

Midsummer Dreams in Flower Hats



If you are fretting your mind in trying to make a decision as to what sort of hat you will wear for midsummer, let it rest upon one similar in general style to the two pictured here. Have the prettiest, most becoming and most fascinatingly feminine of all millinery, with laces and flowers and ribbons making up a confection to be worn upon the head. For the midsummer hat will sit at the top notch of style when it is a means of wearing a good-sized bouquet fastened to a fair head at some slightly dashing angle.

Roses and small flowers in the natural sizes, the lilac and the violet, forget-me-not, heliotrope, and heather, and small daisies betoken the love for garden flowers which lies in the mind of many wearers of flower hats. But the flower hat bedecks itself with flowers common and uncommon. From the yellow field daisy to the most unusual orchid, like and unlike their prototypes, everything in flowers is fashionable.

One of the hats shown here is a round crown covered with maline, in brown, of the shade of its wearer's hair. Over the crown a brim is slipped, covered in the same way as the crown. It is narrow at the right side, widens and flares up at the left. A fine machine-made lace is laid smoothly over

the crown and brim. There are plateaus of lace made for this purpose, but milliners fashion for themselves plateaus of laces which they buy by the yard.

The lower part of the brim is covered with lace also in this particular hat, although in others part of the millinery braid is used or part of a body hat, as shown in the second figure. The crown here is of leghorn with the brim, covered with horsehair braid, set in.

The lower crown (or bandeau) of the first hat is trimmed with velvet ribbon in brown and a shaded fancy ostrich feather is in the same coloring, shading off to a very light tint. Deep cream roses, with pink hearts, and natural colored silk wheat, are placed in groups about the brim, with one cluster at the base of the plume on the bandeau.

The second hat is trimmed with silk roses in yellowish pink. They are marvels of delicate coloring, with the shadings and even the veins of the natural petals simulated in the half-opened buds. The foliage also in dark, glossy green is made with loving fidelity to nature.

As types of midsummer millinery these hats may be regarded as criteria. They are not merely modish, but the mode.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Colonial Ties and Pumps



THE shoes of today distinguish their American makers, for they are brilliant achievements in the realm of footwear. When one considers that the fashionable shoe is wide of the mark in shape when it comes to following the natural lines of the foot, and yet is comfortable, it is possible to realize something of the ingenuity which is demonstrated in its making.

The most popular shoe for ordinary wear, the neatest and most shapely, is the Colonial Pump, like that shown in the picture. It is developed in many different styles and combinations of leathers or of leather and fabrics. These embody the patent leather vamp and the quarter of other leather or of plain or brocaded fabrics. Contrasting color is used in the quarters sometimes; light gray or white, and light tan are among the more pleasing effects.

The pumps are fastened (apparently) under buckles of cut steel or silver filigree or enamel. Pumps for evening wear are often made with vamp of satin and quarter of patent calfskin, with finish of rhinestone buckles or ornaments. The pump shown here is ideal in style and may be considered a criterion by which to measure others.

There is almost as great a variety in ties as in pumps. They are shaped

on much the same lines and made of the same materials. For semi-dress and for dancing shoes they insure clever effects. The style of the tie indicates small rhinestone ornaments and buckles, and these one finds upon them. The tango tie, with ribbon lace, shown in the picture, is a conception in ties that could hardly be excelled for beauty.

In many of the pumps and ties the buckles or ornaments are placed at the sides. The effect is elegant. A simpler tie is shown in the third figure, very quiet in design and graceful in shape. It is furnished with patent colt vamp and black brocaded quarters. It has a lightweight sole, easy for dancing and a new Spanish heel flattering to the foot.

American women grow more exacting with each season in the matter of footwear. And American manufacturers keep up with all these demands and foster others. In fact, create them, by showing marvels of fine finish and elegant taste in shoes. In this particular article we excel all other people in clothing the feet of the moderns and the civilized, appropriately.

