

White Serge Costume is a Wardrobe Essential

THE white serge or white cloth costume is almost an essential in a wardrobe intended for service during the southern season; and, indeed, such a costume must be taken into consideration in the planning of any summer outfit. The light color gives an air of summery festivity to the costume, even upon days when a more airy material would not afford sufficient warmth, and there are innumerable occasions in every summer season when a white serge frock offers an escape from the scylla of a dull looking frock on the one hand and the charybdis of a muslin or linen frock too cool on the other hand. Of course white serge of the serge or broadcloth type does not readily. There is no getting around that fact; but it cleanses as readily and perfectly, and with care one can wear white serge or cloth for a surprisingly long time anywhere outside of city soot and soil.

Of all the white woollens suitable for coat and skirt suits, the serge is many ways the most practical. It tallores well, shakes off the dust so that it is very slow in showing soil and in recent seasons has been so improved in texture that it no longer has the wiry stiffness which was formerly its chief fault.

A tailored costume of the heavy, soft, white mohair, shown this spring in many fancy weaves as well as in plain material, would be a pretty and practical thing, but for some reason or other mohair has never the cachet of serge and no other material rivals a fine French serge for the purpose under discussion. Even white broadcloth, beautiful as it is, seems better adapted to costumes of a more pretentious class; and though some women have plain coat and skirt suits made up in white cloth, the white serge costume is easily the favorite in its class.

There has been a generally accepted tradition that the plainer and more manly a white serge coat and skirt were the more pronounced their smartness, and some of the most fashionable tailors still advise white serge made blackly without relief, save a collar and possibly cuffs of black velvet.

There is, however, great diversity of cut, even in this severest type of costume, and there is absolutely no telling at this date just what will be fashion's main favorite during the summer.

A large number of close fitting models, both short and half length, are advanced and there seems to be a preference for the close fitting coat throughout the whole realm of tailor madca. The coat may be either double breasted or single breasted, but is probably the latter, and, following the lead of men's coats, the revers run further down than they did last season and the V opening is deeper.

Some jaunty models of hip length fasten with three buttons at the bust line and are cut away below sometimes, but not necessarily showing a new coat. A French model of this sort had a regulation coat collar and flat turn back cuffs of brown velvet and fastened with three brown velvet buttons, while between the outway fronts at the waist line was visible a manish waistcoat of small brown and white checked waistcoat which seemed to be a silk and wool mixture.

The costume pictured here in illustration of the coat cut in question was more conventional than the French model, fastening with heavy white pearl buttons and relieved only by a flat collar and cuff finish of dull blue broadcloth.

Other short coat models take on the lines of the pony coat, the loose suet, Eton reaching to the waist line or the Empire models, with high waisted girdle and short basques. A very chic model of this last type, sketched here, was of French serge in remarkably fine, soft quality, and depended upon cut and tailoring for its effectiveness, having no applied trimming save a flat little collar of heavy lace over the shoulders and around the back, outside a stitched band neck finish of the serge.

The girdle confined the coat across the back and sides just a little above the natural waist line and cut away basques rippled gracefully below. The skirt was unusual in cut, the upper part being plain and circular, while plaits were introduced around the lower part in a manner that will be best understood by study of the sketch.

One sees a few circular cut plain skirts trimmed in horizontal bands or tucks; and

other models have a wide box plait front with circular sides and back which are broken by deep tucks set on at wide intervals, the top one being about halfway up the skirt. But on the whole the plaited skirt is the thing for the white serge costume, and in many cases it is cut decidedly short.

The ankle length skirt has the advantage of soiling less rapidly than a longer skirt, but it demands all arm arduous and pretty feet and it is pre-eminently a youthful mode.

Many of the plaited skirts have narrow or wide bias bands running around the bottom, but these bands almost always interfere with the grace of the plait, and the untrimmed plaited skirt is preferred by some of the most fashionable tailors.

Skirts are often cut with a surprising number of gores in order to obtain flare and avoid clumsiness around hips and waist, and there are occasional models plainly gored and smooth fitting at the top, but trimmed below by inset panels or groups of plaits.

A wide front plait with little buttons and loops or imitation button holes set down

each side appears upon some of the French models, and the button and simulated button-hole trimming is introduced upon the coat.

Flat white fiber braid trims some good white serge models, but in the best designs it is applied quite plainly and fancy braided effects are relegated to the cheaper ready-made costumes.

A good model, braid trimmed, was the half-length coat and plaited skirt of the cut. The coat was loose, but cleverly cut with fitted back lines and semi-fitted sides and front. Touches of red broad-

cloth in a deep but vivid tone were combined with the white braid in the trimming.

