

Keelin Feminine by Helen Lawthorne

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE GIRL OF TODAY

By Beatrice Fairfax.

WOMAN is much more independent than she used to be. Of that there is not the slightest doubt.

Her independence is largely due to the fact that there are so many ways open to her of earning her own living.

Twenty-five years ago there were few chances for the self-supporting woman.

She had her choice between teaching, sewing, becoming a saleswoman or entering domestic service.

Those were all womanly occupations, but they gave small chance for advancement.

The woman who advanced one step beyond the most conventional lines was accused of unwomanliness.

The result was that the average woman had little or no self-reliance once outside the narrow confines of her home.

She was brought up with the idea that the men of the family always knew best, that their word was law, and that they let her do pretty much as she liked concerning the ordering of the household, but one step beyond that she must not go.

To marry, to be a good wife, mother and housekeeper, that was supposed to be the sum total of her ambitions. No matter how many daughters there

might be in a family, and no matter how little money to clothe and feed them, she would be allowed to step out for herself and order her own way of living.

The term "bachelor girl" was an unknown quantity.

Today many girls are self-supporting who were not driven to it by actual necessity.

The modern girl has learned that there is more content to be found in living the life of a busy bee than that of an idle butterfly.

Man's attitude toward woman's independence is exceedingly changeable.

If he is personally interested in a woman he likes her to be clinging and dependent.

But if he is not she cannot be too independent. He does not want her to rely on him in the slightest degree.

He thinks woman in the aggregate should get out into the world and earn her own living.

He would prefer his own womankind to stay at home.

Woman has advanced a great deal in the last decade, but man's ideas regarding the woman's place are extremely conservative.

There is no reason why the fact of earning her own living should detract in the least from a girl's womanliness.

She can be modest and dignified and not so independent as to become unfeminine.

The girl who is needed at home is fulfilling her mission in life to the utmost.

But in families where there are several unmarried daughters it is far better for some of them to do something toward self-support.

It need not interfere with their matrimonial prospects, for the girl who makes a capable business woman should make a capable economical wife.

Do not discourage the girls from becoming independent, young men.

Tell them that you admire them, and encourage them all you can.

It is said that there are eight million more women in the world than men.

So you see there are not enough husbands to go round, and a good many of the eight million superfluous ladies must support themselves.

The business woman of today is becoming a factor in the business world.

She is fast making herself indispensable to her employers by her faithfulness to duty and general trustworthiness.

Instead of criticizing her independence men should admire her for her capability.

SHOULDER CAPE FOR SUMMER



The shoulder cape is a very fashionable addition to any summer costume and may be made either of the same material of the gown or of lace joined together. The latter is a pretty fashion and makes the cape a useful garment which may be worn with several costumes.

NATION'S DEBT TO HEBREWS

In the armies and navies of the world Jews hold high rank, and this country is under a deep debt of gratitude to the race for the signal service they rendered in her hour of need.

In 1789 a corps of volunteer infantry was raised in Charleston, South Carolina, chiefly of Jews, under the command of Captain Lushington, and which afterwards fought with great bravery under General Moultrie at Beaufort.

Colonel Isaac Franks became an aide-de-camp to Washington, holding the rank of colonel on his staff, and served with distinction throughout the war.

A Major Benjamin Moses of Bordeaux, France, came to America in 1777 and served on the staffs of both Lafayette and Washington.

He entered the service under Pulaski as a private and fought in almost every action which took place in Carolina, and in the disastrous affair of Savannah shared the hardships of that sanguinary day.

He became major of a legion of 400 men attached to Baron de Mally's command and composed in part of Jews.

Colonel David S. Franks, whose pure patriotism drew him from Montreal, became Arnold's aid-de-camp. Philip Moses Russell, in 1775, enlisted as a surgeon's mate under command of General Lee, and after the British occupation of Philadelphia in September, 1777, he became surgeon mate to Surgeon Norman of the Second Virginia regiment.

The above record is not bad for a people who have never as yet, but who might want to lay claim to being considered "sons of Mars."