Now we are beginning to depart from black and to insist upon clean streets, that lighter colors may walk without becoming too soon begrimed.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

New Indian Animal Stories

How the Chipmunk Got His Stripes

By JOHN M. OSKISON



Children, Color Up This Picture.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Long time ago, when the spry little chipmunk darted across the camp ground in the yellow sunlight of a summer morning, the old men would call to the little Indian boys not to shoot their arrows at it.

"Ho! he is our friend," an old man would say, and when the boys asked why the chipmunk was their friend, the old man would tell this story:

It was in the days when man began to spread out over the earth and make himself the ruler of all the birds and animals and insects. Whenever man wanted a bird or an animal to eat or a worm to catch a fish, he just went and took it without asking.

So the birds, the insects and the small animals called a council to see what they could do to stop man from taking their lives. It was a carrier pigeon that took word to all that the council was to be held, and when she got back from her long travels, the carrier pigeon settled down in a patch of wild oats and began to eat. She was so hungry that all she would say to those who asked her if all of man's enemies were coming was:

"You will have to get extra seats, and put the thousand-legged centipede at the door to count them as they go into the council house!"

And sure enough when the grubworm, who was chief of the council, took his seat at the east end of the council house and looked over all who had come, he rubbed his hands in good humor at the sight of so many of man's enemies.

"Now, it is time for you to speak and tell what you think about man," said the grubworm. And first the frog got up and spoke.

"Look at me, brothers," he said (and he spoke in a low, sad voice). "I am ugly and crippled, and all over my back you can see sores. I can no longer run fast, but have to hop-hop along; I am no longer beautiful, and

my throat is twisted so that my song is no longer sweet and clear. Man has kicked me about so much that I am as you see me. I think that it is time to remove man from the earth."

Then the black-legged snipe spoke and told everyone why he wanted man killed.

"I suffer worse than the frog," said the snipe. "Man seizes me and runs a sharp stick through me and holds me over the fire until my very legs are burned black and crisp. You all know how hard it is for me to walk, how I have to go teetering along even on the smoothest sand. Well, if man had burned my legs and feet as he has burned mine, you would know why I vote to have man removed from this earth."

So, one after another spoke and said that they thought man ought to be killed, and after each one spoke the grubworm cried out:

"That was a good talk, brother!"

Finally, the little chipmunk got up and said that he would like to say a few words about man; and the grubworm told him to go ahead.

"I am the friend of man," said the chipmunk first, and at that the animals and birds and insects cried out:

"We won't have him here—put the chipmunk out!"

"Man likes me," said the chipmunk, "because I am yellow like the sunlight and go flashing across the camp like a happy boy's arrow. I do not want to be—"

But the chipmunk did not finish the sentence, for the animals and birds and insects all rushed at him to drive him out of the council. The first one to reach him was the hawk, and as the hawk swooped toward him, the chipmunk headed for the door.

But the hawk's sharp claws raked the back of the chipmunk as he ran and made stripes along his whole length—and those stripes are there to this day to show what the chipmunk suffered for speaking up for man.

HIGH CLASS SHETLAND PONY

Illustration Given Herewith of Bellman, Thoroughbred Stallion, Which Won Championship.

Boys, when you are picking out a pony try and find one as nearly as you can like the one shown in the picture in this article. It is a perfect picture of Bellman, a thoroughbred



Bellman, Champion English Pony.

Shetland stallion which won the champion prize at the Royal Park stock show in London for the best Shetland pony stallion or colt.

A study of his lines shows almost perfect conformation. His head is of good proportion, bony, clear and his legs and body are all that could be desired.

A Commandment.

A teacher in a big elementary school had given lessons to an infants' class on the ten commandments. In order to test their memories she asked: "Can any little child give me a commandment with only four words in it?"

A hand was raised immediately. "Well!" said the teacher. "Keep off the grass," was the reply. —Newark Star.