The box coat and the coat with semi-fitted back and straight front are both represented among the white serges, and the short, loose outway coat illustrated among the cuts is a new model which appears to be finding favor. A straight falling braided coat, with high, close collar, a model reminiscent of the naval officer's mess jacket, is chic for a slim and youthful wearer; and the "Prince Charming" model, laughed last season, is carried out in white serge with considerable success.

Yachting frocks when smart no longer bear yachting insignia of any kind, and any one of the costumes described here would be appropriate for yacht wear.

Low ties or pumps of white buckskin are the correct footwear to accompany the white serge frock, and white hose, fine and plain or embroidered in white, are worn—openwork hose being ruled out. Occasionally the ribbon ties of the low shoes are in color to match a gay parasol of severe lines, but the white ties are preferable.



WHITE SERGE SUITS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS WITH TOUCHES OF RED, BLUE OR BLACK IN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Woman in Home Life and Business World

PADDLING the flesh off is recommended to persons seeking to reduce their weight. It seems heroic, but the patients stand the punishment far better than in the old days when for wounding their mothers administered the hair brush, and it is said to be effective.

The treatment comes from Germany. It requires two small wooden paddles about the size and thickness of those used to roll butter balls. These are applied to the body in agitated time, the patient being the longest of the portions where the flesh has accumulated more noticeably.

For the hips and waist, it is said, this method is admirable in its result, but the general effect is equally satisfactory. After the cold bath in the morning the paddles are brought into action and about ten minutes is spent in paddling. At night before going to bed ten minutes more is given over to it. It not only produces splendid circulation resulting in a glowing skin and red cheeks, but it is declared that it takes off superfluous adipose tissue.

Buttons are a sad, carload of them are being sold in the shops for the decoration of new spring suits. They are not only very large, but also exceedingly small, both extremes meeting with success. In the very tiny varieties, which are no larger than a pea, they are frequently set with imitation precious stones, the color either matching or being in decided contrast to the material of the gown. In the larger styles there are effective reproductions of old time miniatures, framed in quaint settings. To trim a smart coat or suit with these ornate accessories will cost in the neighborhood of 25% since each button costs 15.

A small girl of 10 was starting to consume a tower of Graham crackers that he had ingeniously built at the table. Her parents remonstrated with her. The girl persisted and was finally sent to bed for

disobedience. The next morning after her father had gone down to the office she turned to her mother with an expression of resignation and the words:

"Well, how long is this going to last? I suppose I've got to stand it for the present, but just wait till I grow up and then I'm going to do exactly what I please."

"But, Carol," argued her mother, a bit alarmed at the child's persistence, "I'm grown up and I don't always do what I want to."

"Well," remarked Carol, with an air of conviction which contained a prophecy, "all I have to say is that you are very foolish."

The argument was unanswerable and mother lapsed into silence.

One never really knows a woman, some one has said, until you discover her pet economies.

One very wealthy woman whose husband is a judge saves her pennies by saving bottles. Whenever there is need to have a prescription put up she sends an empty bottle from the house instead of paying 5 or 10 cents for a new one. The woman often heads a subscription list with a \$1.00 check, but she won't buy bottles.

Economy in the kitchen is frequently the cause of trouble. One woman simply can't keep a chef because she insists that every particle of butter left over from the table shall be saved and used for cooking.

Another has no end of trouble with her servants because she insists upon their using candles. Saving paper, twine and wooden bundles, carriers from the shops is a common economy. An actress who has plenty of money saves all her old shoes and slippers. She has trunks full of them in all stages of dilapidation, but refuses to part with one of them.

For seaklin and milk the same process is used, the hot sand and sawdust being employed in place of the powder. The sand is first heated and rubbed well into the fur. This is removed by the rattan sticks. Then the sawdust is applied and brushed over the fur.

Should there be a lack of brilliancy in the fur, comb it out with a fine steel comb which comes for the purpose. The operation is rendered simpler if the coat is hung on a form. Then, after this treatment, if more of a gloss is desired, the coat is brushed with a brush slightly wet. Then hang in a cool, dry room for a couple of days to dry.

If the fur should present a stiff appearance, whip it gently with the rattan, when it will come out looking like new.

"If women who spend so much time over their complexion and so much money at facial beautifiers would simply wash their faces at night with salt or apply a salt and milk solution, they would not only have better skins, but save their money besides," was the remark of a woman with a rose leaf complexion.

"That sounds absurd to you, no doubt," she continued as she noted the look of skepticism in her companion's eyes, "but you try it. At night wash your face in very hot water, using salt as you would soap; then rinse in cold water. Your face will feel like ivory. The salt not only whitens the skin, but renders the flesh firm and solid. Then as a cosmetic take a teaspoonful of salt and add it to two tablespoonfuls of milk. Apply to the face, leaving it on over night. The effect is magical."