In the Civil War the part the Hebrews took is so conspicuous that it is difficult to pick out even the most prominent men in that conflict. Myer Asch, Nathan D. Menken and Louis H. Mayer served on the staff of General Pope; Roscrans and Grant. Dr. Morris J. Asch served on the staff of General Sheridan. Major Lully rendered valuable service under the direction of the secretary of war, Captain Dossauer, and Newman Borcherd served on the staff of General Howard. Max Cornheim and M. Slegley served on the staff of General Bigs.

Hebrew staff officers in the Confederate army and navy are equally conspicuous. While the southern Hebrews were either natives of the soil or citizens of influential standing, they were more imbued with the spirit and more interested in the result of the conflict. North Carolina sent six Cohen brothers; South Carolina five Moses brothers; Georgia Raphael Moses and his three sons, four Franklin brothers and numerous others. Arkansas furnished three Cohen brothers; Virginia three Levy brothers; Louisiana a muster roll contained three brothers of the same name. Three Goldsmiths went from Georgia; Mississippi sent five Jonas brothers, Edward fighting in the Thirtieth Illinois against his four Confederate brothers, one of whom was Benjamin F. Jonas, former United States senator from Louisiana.

Solomon Bush, Emanuel de la Motte, Benjamin Eskeiel, Jason Sampson, Colonel Jacob de la Motte, Archer Levy, Nathaniel Levy, David Hays and his son Jacob, Reuben Eiting, Jacob I. Cohn, Major Lewis Bush, Aaron Benjamin, Joseph Bloomfield, Moses Bloomfield, Isaac Israel and Benjamin Moses are a few of the other names of Hebrews who distinguished themselves upon the battlefields of the revolution.

The commemoration of the first battle of the revolutionary war was made possible through a Hebrew. Upon hearing that Ames Lawrence of Boston used the battlefields of the revolution to complete the Bunker Hill monument if any other person could be found to give a like amount, Judah Touro of New Orleans, who came to the aid of Andrew Jackson during the memorable defense of that city, immediately sent a check for that amount.

In the war of 1812 one of the most distinguished soldiers was Brigadier-General Joseph Bloomfield. The following is a list of the Hebrew names upon the roll of honor in our second war against England:

Colonel Nathan Myers, Samuel Noah, Captain Meyer Moses, Judah Touro, Lieutenant Isaac Moritz, Benjamin Grant, David Metzler and Adjutant Isaac Meyers.

At the time of the Mexican war, in 1848, the Jewish population was possible. His only contents are 10 casts of hands, five of baby dimensions and five of full size. They are casts of the hands of her majesty's five children, taken at the age of 3 years and again at the age of 20.

Miss Louisa Catharin Adams Clement, a great-granddaughter of President John Quincy Adams, has presented some interesting specimens used by her ancestors to the presidential collection of china in the White House.

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The Astor battery numbered 10 Hebrews among its 35 men. Fifteen Hebrews went down to death in the Maine. Lieutenant Commander Marx of the navy, a Hebrew, was judge advocate of the Maine disaster board of inquiry.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offer, sternly, "on my way home just now I saw that policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him."

"Oh, shure, that's all right, ma'am," interrupted Bridget. "O'm not jealous, O! have him clinched."

SHOPPING AND SHOPPERS

THE woman Shopper has been as much caricatured as the "mother-in-law" of the comic papers. She has furnished food for laughter since her advent to public notice. In our grandmother's time the woman shopper, as she is known today, was an unknown quantity. She is the result of the large department stores and the unlimited leisure of women in the large cities.

The department stores today are models of convenience and attractiveness, and it is a great temptation for a woman, with more time than money, to put in her time going from one part of the store to the other making clerks show goods which she has no intention of purchasing. This habit is distinctly bad and should be discontinued. Clerks, in fact or in effect, receive a commission on goods sold and it is unjust to expect them to take account of your best interests and perhaps miss a real purchaser while you are idly looking things over.