TRAIN BOYS TO RAISE HOGS

Department of Agriculture Gives Instructions for Pig Club—Some of Important Points.

In this time of the shortage of beef raise more hogs.

That's Uncle Sam's advice, given through his department of agriculture, says the Kansas City Star. To be sure the farmers won't forget it, he would train them as boys and boys' pig clubs are his means of education.

Any boy who has a pig can be a member. Uncle Sam has prepared a bulletin which tells him how to feed and care for his stock.

Some of the points to bear in mind are the following:

"The feeding and care are as important as the breeding in producing a good hog. Plenty of feed and care may make a good hog out of a runt, but lack of it will always make a runt out of a good pig.

"To make pork cheaply a permanent pasture and forage crops must be used.

"Young pigs must have a dry bed and plenty of sunshine.

"Begin feeding the pig as soon as he will eat, and keep him growing until he is mature.

"Always keep plenty of clean fresh water where the hogs may drink at any time.

"Quarantine all newly purchased animals for three weeks.

"Never keep a brood sow that will not produce more than four strong pigs at a litter.

"Always keep a mixture of charcoal, wood ashes, lime, sulphur, salt and coppers before the hogs."

Damp Money. When it is due in the morning and mist at night.

NEW STAR FOR THE "MOVIES"

Rapley Holmes, Long a Favorite of the Stage, Is to Figure in Popular Productions.

Everybody who has seen any of the large dramatic plays of the past few seasons, remembers Rapley Holmes. With Nat Goodwin, Mr. Holmes played leading parts with "Nathan Hale," "The Cowboy and the Lady," and "When We Were Twenty-One." Later Mr. Holmes toured Australia, playing the leading roles in "The Virginian" and "The Squaw Man." For three seasons this dramatic star was featured in the well-known production "Arizona" and in the all-star cast in New York City. Mr. Holmes was in the original cast of "The Man of the Hour," and played in this production for the entire run at Boston, which covered a period of seven months. Later Mr. Holmes was seen in "The Round-Up." The past season has been a very successful one



Rapley Holmes.

for Mr. Holmes, and the closing of the original production of "A Trip to Washington," brought about Mr. Holmes' desire to remain in Chicago permanently, and so it was that he entered the ranks of motion picture players.

The "Scarlet Letter."

The very title of "The Scarlet Letter," Nathaniel Hawthorne's masterpiece, calls for color, and the photo play people have responded to the call for a picturization of this romance of the Pilgrims. It has been said that Hawthorne's stories are too mystical and elusive for dramatization, but these pictures are declared to prove that the films can portray Hawthorne's fantastic humor as well as the pathos and tragedy of his tales.

The final scene, showing Hester Prynne (Linda Griffith) and her little daughter Pearl (Leona Brammell) sailing away from the scenes of their persecution makes the photo play end hopefully if not happily. The role of the Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale, the minister, is taken by Charles Perley.

Nerves Resist the "Movies."

"Moving pictures do not cause chorea, commonly known as 'St Vitus' dance,' in spite of the strong belief among many people that they injure the nerves of children," according to Dr. Theodore Weisenburg, clinical professor of neurology at the Medical-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia. He gave a lecture on the early symptoms of common nerve diseases before the Philadelphia Clinical association. Dr. Weisenburg has made a special study of various nerve diseases, and has recorded the various symptoms by means of motion pictures.

To Picture Mexican Rebel Army.

Harry E. Aitken, who contracted with General Villa for the exclusive "movie" privilege with the rebel army in the Mexican war, has just returned from Juarez, where he went to sign another contract with the warrior. The new feature will show "The Life of Gen. Francisco Villa." The general has already posed for the preliminary pictures portraying him as an agriculturist on his own farm in Mexico.

Special Plant for "Movies."

One of the buildings of the Photo Drama Producing company at Turin, Italy, is practically completed. The structure is 330 feet long and 66 feet wide and will be used to accommodate actor folk and their wardrobe and properties. The buildings will differ in many ways from any other buildings in Italy, a distinct innovation being the installation of a heating and ventilation system in accordance with the best American system.