It is hard for the young housekeeper to get the true perspective of her housework, says Woman's Home Companion. "Too often she looks on it merely as drudgery to be despised, or, flying to the other extreme, as something of so much importance that everything else must give way before it. Neither of these ways of looking at the subject is right. Housework is a worthy profession certainly, and requires study and application if one is to be a successful housekeeper. But it is not so matter what any one thinks to the contrary—the whole aim and aim of woman who has had a gay girlhood, learning nothing more serious than how to wear a chiffon frock and waltz in perfect time, when she marries and begins to make her first experiments in cooking and running a house. It means a whole lot of hard work for her, and too often she feels that she never, never can learn how to cook and serve a well ordered dinner, nor arrange her housework that someone else is continually being left undone that ought to have been done the very first thing in the morning.

Cooking is not devoid of disagreeable features. No one who has faced the task of

cleaning a broiler, or washing a pan where oatmeal or something sticky has burned, will deny it. And cleaning up the pots and pans is the inevitable aftermath of cooking on a meal. Then, too, the novice is very apt to acquire a number of painful burns when she goes to bake a roast or take out a pan of biscuits. Even the work of making

a cake, with the necessary wrist tiring beating of the ingredients, means a good bit of exertion to one who may not be very well or very strong. Yet, on the other hand, there is so much pleasure in seeing a perfect loaf of cake, or a row of polished pans, that one forgets weariness for very pride in the work.

Low shoes in brown leather with white duck tops and white ribbons ties promise to be popular.

Turn down linen collars and cuffs with very narrow fluted frills in white or color. Embroidery insertions and bands, exquisitely embroidered by hand, may be bought by the yard; and often motifs to match are provided.

Belts of heavy satin finished elastic with plain gold buckles are made in almost all of the modish hues and are especially good in the dark blues—colors never attractive in leather.

Cuff and collar sets of natural lued linen, hand embroidered in brown, are among the dress accessories which may be bought ready for wear and will be a very attractive finish for coats of brown or natural tone linen.

Beautiful new mohairs in browns, greens or grays mixed with white, are shown in expensive qualities of remarkable softness and will make most desirable costumes for traveling and other hard wear.

Lingerie sets in fine black stripes on a white ground is woven with a five-inch border of exquisite Persian design and color. The separate pieces of the border being separated from the body of the silk by a heavy line of black satin.

Marie Edwina Rosalie Booth, daughter of Junius Brutus and Harriet Mace Booth, a niece of Edwin Booth and a third cousin of the richest woman in the world, Hetty Green, is organizing in Boston a great South Bayview, Edwin Booth was born in San Francisco and was christened there, Edwin Forrest and his wife standing as her god-parents. When a little tot she was sent to the Notre Dame convent in Philadelphia, where she remained until she was 18.

Four-fifths of the operatives in Japanese mills are women, probably due to the fact that they will work for less than the men, who can do better outside. Men are only employed when absolutely necessary, such as for bosses, loom fixers, the heavier card room work, etc. Weaving in Japan is almost entirely by women as of considerable experience and mechanical skill, as they were not affected by the calling out of the reserves.

Nainsook is the most popular material used in underwear, and next to that comes linen batiste. Cluny is largely superseded the finer Valenciennes and mechaie, and is both more effective and durable. Tucks play, if possible, a more important part in the making and design of fine underwear, and the very newest models show alternating squares of lace and tiny tucks overlaid with a running pattern in hand embroidery, sometimes in white, again in some one or more delicate pastel shades, but never by any chance a shade in the local aggressive.

One of the youngest assistants ever appointed by Vasar colleges is Miss Corlie Babson, who also has the distinction of being the champion woman high jumper. Miss Babson was recently appointed assistant to President Taylor. A graduate of the class of 1906, Miss Babson made her wonderful jumping record in the class games of 1904, when she cleared the bar at four feet two and one-half inches, a full inch above the best previous record by a woman. Excellence in athletics, however, is not Miss Babson's only forte, for she secured the prize for the best class poem two years in succession.

Tulsa, Okl., boasts the youngest girl pilot

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These machines have been for more than fifty years the standard type of rotary shuttle-movement for making the lock-stitch.

The Wheeler & Wilson factories will continue to make these machines as heretofore, the change simply means that you will always be able to get these well-known machines at Singer Stores, also Wheeler & Wilson needles and parts.

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Our Wedding Goods are the recognized standard, the engraving being done by skilled craftsmen, insuring perfect satisfaction and the latest and most fashionable styles.