Then there is the woman who is never satisfied with the things shown her. She will go from one store to another, finding fault with goods and prices, and she invariably blames the clerk because she can find nothing to suit her. This woman, when she is really ready to buy, will probably go back and purchase the goods she first examined.

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side ways and means. Such a one will decide carefully just what she wants and then wait until she hears of the sale of that special article, and thus purchase at probably half the original price, but she never allows herself to become so allured by so-called "bargains" that she purchases things for which she has no immediate use.

The present custom of having a dapper floorwalker at your side, continually inquiring your needs, is extremely annoying, and I doubt if it accomplishes much good. A woman likes to take her time in deciding which department she wishes to visit next and wander around at will, but that instant "What do you wish, madam?" scatters your thoughts and drives all wish to purchase from your mind, your one idea being to get away from such close espionage.

The floorwalker's clerk has been much written of, but I really think that there has been an improvement in this respect in the last year, at least in Portland, but alas there is still plenty of room for some more reform in this respect. What do you wish, madam? scatters your thoughts and drives all wish to purchase from your mind, your one idea being to get away from such close espionage.

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TRY THESE RECIPES.

Savory Fruit Salad.

Take half a pineapple, cut it into slices and then into cube-shaped pieces. Peel two seedless California oranges and two apples, and slice them finely. Remove the stones from half a pound of cherries, and the stems from the same quantity of strawberries.

Prepare a mayonnaise sauce with two yolks of egg, oil, cold drop by drop, salt, pepper, and, finally, a very little vinegar and a teaspoonful of thick cream. Have ready a fresh lettuce, divided with the fingers into short lengths, some watercress and a little tarragon. Heap on the fruit, pour over the dressing, and serve.

Cheese Puffs.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter and a cup of water in a saucepan over the fire. Mix together four tablespoonfuls each of flour, and grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne, and when the water boils stir in this mixture, stirring rapidly for three minutes. Then remove from the fire and let cool. When cold add two eggs, one at a time and unbeat, beating them in very vigorously. Beat the batter hard for five minutes, then drop by teaspoonfuls on a buttered baking tin, leaving quite a space between the puffs, and bake in a moderate oven from 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot.

Fruit Salads Dressing.

Pare the yellow rind from one lemon in thin shavings and add to one cup of cold water. Add one-half pound of loaf sugar and bring all slowly to the boiling point. Stir to dissolve the sugar. Then cook 10 minutes, add the juice of one lemon and strain. Cool the syrup and pour over sliced mixed fruit.

Sour Cream Jumbles.

Cream together one cup granulated sugar and half a cup butter. Add one well-beaten egg, one cup thick sour cream with one teaspoonful baking soda beaten in it, three cups flour sifted with one teaspoonful cream of tartar, a salt spoonful salt and teaspoonful orange extract. Pat the dough out, instead of rolling, as it should be very soft. Cut into shapes, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a moderate oven.

A French Dessert.

Heat one cupful of maple syrup in a double boiler, then add and stir until thick, white corn starch with a dash of whipped cream and set it in the freezer. Pack with ice and salt, and allow it to stand for three or four hours. Do not turn the freezer.

Corn and Tomatoes.

Corn stewed with tomatoes is a favorite at this season in many families. Stew half a dozen tomatoes with half an onion until they are tender, then take them out the onion, strain the tomatoes, season with salt, pepper and butter, add the corn cut from half a dozen large cobs and simmer for 25 minutes.

Fricasseed Eggs.

Boll six eggs 20 minutes. Cool by letting cold water run over them. Peel and cut in halves. Cut small pieces from each half so as to make it stand. Rub the yolk fine; add a little dry mustard, salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two or three tablespoonfuls finely minced ham. Fill the halves with the mixture and bake in a shallow dish on a platter. Pour one cup of white sauce around them and put in a hot oven for five minutes. Serve with a sprig of parsley on each egg.

