

MOURNING ATTIRE FOR LATE SUMMER

COMBINING WARM WEATHER WITH FALL RAIMENT IS A VEXING QUESTION



MOURNING HAT WITH ALL-CREPE VEIL

MILTON WERSCHALL

BONNET FOR YOUNG WIDOWS

CHIFFON HAT WITH HALF-MOURNING VEIL

DEATH is no respecter of times nor seasons. When his gaunt figure stalks in at the door in the midst of Summer gayeties, all plans for further pleasures fly out at the window. The wardrobe which had been thought out so carefully in Spring's promising weeks to lead well into the Fall no longer has any value. The problem of forcing Winter fashions on the bereaved woman.

In selecting mourning garb, the question of modes undoubtedly presents itself in this year of 1933 as it never has before. "Putting on black" no longer means donning stiff, unbecoming garments, which make the wearer look as if the last ray of hope had departed forever. With the new idea that friends do not leave us when they die, but that their gentle influences are around us always has come a new era in the method of showing grief over mere physical separation.

Very deep mourning, as represented by crepe, is worn only by the closest relatives, and then for a short interval. Where crepe is employed in any way, not one bit of brilliancy should be allowed to appear in any part of the costume. If silk or chiffon is worn, it must have an extremely dull finish. Gloves must be of undressed kid, shoes of the dulled leather, and the only form of jewelry permissible is the dead set. There is but one revealing note for deep mourning and that is white crepe. This is employed to soften an otherwise severe hat or to finish the neck and sleeves of a blouse.

Among some late models of graceful, becoming hats and bonnets for the early period of mourning is a wide-brimmed shape evolved from fold upon fold of water-proof crepe. Quills of crepe and crepe bow adorn the front of the crown and extend to the left side, where they meet the partially upturned brim. At the back of the hat the brim is shaped down to the head, and from it falls two large squares of silk net bordered by six-inch folds of crepe.

Another mourning hat is built on the torpedobomb shape which has proven to be so becoming to certain faces. A wide, flatted frilling and rosette of crepe trims the left side and an all-crepe veil, with eight-inch hem, falls from the center of the crown over the back of the hat in about folds to the waistline.

Bonnets for holding heavy crepe veils are built on quite a becoming line. A wide, smart model for an older woman is in the shape of a Marie Stuart toque. The upturned brim of crepe, which gives the effect of a low linden, and the rim crepe of the bonnet, which fits the head, are tufted with dead jet beads as large as the thumb-nail. For young widows both hats and bonnets are faced with white crepe. A striking example of an all-white mourning hat shows a wide brim covered by two circular pieces of white crepe, one at the front and another at the back, which are held together by a row of white beads.

Some girls are annoyed only by excessive perspiration in the palm of the hand. When this girl washes her hands she should use bay rum or alcohol in the water, dry them thoroughly and then bathe them with this lotion: Eight grains tannic acid to four fluid ounces bay rum. She should never attempt to wear big gloves in Summer, as one appearance will ruin these gloves and render them useless. White or tan-colored fabric gloves are better for this than black silk, as she is peculiarly subject to poisoning from the dye in the black glove.

The girl whose feet perspire excessively and emit an unpleasant odor could dust them with this powder

find that one of the new shapes of straw in dull finish will serve until late in November. With this is worn a fine mesh net well bordered by three or four folds of crepe, or simply by several rows of sarah ribbon in graduated widths. More becoming than the plain mesh is a set showing the squares of the mesh meeting at intervals in tiny black spot. This is called Tuxedo net.

As soon as the problem of the hat is settled, the article of most importance is an all-black suit which will do service well into the Fall. Various weaves of mohair bid fair to be exceedingly popular for the Autumn months, and the woman who is purchasing her mourning suit can choose no material which will prove more satisfactory than a mohair scottish in dull black. Rumors from Paris say the fashionable length for the new jackets will be to the hip rather than the three-quarter length of last year's coat or the waist-length of the Summer's tunic. Skirts are made simple, save for two or three wide tucks at the knee line or above the hem. Black skirts, however, should always clear the ground, as they are so difficult to keep clean. Tailoring gowns are not the up-to-date insignia of grief.

The proper waist for this tailored suit is a china silk, simply made and finished about the wrists and neck with hem-stitched cuffs and collars of white linen laundered with very little starch.