Robert Edeson to Star.

Robert Edeson has joined the constantly increasing list of actors appearing in the "movies." Mr. Edeson has been engaged to play the stellar parts in his former successes. He will pose in the East until May, when he starts for Hollywood, Cal., to join the colony there, which already includes Edward Abeles, Dustin Farnum, H. B. Warner, Cecil B. De Mille, Oscar Apfel, and Edmund Breece.

Dancer Makes Moan.

"Dancing is not all that it is cracked up to be," says Harry Eytling. After carrying his 250 pounds through every tango and hesitation at a screen club ball, Harry's feet were so swelled that he had to remove his shoes and walk in his stocking feet through the streets to his home.

INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

TURPIN HAS NEW EXPLOSIVE

French Inventor Has Powder More Powerful Than Melinite—It Contains No Nitrocellulose.

Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, so long used in the French army and navy, has come forward with a new explosive which he declares is not only more powerful than melinite, but is cheaper and will stand a temperature of 158 degrees Fahrenheit without ignition.

The French war office has already appointed a commission to experiment with the new explosive, which is in the form of a gray powder—a precipitate—whose combustion may be regulated so as to be serviceable in various arms by having it compressed in masses of various shapes and sizes—cubes, spheres, cones, etc.

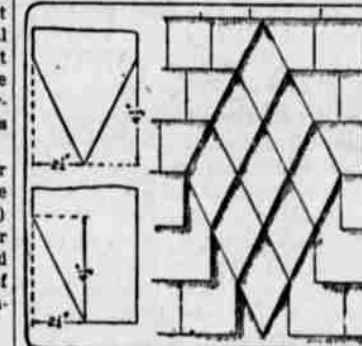
In an interview with a representative of Le Petit Parisien the inventor said that it contained no nitrocellulose, left no deposit in the bore of rifle or cannon and could not be spontaneously exploded at less than a temperature of 632 degrees Fahrenheit.

While conversing with the reporter the inventor placed a pinch of the powder in a saucer and attempted to ignite it by gradually bringing a match near it. Only when the flame actually reached it was it ignited when it burned with a bright, white light, without any smoke, and leaving just a trace of fine white powder as the result of the combustion.

TO PRODUCE DIAMOND SHAPE

Method Illustrated of Cutting Shingles So That When Placed They Form Figure Desired.

There are many carpenters that do not know how to lay shingles in a gable or between windows on side walls in diamond shape. This is very easily accomplished if the shingles are laid as shown in the sketch, writes Ernest S. Yawger of Ithaca, N. Y., in Popular Mechanics. It will require but little more time than plain



Method of Cutting Shingles So That When Placed They Will Make a Diamond Shape.

shingling. All the joints are broken as in regular shingling. The diamond shingles should be sized, that is, as wide as the courses are laid. The sketch illustrates a course, 4 1/2 inches to the weather. These shingles are placed in the courses until the required width is obtained. The other shingles joining the diamond are beveled on one side.

NOTES OF INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

South Dakota and South Carolina are the only states in which tin is produced.

The first use of asbestos was in the manufacture of crematory robes for the ancient Romans.

Bricks made of furnace slag, according to German makers, increase in strength with age.

Natural gas consumed in the United States last year was equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of coal.

The Spanish city of Seville, once the most famous in the world for its silk, is planning to revive the industry.

More than forty per cent of the world's annual production of tin is used in the United States.

A recording meter to measure the amount of steam used in an industrial plant has been invented to check waste.

Because of the scarcity of wood in Switzerland about seventy per cent of the ties on the government railroads are metal.

Great Britain imported 12,700,000 gallons of fuel oils in January, as compared with 5,500,000 gallons in that month last year.

Although Belgium has reduced the working day of its coal miners to nine hours, the enforcement of the law has not, apparently, affected the production