life was insured for $30,000. The day after the funeral, July 8, Dr. Watson left New London.

Mrs. Watson, who was forty years old, was the daughter of Dr. J. J. Suter, a prominent resident of Palmyra, who demanded that the authorities make an investigation of her death. The result was the exhuming of Mrs. Watson's body and the empaneling of a coroner's jury July 28. Doctors made an autopsy. Dr. Watson has refused to testify at the inquest.

Dubuque Is Launched

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The United States gunboat Dubuque was successfully launched today from the yard of the Gas Engine and Power company, at Morris Heights. She was christened by Miss Margaret Treadway, fifteen years old, of Dubuque, Iowa.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

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