It is in the blouse gown, which has become indispensable to the modern woman's wardrobe, that the all-black costume shows the greatest innovations. The black frock of the hour for house wear is a marvel of fine handwork and delicate

After laying aside the crepe hat and veil, a woman has the entire range of fashionable shapes from which to choose her black chapeau, and in reality many women prefer to don a hat devoid of crepe during the first period of mourning. As all straw hats are being worn later in the season each year, the woman who must purchase black at this season will

Wonderfully graceful was an afternoon frock worn by recently bereaved matron. Dull black crepe de Paris formed an exceptionally full skirt laid in fine pleats at the waistline, with a plain, shaped panel at the middle of the front. A band of crepe de Paris edged on either side by a deep ruching of the same finished the bottom of the skirt. Around the V-shaped neck of the surplice bodice was laid a fichu of fine India lawn, outlined by double ruching of the same. A hand edged with lawn ruffles of the same material finished the puff elbow sleeves and a yoke of sheer Chantilly lace filled in the low-cut neck.

One of the smartest examples of the late Summer fashions is a tunic frock which promises to enjoy a tremendous vogue during the coming Winter. The skirt of herietta cloth shows the new circular cut with a seam down the center of the front and a length which clears the ground by almost two inches. Over this skirt to the knees falls a tight-fitting princess tunic, finished at the bottom in scalloped edge with dead taffeta ribbon. From the waistline up the tunic forms a suspender bodice to the bust, with straps over the shoulder holding full elbow sleeves. A yoke of white lawn tucked in pin tucks very close together and half sleeves of the same cover the neck and arms.

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For evening wear a fine black tulle completes the mourning outfit. The faintest of these frocks are shirred many times about the waist and finished with ruffles and many ruchings of the same. A hairless black silk forms the foundation, and ruchings of dead black taffeta ribbon with a wide sash of the same give these simple frocks a dressy appearance.

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The Summer girl who can retain her wits in time of emergency is invaluable at hotel, or camp, on a boat or on train, for much can be done before the services of a physician are secured. Here are a few invaluable tips to the girl who can think quickly and act quickly.

Cinder or Foreign Body in the Eye. Do not allow patient to rub it, nor use a soiled handkerchief. Get a bit of surgical gauze or absorbent cotton or a clean camelhair brush, evert the eyelid with the left forefinger and remove cinder with gauze in the right. If the patient frequently suffers ten or 12 hours after a cinder has been removed.

Foreign Bodies in the Ear (a frequent accident in camp where there are children). Drop a few drops of warm oil into the ear to prevent pain and take the patient at once to a physician. Do not attempt to remove the object. You may only push it further against the drum, while the oil will prevent its making further progress toward the drum.

For Choking.—Hold the patient forward, with face down and slap violently on the back. Never pound the back while the sufferer is in an upright position. You rarely increase his danger.

For Strokes.—Remove the sufferer immediately to a shady place. Lay flat with head on a level with the body and loosen all tight clothing. Pour cold water over the head and face and apply ice bags or cloths dipped in ice water to the body.

For Fainting.—Lay the patient flat, loosen all bands, collar, etc., and hold back the bystanders. Air is all-essential. Bathe hands and face with cold water and on revival administer tea or coffee, but no alcoholic stimulant without the consent of the patient's physician.

Hiccough.—Severe cases demand drastic treatment, such as hot mustard plaster laid directly on the pit of the stomach. For milder cases cloths dipped in either hot vinegar, brandy or whisky will sometimes give immediate relief.

Poison Attacks Resulting from Eating Fish or Canned Goods.—Give an emetic such as warm mustard water, a powerful purgative, such as a big dose of castor oil, and after these have worked and the patient set in give stimulant, such as hot coffee or brandy or whisky.

For Sprains.—If the ankle is sprained, rest is all-important. Bandage the part and keep this bandage soaked with water as hot as the patient can bear. For a sprained wrist, bathe with very hot water, then apply a padded splint and put the arm in a sling.

Nose-bleed.—Lay sufferer on his back with arms elevated above the head and apply the coldest water obtainable to nose, forehead and back of neck.

Bleeding from an Artery.—This is indicated by spurting red blood, and not an instant should be wasted. The most common accidents in camp and the mountain life occur to the arteries in arms and legs, and the simplest tourniquet used for stopping the flow of blood is known as the Spanish windlass. This is applied between the cut and the heart, from which the blood is coming; that is, above the wound and not below it. If the artery is cut near the wrist apply on the forearm; if the cut is above the elbow, apply between the cut and the shoulder. The same directions apply to the leg—always above the wound. The windlass is made by placing a ball or stone in a handkerchief and pressing this directly on the artery, then bring the ends of the handkerchief together to form a loop. Through this loop thrust a stick and turn it repeatedly until the stone or ball in the handkerchief sinks deep into the artery and holds back the flow of blood. In this position the patient may be removed in safety to a physician or may rest until a physician's services are secured. While waiting for the surgeon, if possible, give warm drinks, coffee or milk, but avoid alcohol. It is absolutely rash to attempt to dress or pack such a wound.