WOMEN OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE women of New Zealand are "very feminine," according to Lady Ward, wife of the prime minister of that country, where women have voted for 10 or 13 years. They are noted for their good dressing, and seem, as very fond of their homes, and have no desire to speak in meeting.

"Sometimes women do speak at political meetings," said Lady Ward to a New York reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria, "but it generally turns out afterward that they were visiting Americans or perhaps English women. No, we don't sit on juries and we don't run for parliament. The law would have to be changed before we could do so, but I don't believe we want to. Perhaps some time in the future it will come to that, but I think it will be a long time."

"In fact, we are very busy with our domestic affairs and are quite content for the present to leave the management of public affairs to the men. The women of New Zealand place their homes before every other consideration, and their domestic problems are just as serious as those of any other country. Our young women would rather be stenographers than domestic servants, and we haven't found any way of getting on without servants."

"But don't imagine that we are not interested in politics and that we don't care. There isn't a woman in New Zealand who doesn't know every member of parliament either by sight or by reputation, and there isn't one who can't talk intelligently about political questions. Out on the farms and in the villages it is just the same as in the cities, and it makes life ever so much more interesting. No matter whom you meet, you will always find one subject of common interest. People here don't seem to be much interested in politics, and even your men don't vote. I am told, isn't it strange? Perhaps it is because our country is smaller; that we take so much more interest in its affairs."

"We have no poor people," she said. "There is plenty of work for every one, and not a beggar in the country."

The educational opportunities of New Zealand are practically equal for men and women. Lady Ward said, but education is not the invariable rule. Some institutions are coeducational, others not, and even the high schools often separate the sexes. All the professions are open to women, and there are a good many women doctors and lawyers, but no women reporters, except on the weekly papers.

"I think the women are very contented," Lady Ward said. "I never heard of any who wanted to leave the country except for the sake of seeing the rest of the world, and when they do go they always want to come back. I have lived there all my life, and I never saw any country that I liked better."

FRANCE'S THEATRE.

After 26 Years of Continuous Existence It Is Poor but Proud.

The Comedie Francaise, the national theatre of France, is the oldest institution of its kind in the world—the oldest, that is, in continuous existence.

It was founded in 1680 by Moliere, and is still conducted according to the rules he laid down. The number of associates, the division of profits according to talent, the internal government of the society, had all been admirably regulated by the founder of a house which is the glory of French dramatic art.

On the national holiday, July 14, and on certain other occasions, the theatre gives performances at which all the seats are free. People stand in line for hours awaiting the opening of the doors.

During the year the number of free seats given away runs from 150,000 to 150,000, representing a sum ranging from \$120,000 to \$150,000. Besides this, students of rhetoric and oration, to the annual number of 2,652, assist gratuitously at the Thursday matinee, but being considered a great privilege to receive this practical experience on the boards of the famous theatre.

The Comedie receives a government subsidy, but its expenses have increased so much that it is always in financial stress. Its actors and actresses put up with much smaller salaries than they would receive anywhere else. They do it partly for the honor of belonging to the Comedie, partly because it is a life engagement; for when they are finally retired they receive a pension.

Gold Bricks to Sell.

"Gold bricks to sell for \$250,000," was the offer of a man who said he was Patsy Goldbrick. He carried them roped to his shoulders up and down State street yesterday, says a Boston dispatch. But customers were wanting, and Patsy offered one of his bricks for sale at \$50,000, and said that if any one would come around today to purchase them all they could have the seven at \$10,000 apiece.

He says that he is just back from California mines, where he got possession of his gold. He was not at all discouraged by the lack of enthusiasm at State street, and stated that he will be there all of today if any one wishes to make a deal with him.

Goldbrick is a small man, with full beard, red face, ragged clothes, exceedingly raw hair, nervous and incessantly smoking cigarettes of his own manufacture.

He shows no evidence of his wealth, he said, because he was waiting to convert it into cash, when he would get a chance to buy new clothes and a cane. If he had time he might investigate automobile prices.

"Although I have disposed of many bricks in Chicago," he said, "I thought I would give Boston the chance this time."