On request samples will be sent by mail and orders executed just as satisfactory as if ordered in person.

A. I. Root, Incorporated,
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Independence in the Home

A Servantless House.

MODERN declaration of household independence promises to become an epoch in the young century, provided the advance notices harmonize with practical results. Emancipation from servants is the joyful tidings waited for afar. It is now as in news—news calculated to make the better half of the world cheer up and take notice.

A son of Denmark, whose heart throbbes with sympathy for the perplexed housekeeper, evoked out of his genius a domestic arrangement which sounds the crack of doom for servants. The distinguishing feature of this patent, self-running establishment is that within the walls, by centralizing the service and utilizing every labor-saving device, domestic work and worry are reduced to a minimum and the cost of living also.

The inventor's plan in operation comprises a group of attached houses for twenty-five families. All appliances for domestic work are in a central building, where the necessary help is quartered and employed. All buildings are cleaned periodically at times fixed by the occupier, by vacuum cleaner; hogs and knives are cleaned by machinery, and it goes without saying that there are electric lights everywhere, telephones, speaking tubes and every conceivable modern convenience.

Washing is not undertaken by the general staff, but washing, drying and ironing, rooms are provided, and a certain number of washer women are attached to the building, whose services can be engaged. The washing up after meals is done by the central staff, and tea, breakfast and dinner services are supplied unless otherwise arranged.

The kitchen is presided over by an experienced head cook, who buys in provisions and stores and all meals are prepared in the central kitchen, according to a daily menu, within a fairly elastic margin of time. No one need ever dread dishes he dislikes being sent up to him, for he has only to inform the kitchen what he wishes not to have.

Special dishes not on the menu or special meals can be prepared by giving a day's notice, and as a tiny kitchen, with gas stove, forms part of each flat, there is nothing to prevent private preparation of food when inclination or circumstances render it desirable. Meals are sent up in electric lifts communicating with the dining rooms.

The very little housework which is not thus provided for can easily be performed by the mistress of the flat, or she can pay to have it done by the general staff.

the button.

"Go 'sheep, dear," he said when he caught his wife's glance in the mirror. "Had 'shtay, t'shtay down town 'n business, bishness. Awful sorry. Meant t' telephone."

"All right. Shut up. I want to sleep," returned his wife, grimly.

On Tuesday night Mrs. Perkins sat up until midnight waiting for the return of the wanderer. At 11:30, just as she was settling into bed, he came in—almost sober.

"Ah, my dear! Am I keeping you up again? There was a little matter—business meeting at the club, you know, and I really couldn't get away. The boys wouldn't let me."

Mrs. Perkins said nothing, but climbed under the covers.

On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Perkins was awakened by the sound of her husband's key in the door. She sighed and turned over. Perkins tip-toed softly up the hall of the apartment, gently pushed his wife's door open and switched on the electric.

"Ahem!" he began, as his eye met his wife's frozen stare. "No more surprise to you than to me, my dear. Met an old college chum on Broadway this afternoon and simply had to do the honors. You see, I hadn't!"

"Will you kindly desist!" interrupted Mrs. Perkins, wearily, as she turned over and felt her curling kids. "There's a hat pinned on the bureau cover. Read it over and pick out something newer."

With wonder in his eyes Perkins went over and unpinned a paper attached to the lace bureau scarf. It read as follows:

Suggestions for husbands with wives who are tired of the old, old tales. What to tell your wife when you have overworked the regulation excuses. Tell her:

That you broke a tooth and have been under the dentist's knife for five hours.

That you were knocked down by an auto and had to go to the station-house to identify the chauffeur.

That you had an attack of temporary paralysis and forgot where you lived.

That you have been arrested by mistake for stealing from clotheslines.

That you saved somebody's life and have been getting a medal pinned on you for valor. (Bring the medal. A tin one will do.)

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

D. T. Felix Gauraud's Oriental Cream or Massage Beautifier

Removes Tan, Freckles, Redness, Moth Pimples, and every blemish. Cleanses, softens, and gives a healthy, glowing complexion. It is the only skin cream that is properly made. It is the only skin cream that is the result of scientific research. It is the only skin cream that is the result of scientific research. It is the only skin cream that is the result of scientific research.

Cleaning furs is by no means so difficult as it appears to be. Hot sand and sawdust will cleanse any dark fur, provided there are no spots or other foreign matter on it; while plaster of paris and cornstarch are admirable for cleaning ermine.

Rub the plaster of paris or the cornstarch well into the fur, applying it with the hands. When thoroughly applied, take a light raton whip or stick and beat out the powder gently but thoroughly.