SALLY CHAMBERLIN.

Hot-Weather Ailments and Emergencies

THIS is the month during which physicians at Summer resorts, as well as in town, reap the greatest profits from the follies of the Summer girl. Many a girl can save herself annoyance and suffering by stopping to think twice before she acts in the interest of what she calls pleasure. There are also many trifling Summer ailments which a girl can treat without the aid of the family physician, for many girls away from home do not like to consult strange practitioners.

Perhaps the Summer ailment which causes unhappiness to the largest number of girls is excessive perspiration. This may be divided into two classes, odorless or natural perspiration and the malarious sort, which is either a disease in itself or a symptom of another.

Some girls are annoyed only by excessive perspiration in the palm of the hand. When this girl washes her hands she should use bay rum or alcohol in the water, dry them thoroughly and then bathe them with this lotion: Eight grains tannic acid to four fluid ounces bay rum. She should never attempt to wear big gloves in Summer, as one appearance will ruin these gloves and render them useless. White or tan-colored fabric gloves are better for this than black silk, as she is peculiarly subject to poisoning from the dye in the black glove.

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Hints for Relief of Excessive Perspiration & Home Remedies for Summer Intestinal Troubles.

and half ounce of ointment of rose water. Women who are subject to hives say that there is no underwear less irritating than wash silk or nainsook. Both the common gauze and muslin seem to irritate the skin, as they are so difficult to keep clean. Tailoring gowns are not the up-to-date insignia of grief.

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Earn Title of Welcome Guest

THE first duty of every guest is to adapt herself to her surroundings. Get into the spirit of the home where you are being entertained. If the family is in the habit of getting up an hour earlier than you are accustomed to, don't turn over for another nap and get to the breakfast table just as every one else has finished. This is the time of year when flies are a pest, and keeping the breakfast warm delays the entire day's work.

If food is served that you do not care for, try to eat it during your stay. Nothing troubles a hostess more than to have a guest refuse what she offers at table.

Find some reading or sewing to occupy your morning hours. This is the time when your hostesses, both mothers and daughters, have household duties to perform. They have reserved the afternoon and evening for your entertainment, and if you are busy at something, they will not feel they are neglecting you during the morning. Where there is no servant, open your own bed before going to breakfast, and soon after this meal return and tidy up the room. Never allow clothes to lie around on chairs, and be careful about laying hair brush and comb on a spotless bureau cover.

Two things cause the majority of broken friendships which occur between women during a visit. One is trying to suggest to the hostess any changes, however slight, in her household management. No matter how much you may discover going to waste or where confusion could be avoided by a little system, do not mention this to the woman whose hospitality you are enjoying. She is doing everything in her power to give you a good time, and she will resent any such advice, whether it is asked or not.

The other cause of hard feeling is argument. Each family has its own fixed views, especially on religion. The home is the place for them to be expressed and talked over. The guest should respect this and keep her opinions and beliefs for her own home.

Never enter into a family disagreement. If one sister wants to go picnicking and some other member of the household insists upon staying home to play tennis, remain neutral until your wishes are consulted. Should more opinionous discussions arise, it is a guest's duty to leave the room until the

Roosevelt's Ten LL Ds.

Even before receiving the two doctorates conferred upon him recently, Theodore Roosevelt had a larger collection of college degrees than any of his predecessors in the office of President of the United States. Including his B. A., taken in his course at Harvard, he has received five degrees in the field of his own profession and has now had bestowed upon him ten titles to distinction of this kind and is privileged to write after his name eight LL. D.'s and one L. H. D. The total is just twice the highest number of honorary degrees given by the colleges of the country to any of his predecessors. Washington, Jefferson and McKinley each received five degrees. John Adams and Hayes each received four. Grant received three.

He Never Ate Dirt.

Ex-Senator William F. Sanders, of Montana, who died recently in Helena, was a noted character in territorial days. He was never known to "take water," and was proud of the fact. At the funeral of a friend on one occasion he said to a fellow pallbearer as they turned away from the grave: "Some day they will bring me out here and throw dirt on me, but they can never say I ate any of it." He once handed a rather tattered bill to a railway conductor, who commented on its dilapidated appearance. "Well," said Mr. Sanders, "if you don't like it turn it in to the company."