EUGENE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

One of the growing institutions of the Pacific coast is the Divinity school, located at Eugene. The school is adjacent to the State university. It is a Bible college, the Bible being its chief text book, and its special aim is the education of ministers of the gospel, missionaries, and other Christian workers. It was established by President E. C. Sanderson 12 years ago.

The first class was composed of five young men. Last year there were 88 students. It is open to young men and women on equal terms, and its students have the privilege of state university on the same terms as the university students.

The school has a choice library of 2,500 volumes. The buildings are excellent and the school is free from debt, with a growing support and endowment fund. It belongs to Christian churches of the northwest.

There are two ministerial courses of study, one of three and one of four years, and a normal Bible course of two years for the benefit of Sunday school, Y. P. S. C. E., and other Christian workers. There is no tuition in the regular work, but a small contingent fee per term. The scientific and classical studies are followed in the State university.

For the help of some who may be behind in some branches, the school has a preparatory department. There are departments of oratory and vocal music.

WOMEN IN THE WORLD

The maharajah of Baroda, while in this country bought all sorts of American toys for the three children left behind in India.

Miss Helen Gould is so averse to newspaper notices that she slipped away to Europe recently without giving her friends a chance to bid her goodby.

Ellen Terry was born in Coventry, and recently received a public welcome there. She took luncheon with the mayor, and afterwards was presented an address from the city council.

Fuji-ko, the Japanese actress, is to present a one-act drama play in London this season entitled "The Love of a Geisha." There is some possibility that she will come over to this country later in the year.

It is said that Queen Natalie of Serbia is to give her entire fortune of \$15,000,000 to the state to build a great cathedral with. She wishes to have this church built so that the bodies of her son and husband can be buried fittingly.

Queen Alexandra has a quaint "treasure cupboard," inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Its only contents are 10 casts of hands, five of baby dimensions and five of full size. They are casts of the hands of her majesty's five children, taken at the age of 3 years and again at the age of 20.

NEW BUNKO GAME.

Ocean Travelers Exposed to Clever Swindlers.

Confidence men who prey upon persons about to set sail for Europe have adopted a new method, which detectives term the "sick friend game." Three men were arrested on the Anchor line pier whom Detective Sergeants Moody and Leson of the central office say were looking for victims by this method among passengers of the Furusuis, which was about to sail.

The prisoners, who are described as John Daniels, James Ray and William Ward, were well dressed and appeared prosperous. Daniels and Ray are well known to the police.

Only recently a case of this sort came to light, and the detectives have since kept a sharp watch on the piers for operators. The method is for one of the confederates to make the acquaintance of a passenger about to sail. He tells the latter about a friend who is ill and whom he has accompanied to the steamship and how worried he feels that his friend may not be looked after on the voyage. The real passenger usually promises to take supervision of the friend's welfare upon himself and acquaintance progresses.

As the ship's bar is closed, the con-

fidence man suggests that he and the passenger find on shore a means toward getting better acquainted. At the foot of the gangway is waiting a well-dressed man, who gives an exclamation when he sees the two, hurries forward and asks:

"Oh, doctor, how are you? How is my friend?"

"I was just waiting to see you," returns the other. "I have put my friend in his stateroom, and he appears to be comfortable."

After more "conversation" the new confederate says: "Now, I think of it, you had better let me pay Jones' bill. How much is it?"

"Oh, really," protests the "physician," "it is only a trifling matter of \$450, and may wait until Mr. Jones returns."

The other explains that Jones asked him last night to remember it. So he takes out his pocketbook and finds he is \$100 or \$200 short.

"So annoying!" he exclaims. "Would you mind," turning to the passenger, "accommodating me until we get to Jones' stateroom?"

If the passenger is accommodating the "physician" takes the money, says good-bye and disappears. His confederate then loses the passenger on the pier.

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This is the Latest Portrait of the Crown Princess of Germany, Who Has Just Appeared in the Streets of Berlin for the First Time Since She Gave Birth to a Son.